

ing dish that appears in the great Land Question spread. The great sirlon of Escheat has been pronounced unwholesome, because it is too old; a dish of Landlord's Titles has been hastily sent away, as being improper food for the weak stomachs of tenants and the sons of tenants; the Quit Rent pudding is declared to be too aristocratic a dish to be set before the Colonists; the Fishery Reserve pie is said to be a trifle, and not worth a corner; so at last we find that the Commission, instead of sitting down to a feast of fat things, are obliged humbly to pick the crumbs that fall from the rich men's (the proprietors') tables. I think my good friends the New Londoners know pretty well by this time how little nourishment said crumbs are likely to contain. They may see there was very little use in getting talented and learned men to do their business, when there was no business worth mentioning to be done. So little faith have the Governor and his advisers in the ultimate result of the labours of Land Commissioners that they place their chief reliance on the successful way in which they have carried into effect the provisions of that iniquitous invention of the Souters—the Land Purchase Bill. Even the astute William Pope, Esq., gave the thing up in despair, and advocated for a couple of weeks or so a wider and more elaborate Land Purchase and Loan scheme than ever entered the heated brain of the most enthusiastic anti-rent-payer; but the poor fellow got his knuckles rapped pretty severely, like many a better man before him, for presuming to think differently from his employers: so he had to turn back to the dirty swamp of personal abuse and religious bickering, and flounder as he best might through the editorial jungle.

It seems to me most singular, that after both Tories and Liberals have given up the Land Commission as a bad job, and that the 207 intelligent, respectable and independent men among the tenantry of New London so much blinded by the rays that radiate from the viceregal throne, as to express their confidence in a tribunal without a functioning and without authority. The very wording of the address in question might clearly show them how powerless the Commission is to help them in their day of need. The 207 inhabitants of New London and its vicinity say, "we sincerely hope that the proprietors will use that forbearance towards the tenantry so strongly recommended by the Hon. Commissioners pending their award." The Lieut. Governor replies in the following strain: "From my knowledge of the proprietary body, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe they will exercise all forbearance during the present transition period." Here it is admitted by both parties that the proprietors are the powerful, and the Commission the powerless body. As to recommendations of forbearance and mercy, if no regard be paid to the authoritative injunctions of the highest tribunal, very little heed will be given to the unsupported recommendations of the lowest. The plain truth is, that the proprietors have every advantage: the law is on their side—the Government, as at present constituted, is on their side—the Governor is on their side—and the magnates of Downing Street are on their side. The tenantry stand alone, seduced by their enemies, and too often betrayed by those who profess to be their friends. There is little hope for them as long as they return men to the House of Assembly who are either the creatures of the proprietors or those who have neither the intelligence to see nor the independence to maintain the interests of their constituents.

The pious editor of the *Islander* thanks God—he must have written that scrap on Sunday—that the men of the class of the 207 New Londoners form a great majority of the people. He may find one of these fine days that he has been labouring under a slight mistake. It is very easy to get any number of signatures to almost any kind of an address, in New London, or indeed in any settlement on the Island. Two-thirds of those who sign a document of this kind never take the trouble to read it, much less to weigh each paragraph, in order to find out what it contains; provided it comes from a respectable source. The honest men and boys sign their names down without bothering their heads as to what it may mean. The great fault in the political character of the people of New London is, that they are too apt to follow, without questioning, the lead of a few men, who, without possessing either talent or intelligence, have in some way obtained the ascendancy among them. If, when a petition or address is taken into a settlement, a general meeting were called, and its merits freely and openly discussed, there would be fewer memorials and addresses written perhaps, but we would have a greater share of political knowledge among us—more intelligent voters, and, as a consequence, more independent parliaments.

Yours, &c. YOU KNOW WHO.

The Examiner. Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 27, 1861.

The leading article in the last *Islander* is an amusing specimen of the non sequitur style of argument. It purports to be an answer to the few observations made in the town edition of our last No., on the well-known fact that the Catholics do not enjoy, under the present Government, privileges to the same extent as those conferred on their Protestant fellow subjects. The *Islander* gravely assures us that Catholics in this Colony labour under no civil disabilities—that they are allowed the free and unobstructed exercise of their religious worship—that they can buy and sell lands, and have places to bury their dead—that no one can molest them with impunity when engaged in the celebration of the mass—that they can educate their children in their own faith, if they think fit to do so—build Colleges at their own expense, and have numerous buildings throughout the Island dedicated to the Almighty God! We are assured, moreover, that in this happy Country Catholics may aspire to be lawyers, doctors, editors and members of Parliament—that in public life some few Catholics have risen to distinction in this Island—that even in the days of "tory supremacy" they were not kept down—that in social life, if they are worthy members of society, Catholics are allowed to enter "the first circles of respectability and fashion," and that when they die, Protestants will sometimes condescend to follow their bodies to the grave!

