

who were preparing to march on Naples, in the belief that the reactionary movement had succeeded there. Five hundred British troops had entered the Roman States...

FRANCE.

The Correspondence Bulletin speaks of a report that in the case of fresh massacres in the Lebanon, after the departure of French troops, France and Russia have agreed to send 15,000 men each on the theatre of events...

The Monitor de la Flotte states that the Toulon fleet, composed of the screw ship of the line St. Louis, Eylan, Fontenay, Douvres, Imperial, Bretagne, Algerais, and the frigate Caen, sailed on the 23rd from Toulon...

The Patrie of the 27th says:—The assertion that the French army is to quit Rome is unfounded. It is not only to insure the security of the Holy Father, but because her presence insures peace to Italy...

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Boston, 3. 35. P. M., May 11.

The Federal forces at St. Louis yesterday captured 800 Missouri Rebels, commanded by Gen. Frost, their surrender was unconditional. After the surrender, some among the crowd present threw rocks and fired pistols at the Federal troops...

Intense excitement at St. Louis. 30,000 troops in Washington.

Winan's famous Steam Gun was captured yesterday by the Massachusetts Guard, the wheel being forwarded to the Rebels.

A forward movement of the Federal Troops into Virginia is daily expected. The Great Eastern, from Milford Haven, arrived on the 11th May by New York.

ADVANCE OF TROOPS FROM BALTIMORE.—MOVEMENT TO PETERSBURG. The 52nd Regiment of New York and the Massachusetts 8th Regiment arrived in the train from Washington at the Relay House, 9 miles from this city. They took possession of the telegraph wires, planted 8 howitzers on the viaduct, and invested the entire neighbourhood...

Telegraphic communication with Harper's Ferry is cut off, and it is rumored that no more trains West are to be allowed to leave. It is understood that this sudden movement is the basis of operations to retake Harper's Ferry.

It is rumored this evening that several vessels loaded with troops are coming up the river.

On the Northern Central Railroad a large force of men were to-day engaged in building the first bridge outside the city, and the road to the city in the direction of Pennsylvania will be finished to-morrow.

REMOVED PLOT TO BURN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.—New York, May 4.—Superintendent Kennedy has received a letter which states that there is a thoroughly organized plan to burn New York, Philadelphia and Boston, by cutting off supplies of water and then setting fire at various points. The letter states that men have been stationed at both Boston and Philadelphia for weeks, and that 125 of the gang have been sent to New York to carry out their nefarious designs...

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 20, 1861.

BLUE BOOKS.

THERE has been considerable discussion in the House of Assembly and in the newspapers, at different times, about what are commonly called the Blue Books. These Books are far more important things than many people suppose them to be. They were designed to be an annual record of the condition of the Colony, ordered to be prepared by the authorities of the Colonial Office for the information of the Ministry at home and the Imperial Legislature. They should give a correct abstract of the revenue and expenditure of the country—the character and extent of its resources—its various institutions in the receipt of public money—jails, hospitals and asylums—educational establishments under the control of Government—religious denominations, public offices, and the salaries attached to each—pensions awarded and continued, and for what objects—the state of the general trade and commerce of the country, and any other information of a public nature that might be deemed necessary to illustrate its condition and capabilities. This Book should be transmitted to the Colonial Office in the autumn or fall of every year—the officer whose duty it is to prepare it having, from the end of the financial year, on the 31st January, about nine or ten months to complete the work, which might be accomplished by my ready penman in a quarter of the time, as he copies a great portion of the facts collected from preceding Blue Books, and has access to all the new information required at the close of the Legislative Session. When the Book is forwarded to England, the Lieut. Governor sends a despatch with it, explaining any matters that may seem to require explanation. In England an abstract is made in a very condensed form from all the Colonial Blue Books—in which abstract the principal statistics are given, together with the explanatory despatches from the Lieut. Governor, and this is printed in a large volume by order of the House of Commons. Now, it must be obvious that the information in the Blue Book should be accurately given, and that the Book itself should be regularly forwarded, otherwise the printed abstract cannot appear before the House of Commons. The attention of public men, who are in the habit of deriving much of their information from parliamentary documents, is thus diverted, by the negligence of our own officials, from the affairs of the Colony, and its prosperity may be thereby seriously retarded.

