father and husband. WE STOOD ALONE—ALMOST FRIENDLESS AND ALONE IN THIS COUNTRY; *I could not even speak the language of it. I did not hesitate how to act.* I GAVE UP MY HOME, MY KINDRED, MY DUTIES" (*the Regency of Leiningen*) "TO DEVOTE MYSELF TO THAT DUTY WHICH WAS TO BE THE WHOLE OBJECT OF MY FUTURE LIFE. *I was supported in the execution of my duties by the country. It placed its trust in me, and the Regency Bill gave me its last act of confidence. I have in times of great difficulty avoided all connection with any party in the State; but, if I have done so, I have never ceased to press on my daughter her duties, so as to gain by her conduct the respect and affection of the people.* THIS, I HAVE TAUGHT HER, SHOULD BE HER FIRST EARTHLY DUTY AS A CONSTITUTIONAL SOVEREIGN." To this truthful statement we have not much to add. The Duchess of Kent accomplished a great deal with very limited means. The Duke died deeply in debt; *she gave up all his property to the creditors;* she was without furniture or outfit; she had only her jointure of £6000 a-year; and through some defect in the Act of Parliament she could not touch even this scanty provision for months after the Duke's death. Her chief support and adviser amid these trials was her brother, Prince Leopold, who allowed her an additional £3000 a-year out of his income. Nor did he take away this allowance when, in 1825, the Princess Victoria being six years of age, it was necessary to obtain from Parliament a further sum of £6000 a-year to be applied to her education as heir apparent to the Throne. It was not, indeed, stopped until 1831, when the House of Commons saw the propriety of giving the Duchess of Kent another £10,000 a-year. The reason of our especially referring to this gradual increase of income is not merely to show the obligations of our Sovereign to the most astute member of the Coburg family—the pecuniary being but an index of the moral influence exerted by Prince Leopold—but also that we may point out the increasing confidence of the Houses of Parliament in the Duchess of Kent. On each occasion the expressions of regard which the mention of her name called forth must have deeply affected her. In these days of feeble partisanship there is one part of her boast which will scarcely be understood. She could boast of having kept aloof from party; and, combined with this freedom from party bias, the wisdom with which she had trained her daughter obtained for her a recognition of the highest value in 1830. It was necessary to determine who should be Regent in the event of King William's decease during the minority of the Princess Victoria. It was decreed in Parliament that in that case the Duchess of Kent—a comparative stranger, who had lived among us not more than a dozen years—should be sole regent. That was a rare compliment. In point of fact, King William died but one month after the Princess Victoria had attained her majority. Had he died but a few weeks earlier, we should now be lamenting not merely the mother of our Queen, but one who had herself exercised the sovereign power in these islands. It hung upon one small turn in the wheel of fortune. As Regent, however, she could only have been formally, as she was really, the guide and guardian of the Queen. Although her influence of this kind remained, she, of course, ceased to exert it in 1837, when the Ministers of the Crown became her Majesty's advisers, and still more so in 1840, when she saw her daughter given away in marriage to her nephew. Then her task was finished. She had done her duty, and henceforward she had but to live and reap the reward. That reward she found in the respect of the people, in the affection of a devoted family, and in the triumph of her most ardent wishes for their success.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED'S ARRIVAL IN THE WEST INDIES.—Demerara papers of the 27th ultimo inform us that His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Barbadoes on the 20th ultimo. On the following day His Royal Highness went ashore on duty in charge of the market boat for fresh provisions. Afterwards he paid a private visit to the Governor, and spent some time at Government House. In the evening His Royal Highness dined with Admiral Milne on board the Flag Ship. On the 23d the Prince made his formal visit to Bridgetown, and was received with great enthusiasm. At the Wellington Stairs a grand triumphal arch was erected, and here, while the guns poured forth a Royal Salute, Governor Hincks awaited and welcomed the royal Midshipman. The Governor read an Address, to which the Prince responded.

A Levee at Government House, and a display of fire-works in the evening, concluded the business of the day. The Governor was to give a Ball in honour of the Prince, and the Merchants were to give another.

After leaving Barbadoes the St. George would proceed to Antigua and Jamaica, and we presume her next calling place will be Bermuda. She would have left Barbadoes on the 27th February but required some repairs, having sprung her fore yard on the outward passage in a gale.

The people of Demerara are deeply mortified at learning that after all the costly preparations made for giving His Royal Highness a welcome worthy of his august birth, the Royal traveller will not condescend to pay them a visit. The *Colonist* reckons the outlay, public and private, which would be rendered useless by this alteration in His Royal Highness' route, at upwards of sixty thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES.