These are blessings which the Catholics are asked to rejoice over, and in remembrance thereof, to cease from grumbling about the insufficiency of their privileges. We are not positively told that these blessings have been given to the Catholics by the party now in power, but something more than the insinuation is conveyed that if it were not for the liberal and friendly disposition of our Tory Government, the Catholics would not be in possession of these advantages.

Now, our readers will remember that we have never complained about the religious rights of the Catholics being interfered with—we have never said they could not build colleges and places of worship with their own money—bury their dead in their own grounds—fight their way into public and private life of the first character—carry off the best prizes of the learned professions, and win the highest honors in the Senate. Catholics enjoy all these privileges, and they have no feeling of gratitude to any Government for them, because they are their natural, constitutional and inalienable rights. What we intended to convey by our remarks of Monday last, and what any person of common sense might have understood, was, that as regards the distribution of the public revenue and the possession of Government employments, the Catholics were not so highly favoured as other denominations. They have not at all a fair proportion of the school money; and while there is a very large grant for the Prince of Wales College—grants for private schools at Georgetown, and for one or two private schools in this City, there is not one shilling voted for St. Dunstan's College or for the Convent Seminary, at both of which institutions an education of the highest class can be obtained.

As regards official employments, there is not an office worth having in the possession of a Catholic. The few Catholics who held small offices when the present Government came into power were unceremoniously dismissed; and amongst the parties so dismissed were many respectable gentlemen who had not shown any opposition to the Government. When the Government was about being formed in 1859, it was proposed, as we understand, to bring a Catholic into the Executive Council—for it was well known that many respectable Catholics could be found at that time well qualified to fill the office

of Executive Councillor, and many who cordially supported the Tory party, without taking into account the Hon. Emanuel M. Eschen, who held a seat at the Council Board under the previous Tory administration,—but the proposal was rejected in very indignant terms by a certain influential person in the Government, who declared his determination not to have a Catholic for his colleague. In short, the present Government were sent into office by the Orange Lodges, the Political Alliance, and a combination of Presbyterian and Wesleyan Ministers, to oppose what they called Catholic claims, and infuse the religious element into the public schools. There has been no change for the better made in the character of the public schools—the standard of morality or literary efficiency on the part of the teacher has not been raised one iota, and the Scriptures are not now more generally read in the district schools than they were under the previous Government. The only matter in which the Tory Government have shown a strict regard for their pledges is, the exclusion of Catholics from the public service. They have done this most effectually; and, therefore, we consider we were quite justified in saying that Catholics do not enjoy in this Island privileges to the same extent as fall to the lot of their Protestant fellow subjects.

When the late D. Maclean "shuffled off this mortal coil," it was evident that his mantle as editor of the *Islander* did not fall upon the shoulders of his successor in the chair editorial. That successor is now on his travels—the Lord knows where—for more than a month; and not only has he left no representative in the Secretary's Office, which must take care of itself the best way it can, but in his absence the editorial business of the *Islander* has certainly fallen from bad to worse. If the new *locum tenens* shall be permitted to write on more article like the last, he will be qualified to go to a certain place we forbear to mention, and where, we have no doubt, the politics of the *Islander* are well understood. The unique character of his logic is conspicuous in every sentence of his last, and let us suppose, his first efforts. His facts and the finished style of his composition are scarcely less remarkable. We regret we have not space to give more than two elegant extracts from this choice production; but these will suffice, in addition to our foregoing comments, to show that the deputy editor of the *Islander* is a genius of extraordinary calibre.

He says: "Mr. Whelan thinks, perhaps, that he has done a very clever thing in mooted the question, by disclaiming any intention of a wish on the part of the Catholics for any endorsement." The St. Dunstan's College is referred to in the above clumsy sentence. It was the editor of the *Monitor*, and not Mr. Whelan, who mooted the question of a grant to that College. We merely said the Catholics asked for no grant. What their wish on the subject may be, we did not pretend to say; but we never wrote such intolerable nonsense as "to disclaim their intention of a wish" in connection with that or any other matter.