Before the introduction of Responsible Government in 1831 the Blue Books for this Island were not only very inaccurately prepared, but for several years, we believe, they were not known to have been forwarded at all to the Colonial Office; and this circumstance gave rise to the complaints that were so frequently made on the subject against the old Tory Government. From 1831 to the autumn of 1857 they were prepared with great care—there was a vast increase in the amount of information with which each volume was stored—and the Book was sent home each year within the time specified for its transmission. In 1859 it became the duty of the new Colonial Secretary, Henry Hazzard, Esq., who received his appointment in April of that year, to prepare the Blue Book for 1858. For this work the Legislature voted him the handsome sum of £55 besides his salary as Secretary, but before he finished the work W. H. Pope, Esq., obtained the office of Secretary, and Mr. Hazzard fell back into his private station. When Mr. Hazzard had completed his well paid labour, he wrote a despatch on the subject of the Blue Book for 1858, in which he

explained that his predecessor in the office of Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Coles, had not prepared the Book for which he (Mr. Hazzard) was so well paid. Now, it was quite impossible for Mr. Coles to prepare the Book, for only two months elapsed from the close of the financial year, 1858, until he resigned the office of Secretary. During these two months the Legislature did not sit,—the documents from many of which the Book was to be compiled, could not consequently have passed under the supervision of the Committee of Public Accounts in the House of Assembly,—in fact the materials for the work were not at hand until the close of the Legislative Session of 1859, and before that Session commenced Mr. Coles ceased to be Secretary. The groundlessness of Mr. Hazzard's complaint must be therefore apparent to every body. But the bad taste which prompted him to write any thing on the subject is still more remarkable. He was not a public officer at the time, and it was very improper for him to write a communication to which a mere accident gave an official character—to say nothing of his inconsistency and impropriety in censuring a former Secretary for not having done in two months a certain work, the materials for which were not at hand, while he himself occupied five months in performing a similar work, with all the requisite materials at his disposal, and having nothing else to do. That His Excellency the Lieut. Governor should have sent this communication to England, was, at first, a matter of surprise to us, after all we had heard about his great parliamentary experience and general acquaintance with public affairs. But Mr. Dundas has no experience of the trickery practised in this Colony when the conduct of a public man in the Liberal ranks is to be traduced; and he was, perhaps, too willing to believe that his advisers and conscience-keepers were too honourable to descend to a paltry trick themselves, or countenance it on the part of an employee, for the purpose of annoying a political opponent. We shall only say—and we say it without disparaging His Excellency—that an experienced politician and a man of good judgment would never commit the error into which he blundered when he forwarded Mr. Hazzard's letter as an official despatch. There are and have been many men in the House of Commons quite innocent of political science or tactics, and more remarkable for the want of judgment than for the possession of a sound one.

Now, as regards the Blue Book for 1859, it was the duty of Mr. W. H. Pope to compile that work, and have forwarded it to England in the autumn of 1860. We have already shown that Mr. Hazzard censured Mr. Coles for not doing, without materials, in two months, what occupied his time for five months with the requisite materials; and in the Islander of the 16th March, 1860, Mr. Pope attempts to excuse the grant of £55 to Mr. Hazzard, above referred to, on the ground that that sum "was paid for doing work which the late Colonial Secretary left undone." But the Blue Book for 1859 was not made up until the 27th April, 1861—the last day of the late Session—when one copy of the work was laid before the Assembly, and the copy required for the Colonial Office has not yet, as we understand, been forwarded to its destination. At a late period of last Session Mr. Coles called the attention of the House to the extraordinary delay in furnishing the Blue Book for 1859. Col. Gray said in reply, that the Book could not be made up in the Assembly's Journal for 1860 was not printed in full. This explanation was a miserably lame excuse. The preparation of the Blue Book does not depend on the printed journal, because the printed journal is never completed until the close of the year—until long after the time when the Blue Book is required to be sent home, and which is actually prepared from manuscript records, and not from printed ones. If Mr. Hazzard and Mr. Pope were justified in censuring Mr. Coles for not having prepared the Blue Book for 1858 in April 1859, Mr. Pope ought to have done the same work for 1859 as well as 1858. But he has not finished the work for 1859, and we presume he has not thought of commencing the work for 1860. Thus we find that he takes more than two years to do a thing which he censured Mr. Coles for not doing in two months.