RE-CONQUEST OF MEXICO!—FRENCH AND ENGLISH WAR STEAMERS IN SOUTHERN WATERS—PROBABLE REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO!

NEW YORK, March 30.

General Miramom, late President of Mexico, has arrived here, and is said to be *en route* to Madrid, to urge the re-conquest of Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* asserts that the Allies are fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers, to rendezvous in the Southern waters of the United States. There will be three French steam frigates; the English contingent will be larger.

Great excitement exists in Havana, with regard to the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain. For some time past there has been a large emigration of Spaniards to St Domingo, and it was understood that, on the first favourable opportunity, they would hoist the Spanish flag, and invoke assistance from Spain.

A large body of Spanish troops left Havana in two frigates, for St. Domingo, to assist these revolutionists or rather annexationists.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

An official order has been sent to the Western States to seize and confiscate all foreign goods introduced through the Southern Confederacy without payment of duty.

Gen. Scott is reported to have said that there is no intention of abandoning Fort Monroe, as rumoured; or to abandon any of the principles set forth in the inaugural,—and if Fort Sumter is abandoned it will be for reasons which will not be held to apply elsewhere.

The Mexicans are reported to be marching upon Texas, with a view to re-conquer it. If Spain should make a similar demonstration upon Florida, and France against Louisiana, the seceded states might perhaps awaken to a realization of their position. With the Indians on one side, and the Mexicans on the other, we can imagine the embarrassment of Texas.

Riots had occurred at Brooklyn and New Jersey, among laborers on a strike.

Hon. Judge Shaw, of Boston, and Hon. Judge White, of Salem, died last week.

A Zouave rifle corps is organizing in Boston.

Intelligence has been received at Boston of the massacre of the crew of a New Bedford whaleship, the *Superior*, at Treasury Island, in the Solomon Group, about the latter part of September.

Special commissioners have gone from the Southern States to perfect negociations begun some time since by confidential agents, now in Europe, for the recognition by the Great Powers of the World of the new Southern Government, and moreover for the formation of a new treaty of the most liberal kind, and for the regulation of commercial relations.

Troops, provisions and ammunition are flowing into the Confederate army in large numbers and quantity. Two thousand troops are expected at Montgomery this week.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that the Government instructions to the new Foreign Ministers are of the most violent anti-slavery kind, disparaging the Southern Republic, misrepresenting its institutions, and ridiculing the idea of its being able to maintain itself.

MR. COLES'S SPEECH ON THE GOVERNOR'S DESPATCH—EVIDENCE OF THE REPORTERS.

THE following is the evidence given by the Reporters of the House of Assembly, before that House, on Wednesday, 3rd instant, when they were called to the Bar to prove that they had given an erroneous version of Mr. Coles's remarks touching the incorrect statements in the Despatch from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, dated the 30th April, concerning the Land Commission Bill. This evidence confirms the accuracy of the published report, thereby showing that Mr. Coles did not throw all the blame that must attach to the incorrect statements of the despatch on the shoulders of the Lieut. Governor. The *Islander* promised to publish this evidence. We can guess why it has not done so, and that is, that it does not bear Mr. Pope out in his misrepresentations of Mr. Coles's speech:—

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

Pursuant to order, Mr. David Laird, Reporter to the House, appeared at the bar, and gave the following evidence:—

1. Question. Did you report the proceedings of this House on the 26th February last?

Ans. I was reporting at the Reporter's desk, that evening.

2. Ques. Did you in that report now before the House, of the debate on the 26th February last, embody all the particulars of what was uttered by the Hon. George Coles towards the latter part of the afternoon's proceedings?

(The Parliamentary Reporter for 1861, p. 23, being shown to the witness,)

Ans. No, and I rarely ever do in any debate I report in this House.

Ques 3 Did you omit any important particular on that occasion?

Ans. None that I had down in my notes.

Ques. 4. Can you refer to your notes of a speech made by the Hon George Coles, just before the adjournment on that evening?

Ans. I can, but the report as appears in this published report, contains everything that is worth extending from my notes. I was fatigued, having been reporting several days previously. I was almost exhausted by taking notes of three hours' continuous debate, and as it was near the adjournment, and the question was put on the amendment a little previous, I thought as the second paragraph on the land question had been discussed, this would wind up the report of the day, and so I was not very attentive. In Committee the division is not taken down by the Clerk, and it is necessary it be taken down by the Reporter; the Reporter has no time to take down the names then, he has to do it afterwards; and I was engaged in looking round to see who had voted for and against the motion, when the Hon. Mr. Whelan moved an amendment to the following paragraph which was in connection with the former; he made a few remarks, which I did not fully take notice of. So far as I can remember, during the time the Hon. Mr. Whelan was reading his amendment, I turned to complete taking down the names in the division on the former amendment; while engaged in that and after he had made his few remarks, and thinking the House would not enter into discussion on that point as it was discussed in connection with the other; the Hon. Mr. Coles rose, and not thinking probably his remarks would be of any consequence at that late hour, I had not proceeded to take down his speech until he was fairly under way, and made some of the most offensive expressions. In his speech I noticed he fell into some remarks about misstatements in despatches. I continued then taking down notes. I gave the substance. I believe he used other expressions stronger than I had in my notes. Observing that they were strong expressions, I did not consider it advisable to put them down, as I had them not in my notes, thinking probably there would be a question about them.