The last paragraph of the editorial under consideration is a rare specimen of composition, which we have not the heart to abridge: "That religion has been used as a cloak to cover and mask designs, which had anything but the advancement of piety in view, the history of every people has testified; but as in the case of the animal who borrowed the skin of the lion, the carelessness of the hunter betrays the nature of that which he is hunting, so it will fare with the Examiner, and from under all this patter and noise about the wrongs of Catholics, there is betrayed to view the disappointed hopes and blasted ambition of the unsuccessful politician."

The proposition in the first part of the sentence is incontrovertible, and had a fine illustration at the last election, when religion's cloak was dreadfully trailed in the mud by the political persons. Every schoolboy can perceive the elegance of the other part of the sentence, wherein we are informed that *ears betray*, &c., and that *disappointed hopes and blasted ambition* is betrayed, &c.; and surely no schoolboy should be asked to don the fool's cap while the long ears of the deputy editor are left exposed and his bra, unshielded by a maul.

THE GOVERNMENT LAND SPECULATIONS.

The conduct of the Government in purchasing the barren and comparatively worthless land on Lot 54, without the authority or knowledge of the Legislature, manifests an arbitrary and unbridled licence of authority which would be tolerated in no other country than P. E. Island. The mere fact of the purchase itself admits of no defence; but what shall be said of the still more reprehensible act of paying for this swamp land by Treasury Warrants, amounting to £3049 10s., instead of Debentures? A similar thing was done with respect to the payment of the balance claimed on the transfer of the Selkirk estate. That balance, amounting to £3133 11s. 9d., was also paid in Treasury Warrants. Now, the Land Purchase Act, under which these properties were bought, expressly declares that payment for land purchased by the Government shall be made by Debentures, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent, and not redeemable until the expiration of ten years. Warrants bear six per cent interest, and if they are paid at the Treasury before their term comes, as they are liable to be paid there for duties at any time—they get an undue preference over other Warrants, to the great inconvenience, perhaps, of many persons holding Warrants of an older date. But that is a matter of small consideration in comparison with the very dangerous practice inaugurated by the Government of setting aside a law for the special benefit of two land proprietors. Here we find they have issued Warrants to the amount of £183 1s. 9d. in express violation of the law; and if they can do such a flagrant act as this at one time they may do the like again, trusting to their subservient majority to hold them harmless. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor placed himself in a very dangerous position when he signed those unlawful Land Warrants. If his Government lost their majority in the Assembly—and more unlikely things have happened—an impeachment and a representation of the whole affair at the Colonial Office might give great uneasiness to His Excellency.

In conducting these land speculations, the Government have not merely disregarded the law which should control their proceedings, but have shown a contempt for public opinion and for the practices observed in conducting important negotiations on the part of the people. When the Government were, last Session, asked for the correspondence connected with the transfer of the Selkirk and Lot 54 estates, the Hon. Col. Gray, as leader, was not ashamed to inform the representatives of the people that it would not be submitted, being entirely of a private nature! By this it appears that our rulers have not only violated the laws, as we have shown, but have used the people's money in such manner and for such purposes as they dare not or will not make known to the people. In view of these statements, and of the fact that no tenantry solicited the purchase of at least one of the estates lately purchased, the inference is inevitable that a job has been perpetrated, involving the complicity of one or more of the Government or of their hangers-on. Were not such the true explanation of the case, why did the Government override law by an illegal issue of Warrants for the purchase of any public lands? Why, if their conduct would bear exposure, did they withhold the correspondence? Why did they these things, when, so far as Lot 54 is concerned, no settlers on that property asked to be brought under the operation of the Land Purchase Bill, if some greedy adherent did not demand the corrupt wages of his support? In another year we shall have a general election, and we trust the people will not forget to put some such questions as the above to those who may claim their suffrage, as friends, members, or supporters of the present Government.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Friday last being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth, there was a Review on the Barrack Square of four Companies of Volunteers, viz, Prince of Wales, Irish, Capt. Pollard's, and Capt. Melica's Volunteers. At 12 o'clock a royal salute was fired from St. George's Battery by C. P. Pollard's Company, and a *feu de joie* by the other Volunteers. There was a respectable display of flags throughout the City and from the shipping in port.—At two o'clock a Levee was held at Government House in honor of the occasion.

The Colonial Secretary has been absent from his office for several weeks. No one seems to know where he has gone, or when he will be back, but it is well known that he is not in the Island. If his predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Coles, had been absent from his post for the same length of time, what an outcry the Tories would have made about it!

The Military bill was passed, calling for fifty thousand troops and appropriating \$2,000,000 unconditionally and \$3,000,000 conditionally.