Col. Gray remarked, in the Assembly, regarding the inefficiency of the staff in the public offices to perform the duties allotted to them, as an additional excuse for the non-performance of the Col. Secretary's work. Previous to the late election there was a furious outcry made by the party now in power against employing deputies in the public offices. It was said that the principals of those offices should do all the work themselves, and to make them independent and efficient officers they should be excluded from the Legislature. They were excluded, but the very first Session the Tories were in power they provided salaries for deputies; and now, according to Col. Gray's opinion, more deputies are required. The present Colonial Secretary has spent as much time in the House of Assembly during the last Session as any regularly elected member of it. He did not, indeed, take any active part in the debates, but he approved the occasion of his presence at all important discussions by procuring public documents, newspaper files, journals, &c., to enable his friends on the Government side of the House to meet their opponents in the Opposition. Now, if it be right to keep the Colonial Secretary out of the Assembly, he should, at least, do his official work in proper time. But if it be necessary for him to be in the Assembly, he should be there as a member, and not as an official lackey to the majority.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LAND COMMISSION. Col. Gray and Mr. Longworth appeared in the Land Commissioners' Court to advocate the interests of the tenantry. The above very short extract is taken from an article in the last Monitor, written evidently for the purpose of exalting in the eyes of the tenantry the two members of the Government therein mentioned, at the expense of two land proprietors who are said to be unpopular with their tenantry. The proprietors referred to are Messrs. Charles Wright and R. B. Stewart. A letter from the former, in which there were some very severe hits against certain members of the Executive, appeared in the last Examiner, and that letter has sully irritated the supporters of the Administration. The article in the Monitor seems to have been intended for a reply to it, but it is a wretched failure, for not one of the strong points made in Mr. Wright's letter has been taken up. It is not our intention to appear as the advocate of Mr. Wright or Mr. Stewart. They may be unpopular for aught we know or care; but we really think they stand in as high a position in the opinion of their tenantry as the rest of the land proprietors do in theirs. The tenantry, as a class, do not dislike their landlords individually. Many of the latter are kind and generous in their dealings with the former, and we believe often make very liberal concessions of which the public are totally ignorant. But the leasehold system is universally disliked, and regarded as a great drawback to the prosperity of the country—a conclusion which even the land proprietors themselves cannot fail to admit.

But as regards the advocacy of tenant interests in the Land Commissioners' Court by Col. Gray and Mr. Longworth—the statement of the Monitor is false. Some members of the Assembly adverted to the fact that not one member of the Government came forward to advocate the cause of the tenantry before the Commission. Col. Gray—and, if we mistake not, Mr. Longworth both replied—that it would have been highly improper for the Government to take an active part in the enquiry before the Commission, and that neither of them had done so. Col. Gray stated moreover that he appeared there not as a member of the Executive, but in his capacity as a private citizen; and we know very well that while several of the Liberal members of the Assembly—particularly the Hon. Mr. Coles—laboured indefatigably in the cause of the tenantry, during the whole course of the enquiry, neither Col. Gray nor Mr. Longworth, nor any other member of the Executive, manifested the least sympathy for the tenantry. The attempt to create a little popularity for Messrs. Gray and Longworth, on this subject, is, therefore, like the Commission itself, a gross delusion and humbug.

CATHOLIC SUPPORT AND ITS PRICE.

It has been stated in the Monitor of Wednesday, the 15th, that a proposal was made to the Government, some time ago, to endow St. Dunstan's College out of the public revenue; and that the price of this endowment would be, support from the Catholics to the Government at the next election. We have not been told when or by whom the proposal was made; but the inference is, that it emanated from one who has great control over the Catholic Body. Now, we know positively that the subject of a grant for St. Dunstan's College never came under the notice of the Legislature, where only such a proposal could be entertained.