Ques. 5. State as nearly as you can recollect, the offensive language to which you refer as uttered by the Hon Mr. Coles on that occasion?

Ans. I can scarcely give evidence from mere recollection; as I said I was engaged part of the time, and do not feel inclined to give evidence from mere recollection.

Ques. 6. From your recollection, were the offensive words used by the Hon. Mr. Coles and referred to by you, a personal charge against the Lieutenant Governor, or otherwise?

Ans. As an opinion, I consider the words reported here are personal; His Excellency is here spoken of as an individual. I consider the words used before to be still more personal, as far as I can recollect.

Ques. 7. Was there no qualification made by the Hon. Mr. Coles to what you call personal words?

Ans. Subsequently there was, but I do not consider that does away with the personality of it; the statement stands by itself; every statement stands by itself.

Ques. 8 How long subsequently? Was not the qualification referred to made in the same speech?

Ans. O course it was the same speech; it appears in two or three sentences subsequently; I believe there were intervening sentences?

Ques 9. Was the letter dated "Protestant Office, March 4th," a copy of which is now shown to you, written by you?

(The letter referred to in this question, was perused by the Witness, and is as followeth;—

(Copy.) "THE PROTESTANT OFFICE.
"March 4, 1861.

"DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of this morning, requesting me to furnish you with the exact words you made use of in that part of the debate on Tuesday last, which referred to the Despatch written by His Excellency on the 30th April last, stating that the Bill to give effect to the award of the Commissioners had passed both Houses—I have to write, that after alluding to the support of the new members in the Council or upper branch of the Legislature, you spoke to the following effect:—

"'I cannot say that this Despatch, containing such a statement, was the reason that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle thought the Royal assent should be withheld for the present from the Bill; but there is no telling what may have been the result. He is well aware of the uncertainty of legislative action. In no matter do we know what may happen in a day. A nation may be ruined in a day. Such a course as that Her Majesty's Representative should pen a falsehood to the Colonial Office is dishonorable to one holding his high position; but the Lieutenant Governor is not so much to be blamed or held responsible for the statement in the Despatch as the Members of the Government, or those from whom he received the information, for it cannot be expected that His Excellency can be otherwise acquainted on any particular evening with the proceedings of the Legislature during that day, than from the members of his Council.'

Yours very respectfully,
"DAVID LAIRD.

"Hon. George Coles"

Ans. I should prefer the letter itself; however, so far as I remember the words, it appears to be a true copy; there may be a word or two wanting. He asked in his letter for the exact words. In writing, I did not say that I used the exact words, but wrote "you spoke to the following effect" I did not pretend I had given the exact words; he used a great many.

Ques. 10. Does the extract from the Hon. Mr. Coles' speech as quoted in the letter just read, correspond with the passage marked in the Parliamentary Reporter, page 23?

(The passage marked and alluded to in this question is as follows: "Now, sir, I cannot say that this Despatch containing such a statement, was the reason that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle thought the Royal assent should be withheld for the present from the Bill, but there is no telling what may have been the result. He is well aware of the uncertainty of legislative action. In no matter do we know what may happen in a day. Such a course as that Her Majesty's Representative should pen a falsehood to the Colonial Office is dishonorable to one holding his high position; but the Lieutenant Governor is not so much to be blamed or held responsible for the statement in the Despatch as the Members of the Government, or those from whom he received the information, for it cannot be expected that His Excellency can be otherwise acquainted on any particular evening with the proceedings of the Legislature during that day, than from the Members of his Council.")

Ans. All, with the exception of the words "Now sir," at the beginning of the sentence; what follows is the same.

The witness then further stated,

I was going to state, so far as I can recollect, that he made a charge of falsehood in the first part of his speech, then he alluded to the new members of the Legislative Council, and afterwards referred to the falsehood again. It is evident from this report that something of the kind stated about the falsehood was alluded to before. It is this statement I wish to make,—it was the last allusion to the falsehood and not the first, which I took a note of.

Ques. 11 Can you produce your notes to support the statement just made and read to you?

Ans. Of course I cannot produce it from my notes when I was attending to something else, as I stated. I said the first reference made to the falsehood I did not report, as I was taking down the division.