As to the Catholic support being bartered to the Government for the sake of three or four hundred pounds, without the consent of the Catholics, the thing is too absurd for serious notice. We are confident the Catholics will never pledge themselves to any Government for a mere money consideration in which they alone are interested; nor is there any one amongst them, no matter how high his station, who would commit such an act of folly as to promise to make use of them for political purposes. The Catholics, as a Body, are not and never will be under the direct positive control of any power in secular affairs. From long clerical principle they are ever ready to support liberal institutions and liberal measures; but the Government now in existence is never likely to secure these benefits, and can therefore never command their support.

The Monitor seems to think that any concession to the Catholics would be injurious to the party in power. Injurious, perhaps, in the eyes of the Orangemen and other Bigots. Although the Catholics do not enjoy equal privileges with their Protestant fellow subjects, they have asked nothing from the present Government; but rumour says that the Government—or at least some of them—have, of late, been making secret and sly attempts at conciliation. We are told that one of the chief officials recently undertook—no doubt with the concurrence of others in the Government—to make delusive promises to a certain high dignitary of the Catholic Church in this community; and from these promises arose, no doubt, the story about endowing St. Dunstan's College. Another clumsy attempt at conciliation is the rumoured appointment of the Bishop of Charlottetown and the Vicar General to seats at the Board of Education. His Lordship once before refused this appointment—it is not likely he will accept it now. Nor is it likely that the Vicar General will accept the distinguished honour—the labours of his extensive Mission afford him but little leisure for visits to Charlottetown. Of course we cannot say how far His Lordship and the Vicar General will appreciate the compliment to the whole Catholic community implied in the act, that though the Catholics number nearly half the population, two seats at the Board must be considered quite sufficient for them, while seven seats are required to represent the other denominations. In short, we believe that even this paltry offer would not be made if it were thought it would be accepted. But as it is, the offer itself will be like gall and wormwood to the Orangemen.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE GOLD DREGGINGS.—The excitement about the discovery of gold at Tangier, near Halifax, is again reviving. Several specimens of the pure ore have been found recently in that quarter, and the place has been visited by the Lieut. Governor, Lord Mulgrave, and the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Joseph Howe, with the view of testing the credibility of the reports as to the extent of the auriferous deposits at Tangier river. If gold can be found to any considerable extent in that quarter, there will, no doubt, be a great rush to the place.

THE ELECTION AT VICTORIA.—This Election, which has been regarded as a great trial of strength between the Government and the Opposition in Nova Scotia, and which, if adverse to the Government, would have precipitated a dissolution of the Assembly, or necessitated a reconstruction of the Government—has resulted in favour of the Administration, whose candidate had a majority of 281 votes.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE STEAMER OCEAN arrived at Halifax from St. John's on Sunday last, 12th inst. The General Election which took place on the 2nd inst., has resulted in a victory to the Provincial Government, led by Mr. Hoyle. The election caused great excitement, and riots occurred in several districts, many persons being killed and wounded.

At Harbor Grace the tumult and riot prevented any poll being opened, and consequently no return has been made. At Harbor Main one man was shot dead, and several others were wounded. In St. John's the store of Mr. McLea, one of the candidates, was broken into, and young McLea was attacked and severely injured. A lady named Smith (son of Mr. Smith, formerly in the Bank of B. N. America, in this city) fearing that Mr. McLea would be murdered, seized a revolver and shot one of Mr. McLea's assailants in the arm. Threats having been made that Smith's life would be taken, his father sent him out of the town. In St. John's the troops were called out, but the mob, on seeing them, dispersed.

The Government, it is stated, have a majority of three.

The Pictou Eastern Chronicle, of the 16th inst., states that "the Government are in a decided minority," by the result of the elections in Newfoundland. Several other papers that we have seen assert that Mr. Hoyle's Government will have a majority of three.

The St. John's Patriot, of May 6, has been handed to us by a friend, since the above information was received, in which we find the following list of the members returned, classified under their respective heads. From this it will appear that the Liberals claim a majority of two against the Hoyle Government:—

MEMBERS ELECTED TO SERVE IN THE ENSUING ASSEMBLY. Liberals.—Messrs. Kent, Parsons, Kavanagh, Chase, Talbot, Bonnett, Huggest, Faray, Hanzelant, A. Shea, E. Shea, Glen, Flood, McGrath, Prendergast, Hayward.