Mr. Laird then withdrew.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Whelan:

Mr. James D Gordon, Reporter to the House, was called to the Bar, and gave the following evidence:—

Ques. 1. Were you Reporter to the Hon. House of Assembly on the 27th February?

Ans. I was; I am called here to answer to a report given on the 26th, but on that day I was on my way to Charlottetown.

Ques. 2. Can you produce or refer to your notes of the debates of the morning of the 27th February last?

Ans. I can. (On being asked to produce his notes, Witness says "they are not here;" he withdraws and returns with his notes)

Ques. 3. Please to examine your notes of the Speech made by the Hon. Mr. Coles, on the morning of the 27th February last, in answer to a Speech made by the Hon. Col. Gray, in reference to certain words spoken by the Hon. Mr. Coles, on the previous day, and say whether those notes are correctly transcribed and printed in the Parliamentary Reporter, page 25, at the passage begining with the word "On" and ending with the word "matter."

Ans. I took these notes down with a pencil; some of the words are blotted out, I cannot read it very well, (Witness reads from his notes the passage referred to in the last question, which passage as published in the Parliamentary Reporter, page 25, in the following words, was acknowledged by the House to be substantially the same as that read by the Witness, viz:)

"On the next day e. g. if the Legislative Council had only one of a majority, the opposition might have mustered their forces and thrown it out. Or suppose one of the Councillors had died before the next day, would the Bill have passed? It would not. I expected this would be the excuse. It is the Government, however, I hold responsible. How did His Excellency know it had passed unless told to? His Excellency could have no idea it had passed unless he had been so informed by one of his Councillors, for he is a Gentleman of too high standing to pen a falsehood in reference to this matter?" (The Clerk having read the foregoing from the Parliamentary Reporter, Witness says, "that is correct according to my notes.")

Ques. 4. Please examine your notes and say whether the Hon. Mr. Macaulay in the course of the same debate, and after Mr. Coles had spoken, used the following language, or language to the same effect as reported by you: "The matter at present before the Committee is the charge brought against the Government by the hon. member, viz:—that the advisers of His Excellency caused him to pen a falsehood"?

Ans. There was a good deal of interruption at that time. (Witness reads from his notes.) "The matter before the Committee is this, the consideration of certain charges made by the hon. member against the Governor, that the advisers of the Governor advised His Excellency to write a falsehood to him. Words of this nature should not be passed by this Hon. Committee without ascertaining their truth or falsehood. If he brings charges of this character against such a gentleman, he should be satisfied about their foundation. I contend the words of the Despatch will not be found meriting the censure which he has imputed to His Excellency."

(The above passage having been taken down by the Clerk and again read to the witness, he says, "it is correct according to my notes.")

Ques. 5. What do you mean by the words just read from your notes that "His Excellency's advisers advised him to write a falsehood to *him*?" Did you understand that the Colonial Minister was referred to by the word "him."?

Ans. Sometimes in writing, I put down a pronoun to save the writing of two or three long words. I have put down "him" here, I think, to represent the Colonial Minister, for the reason I have stated.

The Witness then withdrew.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

The following letter from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to the Hon. the President of his Council, appeared in the *Royal Gazette* of last week. It has reference to the subject of the above evidence, and it will be seen that His Excellency claims the exclusive *credit* of having made the misstatement, so often referred to, in the now celebrated despatch of the 30th April. We have been informed that His Excellency was *required*, if not *compelled*, to write this letter, in order to exonerate his advisers from the charge preferred against them by Mr. Coles, when he accused them of giving false information to the Lieut. Governor. It is, to say the least of it, very discreditable in the Executive Council to have asked, or permitted, the Lieut. Governor to take the blame and responsibility from them of dictating an incorrect despatch. We have been always under the impression that it is the province of the Executive Council to see, if not prepare *all* the public despatches, and to hold themselves responsible, at all times, for the contents of those despatches. It appears, however, now, that the Lieut Governor does not consult his advisers as to what he should write to the Colonial Office on important Bills, and that they shall shirk the responsibility which attaches to those despatches and which it is the duty of every independent and constitutional Government to incur. We sympathise with His Excellency in the awkward position in which he has been placed in having to write this letter: and we think he cannot have a very high opinion of the Council that would force him into it.

We may further observe, that at the beginning of the Session Col. Gray produced and read a portion of the despatch of the 30th April, to shew what steps the Government had taken to procure the Royal assent to the Land Commission Bill, and that when such a despatch was written, it was *not* necessary to send home the Bill until the month of October, although it was passed on the first of May. Col. Gray approved of the despatch on that occasion. *Now* it suits the purposes of his colleagues to deny any participation in the production of it. There is, certainly, something very small in their conduct in reference to this matter.

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, APRIL 6th, 1861.

"SIR—In the Journal of the House of Assembly for April 3d, I observe a Resolution of the House attributing to the Hon. George Coles, a member of that House, language of an extraordinary character. From this Resolution it appears that on the 26th February last, Mr. Coles, in his place in the House of Assembly, spoke as follows:—

"'What shall we say when we find Her Majesty's Representative descending from his high position and degrading his commission by penning a falsehood; in plain English, writing a lie to the Secretary of State, and allowing himself to be instigated thereto by his constitutional advisers.'

"These expressions have reference to my official correspondence with the Colonial Minister, on the 30th April, 1860. It is far from my desire to interfere, in the slightest degree, with that freedom of speech which is the undoubted privilege of Members in the House of Assembly; still, I cannot, in justice to myself and my Government, of which you are the Leader, permit such language, when thus brought officially before me, to pass unnoticed.

"I had read in the public prints what is there stated to have been spoken by Mr. Coles in the House of Assembly on the 26th and 27th February. These statements were authenticated by the signatures of the official Reporters of the House. Slow to take offence, I attached, perhaps, more than due weight to whatever appeared intended as an explanation for words, which might have been hastily uttered in the heat of debate; but the Resolution of the House of Assembly places the entire matter in a very different light. It records language of a much more violent description, conveying against myself a grave charge. This charge is of a nature no less serious than writing a lie to the Secretary of State, and allowing myself to be instigated thereto by my constitutional advisers.

"The circumstances under which I addressed the Duke of Newcastle, on the 30th April, 1860, are these:

"The mail for England was made up on that day. By the previous mail, of the 16th April, I had transmitted to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of the Resolution of the Assembly, whereby the House, on behalf of the Tenantry, agreed to the appointment of three Commissioners,—bound itself to abide by their decision, and pledged itself to concur in their award.

"I had learned that an Act, which was intended to give validity to the decision of the Commissioners, had been introduced into the Assembly on the 27th April, and there passed rapidly through all its stages, opposed but by three members—that on the 30th it had finally passed in the lower House, and on the same day passed its first and second reading and Committee, unopposed, in the upper House. I was under the impression that it had, on the same day, also finally passed, and, actuated by a strong desire to promote the interests of this Colony, by representing to the Duke of Newcastle the eagerness displayed by the Legislature to concur in what they believed was a measure required by his Grace, and thus enlisting his sympathies the more strongly in behalf of the people, I hastened to give him the information contained in my Despatch of the 30th April. I and my Government have in consequence been accused by a Member of the Legislature of practising deception upon the Colonial Minister.

"The Bill was finally passed in the upper House on May 1st, and on the succeeding day the House was prorogued.

"I may add, that I did not consider the Despatch of a nature requiring that it should be submitted to yourself, or to any member of my Council. My constitutional advisers were, therefore, neither acquainted with the nature of the Despatch in question, nor even with the fact of my having written to the Duke on the subject of the passing of the Bill.

"The people of this Island are not, however, likely to believe that their Lieutenant Governor is leagued with the Government they have deliberately chosen, in order that those powers intrusted to us should be prostituted in the manner which Mr. Coles has taken upon himself to represent.

"I have the honor to be
"Your obedient servant,
"GEORGE DUNDAS.
Lieutenant Governor.

"Hon. Edward Palmer, &c. &c. &c."

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

FOUR days were occupied in the House of Assembly, during the past week—from Wednesday until Saturday—in debating the principles of a Bill, introduced by the Government, to legalise the enrolment of the Volunteer Companies, and provide a sum of money for their encouragement. The Bill was opposed by the Minority on several grounds, the principal of which were—that in organizing Companies there was gross partiality shown, and Catholics and Liberals black-beaned when they sought admission to certain Companies—that the authorities themselves showed a reluctance and unwillingness to permit the organization of Companies, unless they were known to be supporters of the Government—that the spirit of Orangeism was infused, to a great extent, into the movement—that the Volunteers would be a very inadequate force to protect the country in case of invasion—that no invasion is at all likely to occur—and that the country has not the means to spend a large sum of money on this force. The arguments used by the supporters of the measure were, generally, that we were liable to hostile visits from privateers in case of war—that war was imminent, and that in Great Britain and all the other Colonies ample encouragement had been given to the Volunteers. The discussion took a very wide range, and a great many irrelevant topics were introduced, but we have not space to notice them. Suffice it to say that the Bill was passed, and that four hundred pounds were granted to encourage the Volunteers this year. The hundreds of people in this Island who are suffering now for want of provisions, and who will not have a shilling to buy themselves seed grain, &c, will be apt to think that this is a very improper appropriation of the public money.