Tories.—Messrs. Hoyle, F. Carter, Capt. Carter, Warren, Reimster, Whiteway, Walkbank, Rendell, Winter, Leamon, Evans, Prowse, Knight, March.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

A despatch was received in this city last evening from St. John's, N. F., by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, stating that the proceeds in St. John's would not allow the Governor to open the House on Monday last, and requesting him to send down troops immediately to restore order. On receipt of the intelligence 200 men of the 62nd Rgt. under the command of Col. Farley, were immediately detailed for duty, and embarked this afternoon on board of the steamer Delta, and will leave here at 6 o'clock this evening. The assistance of the troops were so much required that the steamer will not touch at Sydney, but will proceed without delay to St. John's, N. F.

Dr. Hunt of the 63rd, accompanies the troops as medical officer. The troops will probably remain in St. John's about three weeks.—Halifax Evening Express, May 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—In your issue of the 13th inst., remarking on the Public Accounts, you state "there are some grave errors in the Commissioner's Accounts," and you also give what you deem to be some "omissions." I desire plainly to state "there are neither grave errors or omissions," and would beg your closer examination of the Commissioner's Accounts, feeling assured that after such further examination, you will admit their truthfulness as publicly as you have done their supposed inaccuracies.

Your obedient servant, JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Office of Public Lands, May 16, 1861.

[In compliance with the Commissioner's request, we have made a further and "closer examination" of his accounts, and we find that one error we committed was in not giving credit to the Worell and Lot 11 Estates for a larger amount of money received for Stampage on those estates than what was stated in our last. Our other statements, from the information before us, appear to be substantially correct.

With respect to the charge of "grave errors and omissions," complained of by the Commissioner, we shall address two instances only in support of our statement last week. He has charged in his accounts only the very small sum of £10 15s in working expenses against the Selkirk estate—without making

any allowance for interest, land tax, and cost of valuation; whereas, by the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts in the House of Assembly there was a charge of £340 5s 5d against that estate. The Commissioner's accounts make no reference to any similar charge for Lot 51, but the Assembly's Report supplies the omission, and debits that estate with £77 5s. Surely these are "grave errors and omissions."—Ed'n. Ex'n.]

By yesterday's Mail we are in receipt of United States papers to the 13th, and New Brunswick papers to the 17th—Friday last,—but they contain nothing of importance in reference to the civil commotions in the States. It is gratifying to learn that as yet no collision has taken place between the North and South, since the brush at Fort Sumter.

The public will be gratified to learn that after two or three weeks' delay, the Government succeeded in getting an Executive Council on Thursday last, to pass the Bills and order the issue of Warrants, that should have been passed and issued as soon as the Legislature was prorogued on the 29th April. Every body, however, knows that the Government Coach is a slow one, and some of the horses cannot be made to work in harness only at such times as please themselves.

Several communications are omitted for want of room.

SCARCITY OF LABOURERS.—If our Boston contemporaries will direct the attention of all those who do not wish to go to the wars and are in want of employment, to the fact that there is a scarcity of labourers in St. John, they may render this class of persons a service. Labourers here are demanding 8s and 10s a day. On Friday, we understand, a strike was made for the higher amount. Several hundred men could obtain employment at good wages, for the whole summer, so we are informed by one of our merchants.—St. John Morning News, May 6.

Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, May 7, 1861.

RESOLVED,—That the Report, as read, be received and adopted, and published for the information of Shareholders.

REPORT. To the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company.

Gentlemen: This being the usual period for your Directors to submit a Report of the Company's affairs, together with a copy of the accounts for the past year, they do so under more favourable circumstances than at the three previous annual meetings. The accounts have been duly audited and found correct, and are now submitted for your inspection.

You will observe that beyond the "working expenses" of the year, the sum of £115 12s. 7d. has been written off for bad and doubtful debts accumulated from the commencement of the Company's business, leaving a balance of £364 6s. 5d. upon the year's receipts, available for the purpose of a Dividend; and the Directors recommend that a dividend be declared at the rate of 25 per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company.