WE intended to favour our readers with some "elegant extracts" from a volume of the *Islander*, published during the last year or two of Sir D. Daly's administration, in order to show the respectful style in which the present Colonial Secretary and the editor of the *Islander* of that day were in the habit of speaking of the Queen's Representative, because the Secretary pretends now to be so horrified if any person says a word that may be construed into an insult of the Governor. We are, however, reluctantly compelled to defer the reproduction of these extracts until another week. The large amount of space we are required to give to the debates of the Legislature, and the necessity of giving considerable space to the news received by the several Mails of the past week, prevent the publication of much original matter in the form of communications and observations of our own on the proceedings of the Legislature.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Latest dates from this Colony, received by the last Mail, represent it as in a very distracted state. The General Election, which is approaching, will create immense excitement, if not a serious disturbance of the peace. In the midst of the political storm, we rejoice to learn that the Seal Fishery is likely to prove unusually profitable this season.

ARRIVALS FROM THE ICE.—We are happy to learn that the Nightingale, Capt Mullowney, from the ice, arrived with the noble cargo of 7,500 full-grown Seals. The Superb has arrived at Harbour Grace, to Messrs Punton & Munn, with 5,500 seals—reports the Barbara and the Emerald loaded; also, Louisa arrived at Brigus, loaded—reports Guitar, 4 000; Margaret Grant, 4,000; Pearl loaded, and six vessels carrying Messrs Baine, Johnston & Co's flag, loaded and ready to leave the ice. Last evening two sealers, loaded, arrived off this harbor, but owing to ice in the narrows, the steam-tug Blue Jacket could not get out to them.—*Newfoundland Express.*

DR. WEBSTER, a member of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and a warm supporter of the Government, died at his temporary residence in Halifax a few days ago. The President of the Executive Council, and Dr. Tupper, one of the leading men of the Opposition, passed high eulogiums on the deceased member, in respect to whose memory the House adjourned for two or three days.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Teacher," in reply to "a Normal School Student," will appear next week.

W. W. Irving, Esqr. writes us in reference to some occurrences at a late meeting for Ball Practice of one of the Rifle Volunteer Companies, when his son was very nearly shot by the carelessness or recklessness of a member of the Company, who was not in a fit state to be entrusted with fire arms, but who was nevertheless allowed to use his rifle, charging it with his own ammunition. We shall give Mr. Irving's letter in our next No.

Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute.

On next Thursday evening, 18th instant, the Secretary will deliver a lecture, subject—"The Last Days of the Irish Parliament."
E. REILLY, Sec'y.
April 13.

☞ On the Evening of Friday the 5th instant, Mr. D. A. W. Kennedy delivered a highly instructive Lecture before the Georgetown Mechanics' Institute, on "The phases and developements of Life, and the Geographical march of History." A lively and amusing discussion ensued, and the meeting broke up at a late hour, each well pleased with the rich intellectual treat which he had received.—COM.

☞ A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Wood Islands and vicinity was held at the Wood Islands School House, on the 28th ultimo, at the suggestion of the Hon. Colonel Gray, one of the members for the District, for the purpose of devising the most feasible plan for procuring a shipping place—when it was unanimously agreed upon—with but four dissentient voices—to adopt the plan of deepening the pond, as formerly contemplated.

ON Tuesday last at half past 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieut Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and in the presence of both Houses assented, in Her Majesty's name, to the following Bills, viz:

1. "An Act for taking the Census of Prince Edward Island."
2. "An Act to amend the Act to provide for the revising and reprinting of the Laws of this Island."
3. "An Act to incorporate the Gulf Express and Telegraph Company."
4. "An Act to authorize John Hunter to take the additional name of Duvar."

Married,

At the residence of the bride's father, East River, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. John Scott, to Catherine, fourth daughter of D. M'Beath, Esq., of Rosebank.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday morning, April 9, of Congestion of the brain, aged 3 years and six months, ADA MAUDE, only child of Mr. S. W. McMurray, merchant, of this City.

At Baltic, Lot 18, on Tuesday the 19th ult., after eight months lingering illness, which she bore with christian patience and entire resignation to the Divine Will, ANN, the beloved wife of James Henderson, Esq., aged 50 years.

At Wheatley River, on the 19th February last, of Typhus Fever, Mr. Isaac Whitlock, aged 39 years, leaving a widow and seven children.

On the 21st February last after three months illness, Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Robert McKay, aged 19 years. She has left a mother and three brothers to mourn their sad loss—she is much regretted by all who knew her.

At Halifax, on Sunday afternoon, Margaret Burns, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, aged 19 years.