A contract has been entered into with the City Council for lighting the present Street Lamps, together with some additional ones, to be erected as early as possible. In making this contract, as well as in every thing else connected with the Company's affairs, the Directors have been actuated by a desire to promote your best interests.

The agreement under which your Manager was engaged expired on the 1st of July last; this agreement has been renewed for a further term of three years. The Company's works continue in a good state of preservation, with the exception of the iron roof of the Retort House, which will require to be renewed.

Signed, JAMES ANDERSON, Chairman.

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson and Mrs. Atkinson, the parents of Mrs. Dundas, the wife of our esteemed Lieut. Governor, arrived here in the Steamer on Friday morning, from England, on a visit.

On Monday the 6th instant, aged 12 years and 7 months, Emily Jane, second daughter of John K. and Margaret Diamond, of Clifton Garage, L. 132. By her untimely demise she had earned herself a large circle of friends.

On the 20th ultimo, Margaret Jane, infant daughter of Mr. David McLea, Mary Street, United States, on Saturday the 20th ultimo, of consumption, in the 24th year of her age, Eliza, the beloved daughter of George Hicken, Esq., of St. Mary's Bay, P. E. Island.

At Princeton, Nova Scotia, on Thursday the 18th of April last, Mr. David McKay, fourth son of the late Mr. John McKay, aged 33 years, after a long and painful illness.

Arrived at Bedoune, on Thursday the 9th instant, the Bark Andros, Hesselburg master, from Liverpool—general agent to Hon. J. C. Pope.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued perpetual injunction against Eaton and Perkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeits and imitations.—(Cabinet, Science, &c.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION. AUCTION. ON MONDAY, 10th JUNE. THE MILLS and PROPERTY at MILL VALE, advertised in another column of this paper, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on MONDAY, 10th JUNE. Sale at 1 o'clock. Terms made known at sale. P. W. HYNDMAN.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED FROM LIVERPOOL, Per barque "Gazelle" and ship "Isabel."

"CHEAPSIDE" STORE, Queen Square, HIS PACKAGES MERCHANDISE!

COMPRISING A General Assortment of British Manufactured Goods

Of almost every description,—now opened and ready for sale. The Subscriber will continue the Terms he introduced on first opening in his present trade, which are, All Goods Sold to be paid for BEFORE delivery. The advantages to be derived in dealing at this establishment are well known to his customers, and the description of goods now received are equal to the best and superior to most in the market, and will be sold at a small advance. He invites the inspection of the public. BENJ. DAVIES.

May 20, 1861. 5in.

From Liverpool.

THE Barque "GAZELLE" will sail from the above Port on or about the 20th June for Charlottetown, P. E. Island. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. DAVID CANON, SORE & CO., or to W. W. LORD & CO., Charlottetown. Charlottetown, May 20, 1861.

United States Consulate, At Prince Edward Island.

May 18th, 1861.

I, the undersigned, having received official information from the Government of the United States of America, that an efficient Blockade of the Ports of the following States, namely:—

SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, TEXAS, NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA,

has been established in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and of the law of nations, in such case provided: I deem it my duty to make the fact public, that all parties interested will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. ALBERT G. CATLIN, U. S. Consul.

May 20, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL MAIL LINE. QUEBEC TO

Gaspe, Paspébiac, Dalhousie, Miramichi, Shediac, Charlottetown, and Pictou.

THE Powerful First Class New Iron Screw Steamer "LADY HEAD," W. DAYTON, master, will leave ATKINSON'S WHARF, on THURSDAY, the 21st MAY, at Four o'clock, P. M., touching at the above places going and returning.

RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1st class, 2nd class, Freight per lb. Quebec to Gaspe, \$12.00, \$4.00, 50 cts. Quebec to Paspébiac, 13.00, 5.00, 50 "

Same charges from above Ports to Quebec. All baggage at risk of owners thereof. Berths not secured until paid for at the Office. For further particulars, apply to F. BUREAU, Manager, Atkinson's Wharf, St. James-street, Quebec, or to J. S. CARVELL, Charlottetown.

FROM EUROPE, By Gazelle, Isabel and Steamers.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

of the Newest Styles and best description. ALSO, THE FINEST TEAS, COFFEE AND FRUITS, AND GENERAL FAMILY GROCERIES.

All now Selling at most reasonable prices, at J. H. TURNER'S British Dry Goods Store.

KING SQUARE HOUSE. BEER & SON

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to a LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, just received per ships "Isabel" and "Gazelle," embracing almost every thing required for use in private families. Charlottetown, May 20, 1861.

1861. SPRING. 1861. GLASGOW HOUSE, Queen Street.

C. C. VAUX, BEGS to call the attention of Purchasers to his Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Received ex Steamship "Kedar," "Gazelle" and "Isabel," FROM ENGLAND, which is now complete in every department.

Customers, both Wholesale and Retail, will be supplied at the lowest rates, for Cash or approved credit. May 20, 1861. 6i

FROM BOSTON! JUST ARRIVED FROM BOSTON, and for sale by the subscribers:

100 Barrels FLOUR, 3 Bbls. SUGAR, 22 do. CORNMEAL, 10 Bbls. FLUID, 10 Puns. MOLASSES, 10 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR.

TO ARRIVE PER "C. M. RICH" FLOUR, CORNMEAL AND NAVY BREAD. TO ARRIVE FROM NEW YORK: 100 Bbls. FLOUR, 10 Puns. MOLASSES, 100 Sides Sole LEATHER, 5 Hhds. SUGAR, &c. which will be sold cheap on arrival. J. & T. MORRIS.

May 20, 1861. 2w

Flour, Molasses, Leather, &c.

Hourly expected, per Carrie M. Rich from Boston, 300 BARRELS Extra and Superior FLOUR, 10 Pans. bright heavy MOLASSES, 25 Barrels CORNMEAL, 50 Sides SOLE LEATHER, 10 Boxes CAVENDISH TOBACCO, 10 Chests TEA, 15 Boxes CANDLES, 5 Brels Crushed SUGAR, 25 doz. HOCKETS, 25 doz. BROOMS, 5 Boxes CLASSE PINS, 6 Boxes CONFECTIONERY, 50 Boxes LOZENGES, 4 Casks BURNING FLUID, 2 do. KEROSENE OIL, 6 Boxes ORANGES, 2 do. LEMONS, 4 kegs BAKING SODA, 2 Casks WASHING SODA, 3 Barrels TRACED, 6 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES, 25 Bags TABLE SALT, Boxes COFFEE, PEPPER, STARCH, CREAM OF TARTAR, &c.

For Sale by Charlottetown, May 20, 1861. P. W. HYNDMAN.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET, And Immediate Possession given.

THE WELL KNOWN PROPERTY formerly in the possession of the late JAMES N. HARRIS, Commission Merchant, of this City, consisting of a Two story BUILDING fronting on Richmond-street, fitted up as a Dwelling House, Shop and Sale Room, with a Room in the rear 40 feet long, fitted for cutting and packing Pork, &c.

Also—A BUILDING in the rear of the Lot, two stories high, 44 by 40 feet, used as a Warehouse, &c., and under which is a Large First Proof Cellar. This Property being very convenient to the Market, is one of the best business stands in the City. For further particulars apply to W. W. LORD, Executor.

Don't Forget, IF YOU WANT DRY GOODS or GROCERIES,

YOU can be supplied with the BEST, at most reasonable prices, at TURNER'S, Great George Street,

for he has now Open, and Selling Fast, A FIRST RATE STOCK, received from England by Isabel and Gazelle.

BRITISH DRY GOODS STORE, May 20, 1861.

To Breeders of Stock.

THE newly imported STUB HORSE "CANADIAN," from Lower Canada, will stand for the season at the

Globe Hotel Stables.

SERVICE.—20s. Cash. J. W. BRADLEY & CO. Charlottetown, May 20, 1861.

To all whom it may concern.

I the undersigned intend leaving Halifax for England by the "Arabia," on the 16th May, for the express purpose of recruiting—immediately on my arrival there—a sum of money to SWABEY & ROBERTS, of Charlottetown, sufficient to liquidate, in full, all