At St. Peter's Harbor, on the 17th ult., in the 80th year of his age, Mr. David M'Kee, an old and respectable member of the Presbyterian Church of St Peter's. His last moments were spent in giving godly counsel to his friends, and recommending them and himself by correct prayer to God. He leaves a widow and a very large family of children and grandchildren to mourn their loss.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Loading for P. E. Island—Andrea, Isabel, Gazelle, Heroine. Cleared—Margie, Morrell.
LONDON, March 25.—William Douse and Fanny.
BRISTOL, March 23.—Gatland, for Port Hill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSES! HARNESS! CARRIAGES!

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, 4th MAY, at 11 o'clock, at GATE'S LIVERY STABLES, Queen Square:

6 Horses,
6 Sets Second Hand Harness,
2 Second Hand Single Wagons,
1 do Double do
3 New Double Wagons,
1 Single do
2 Carts—Iron Axle,
1 do Wood do
1 Pony Wagon,
1 Pony Harness—complete,
1 Set Cart Harness,
1 Sets Single Carriage Harness,
2 Riding Saddles, 2 do Bridles,
1 Side Saddle, 1 Round Saddle,
1 Sideboard, 1 Refrigerator,

—ALSO—

1 Alderney Bull,

imported by the Royal Agricultural Society.

TERMS—Six months credit on sums over £10, on approved Joint Notes.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

ALSO—At Private Sale, 2 very superior PIANO FORTES.
April 15, 1861. W. D.

Wanted to Charter,

TWO or THREE good SCHOONERS, to load Herring at Magdaline Islands for BOSTON, or Southern Ports. For particulars enquire of JASON WEBB.
Charlottetown, April 15, 1861. 2w

CLOVER SEED! CLOVER SEED!
For Sale by the Subscriber.

5 CWT of Superior Northern CLOVER SEED.

—ALSO—

5 Garden ENGINES, at cost,
1 New Express WAGGON, will be sold at a bargain.
WILLIAM DODD.
Queen Square, April 15, 1861. 1m.

To be Let, at Summerside.

A DWELLING HOUSE, STORE with GRAIN HOUSE attached, and STABLES, in close proximity to the Queen's Wharf at Summerside, Bedeque, are offered to be Let, and possession given on the 10th of May next.

These Premises, at present held by the Hon. George Bagnall, are advantageously adapted to, and situated for Hotel and Mercantile purposes. Apply to
Charlottetown, April 15, 1861. A. MITCHELL.

NO BLARNEY,

BUT heart-felt thanks to the Farmers for the confidence reposed in the **FIELD** and **GARDEN SEEDS** annually sold by

J. WILLIAMS, QUEEN SQUARE,

who solicits attension to his Stock of seeds, viz;

Canadian White Bald Wheat,
Carse of Gowrie do.
Gravel and Beech Nut Wheat,
Timothy and Hungarian Grass Seeds,
Island Growth and imported Red Clover Seed,
White Dutch Clover Seed,
A variety of Swedish and other Turnip Seeds,
Carrot, Beet and Parsnip Seeds,

and a large variety of

GARDEN SEEDS.

J. W. would also call attention to a superior sample of Flour and Corn Meal, sold either by the Barrel or retail, with his usual Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries.

Several tons of **BARLEY STRAW** for sale.

N. B. The highest cash price given for TIMOTHY SEED.
Ch. Town, April 15, 1861. tf

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BOOKS, &c.

TO be Sold by AUCTION, at the house at present occupied by Mrs. PENNY, Dorchester-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd MAY next, at 11 o'clock, a quantity of valuable

Solid and Stained WOOD FURNITURE,

for three Sitting and four Bed Rooms. KITCHEN UTENSILS, Cooking and Franklin STOVES, House and Table LINEN, CUTLERY, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, together with a VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Sale Positive! No Reserve! Terms—3 months' credit on sums over £10.

Also, at the same time, a superior toned Cottage PIANO FORTE, made by Broadwood.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
April 8, 1861. 1sl

GEORGETOWN!
SPRING SALE OF
Grocery Goods, Flour, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber will sell by AUCTION, at his Warehouse, in GEORGETOWN, on THURSDAY, the 18th of April, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following GOODS, to close consignments:

10 Chests and half chests TEA,
10 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
Boxes Soap and Candles,
20 do. assorted Lozenges,
10 do. do. Candies,
6 Doz. Hay Rakes,
12 do. Hay Forks,
2 do. Scythe Sneaths,
20 Boxes Cigars, a good article,
1 Case of assorted DRY GOODS.
40 Bbls. FLOUR, best brand,
20 Bags MEAL, fresh,
5 Kegs and Boxes Tobacco,
1 Doz. Steel Hoes,
2 do. Potato Hoes,
3 do. Brooms,
25 Bags Butter Salt,
10 Sacks do.,
1 Plough,

TERMS—All sums under £5, cash; over £5, three months' credit, on approved joint notes of hand.

W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer & Broker.
Georgetown, April 8, 1861. 2in.

ENTIRE HORSE "ECLIPSE."

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the MARKET SQUARE, on SATURDAY, the 20th APRIL instant, at 12 o'clock, the well-known ENTIRE

HORSE "ECLIPSE,"

16 hands high, of Dark Chesnut colour. His Stock is much approved of for every purpose. Also a strong Farm HORSE, 15 hands high, rising 6 years old,
1 New CART.
☞ Terms Liberal.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
April 1, 1861.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the PROVINCE BUILDING, in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JUNE next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, under a power of sale contained in a mortgage made by Thomas Smith and wife to James H Peters: All that piece of GROUND, situate in Charlottetown, and known as Town Lot No. 92 in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, together with all Houses and Buildings thereon. Terms Cash. Dated this 23rd January, 1861.
Feb. 4 JAMES H. PETERS.

Great Sale of
FISHING PROPERTY,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Extensive FISHING Establishment, at Rustico Island, built and recently occupied by Messrs. Samuel A. Fowle & Co, will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 23rd April, on the premises. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a m, and to continue from day to day until all the Property is sold. This Property is located on the North Side of Little Rustico Harbor, near the Fishing Grounds, and is one of the best Fishing Stations in the Province of P E Island.

—CONSISTING OF—

—— acres of LAND
1 DWELLING HOUSE
3 large Fish Houses
3 do do for Dry Fish,
1 Fishing Jack
1 Seine Boat
700 Mackerel and Herring Barrels,
3 Seines,
2500 Fathoms of Sett Lines,
2 Beam Scales
80 Puncheons
2 Bait Mills
33 FISH FLAKES
1 WHARF, 1 STORE
1 Cooking House
1 Blacksmith's Shop
24 large Fishing Boats & Gear
4 Doreys
200 bushels Salt
44 Mackerel and Herring Nets
1 Platform Scale
1 Counter Scale
2000 Patent Ganged Hooks
67 barrels Clams and Pogies,

and a large assortment of Merchandize, and every variety of Fishing Gear, catalogues of which will be furnished at the Sale.

TERMS—Satisfactory joint notes of hand, payable August 15th and September 15th, half each, for all sums over £10; under that sum, cash. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber, at his Sale Room, Queen Street.
Charlottetown, April 15, 1861. ISAAC C. HALL.

AUCTION.

THE FISHING ESTABLISHMENT at Rustico Cares in said Cove, recently occupied by Samuel A. Fowle & Co, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, April 26th, on the Premises; Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a m. This Property lies close to the Fishing Grounds, and presents great inducements to any one desirous of engaging in the Shore Fisheries. It consists of—

3 Break-water PIERS, 1 large Fish HOUSE, 1 Cook House, 1 Log do, 1 Ship's BOAT, 3 Doreys, 150 Mackerel and Herring BARRELS, 6 barrels Clams, 8 barrels SALT, 1 Platform Scale, 1 Counter do, 18 Puncheons, 4 half do, 1 Cook STOVE and Utensils, Mooring Gear for Boats, &c.

Terms—Satisfactory joint notes of hand, payable August 15th and September 15th, half each, for all sums of £10 and upwards; under that sum, cash. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, at his Sale Room, Queen-street.
Charlottetown, April 15, 1861. ISAAC C. HALL.

FLOUR, TEA, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY next, the 16th inst, in front of the subscribers' Sale Room, at 11 o'clock—

100 barrels choice Family FLOUR
10 chests TEA
10 boxes Candles
1 bale Cotton WARP
3 cases Men's BOOTS.
5 half-chests TEA
10 boxes COFFEE
1 puncheon High Wines
Some Lamps, Glasses, &c.

☞ Terms liberal. J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers.
April 15, 1861.

MONEY! MONEY!!
A Rare Chance to make Money.

VALUABLE MILLS and PROPERTY for Sale at MILL VALE, New London. A large and well-built SAW MILL, consisting of a gang of up and down Saws, a Shingle and Lath Machine, new and in complete working order.

A GRIST MILL, two DWELLING HOUSES, a large BARN, a Stable and Blacksmith's Forge, all on the premises; and the LEASEHOLD Interest in about 230 acres of good LAND, 75 of which are under cultivation, the rest well stocked with good Hardwood, Hemlock and Spruce. The Mill Stream is one of the finest in the Island—ample power for any thing that may be required. This property offers a rare chance for any enterprising man, and will be sold at a great bargain.

Parties wishing to purchase will please make early application to P.