SECESSION OF ARKANSAS.

A reliable private despatch received here says that Arkansas, yesterday, passed the secession ordinance by a vote of 69 to 1. A telegraph despatch in our last paper stated that 800 Secessionists had been taken prisoners by the Federal troops at St. Louis. It appears that on the 10th inst., Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the outskirts of the city, were surrounded by Capt. Lyons, with about 6000 volunteers—whom placed 8 pieces of artillery on the heights which raked the camp. Capt. Lyons sent a letter to Gen. Frost, demanding a surrender. The General was taken by surprise. He contended that his encampment was organized under the law of the State simply for organization and drilling the volunteer militia of the district. He surrendered, however, and he and his 800 men were taken prisoners of war. A release on parole was offered, on condition that they would swear not to take up arms against the Government. This they declined, as by doing so it would admit they had already been acting in hostility. As they were preparing to march off, stones were thrown and fire-arms discharged. A Captain of Government forces was wounded, who gave orders to fire. Several companies did so, which killed about twenty persons in the mob, among whom were two women and three children.

On the 12th inst. another tragedy was acted in St. Louis. A large body of the Home Guard who had been enlisted during the day and furnished with arms, were marching through one of the streets, large crowds were assembled, howled and hissed, and one lad fired a pistol into the ranks. The Guard turned round and fired on the crowd. The whole column was thrown into confusion, bullets were flying in every direction, and large numbers were killed. Secessionists were wounded. Since then great excitement prevails, citizens are being shot in the streets, and the feeling is desperate against the German population.

It is now ascertained there are not less than 85,000 Southern Troops concentrated in Virginia.

General Butler, it is generally believed, will retake Norfolk. Reinforcements are pouring into Fortress Monroe.

The blockade of Southern Ports has been most effectual—many prizes have been taken.

The Port of Charleston is blockaded. Five British ships were ordered off. One ran the blockade.

The Secretary of War declares it is treason to sell vessels to rebels, even after seizure.

Southern troops continue arriving at Richmond, Virginia. The Postmaster General of the Southern Confederacy announces that the Mail arrangements of the South under his management will go into effect on the 1st June.

There has been another outbreak in Missouri, to secure the balance of power, which Secessionists had to give in. No blood shed, but worse events anticipated.

The Kentucky Legislature has decided that the State shall preserve a strict neutrality. It has approved the refusal of the Governor to furnish troops to support the Federal Government. Washington will be cleared of troops before 1st June, in order to prepare for Congress.

Socks have advanced. There will be 15,000 troops at Fort Monroe in a week, under General Butler, who will have a squadron to support. Offensives movements are contemplated.

Cotton freights to Liverpool, three fallings.

The rebel battery at Sewall's Point, Virginia, has been utterly destroyed by one of the war steamers of the Federal Government.

General Butler has been ordered to invest Norfolk, Va., with a force of ten thousand men. Norfolk is strongly garrisoned and defended.

The Federal Government has notified the New York British Regiment to be ready to sail on the 1st of August.

The British ship, Park Hill, from Liverpool, has been brought into Philadelphia as a prize, for attempting to run into Charleston whilst under blockade, after she had been ordered off.

The Merchants' Home Guard of Boston that is being formed, numbers five companies, and another is forming, all merchants or their clerks.

Three hundred of the Secessionists entered into the State of Indiana, this morning, committing numerous shameful and terrible outrages.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

(From the St. John Morning Freeman, May 25). VERY LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

DEATH OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

Boston, May 24, 1861.—Despatches from Washington this morning cause great excitement. During last night from seven to ten thousand Federal troops advanced into Virginia.

The detachment of the Alexandria, the rebels retreating and keeping up a smart fire, but without success. Col. Ellsworth, of the New York Zouaves Regiment, was shot dead by a concealed rebel, while in the act of pulling down the Secession flag in Alexandria. His death causes intense feeling throughout the country.

Detachments took possession of Arlington Heights, a portion of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, and the Potomac Aqueduct, Georgetown.

The assassin of Ellsworth was caught and killed. Superfine State flour, \$4.95c. to \$5.05c.; extra, \$5.10c. to \$5.25c.

COLONIAL.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALFRED AT BERMUDA.

We are indebted to William Babcock, of H. M. S. Hydra, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, for late papers, for which he will accept our thanks.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 6th inst. The *Royal Gazette* says:—"Soon after 1.30 p. m. the Barge of H. M. S. St. George was seen rapidly approaching the landing place. The yards of the bark *Erica Barr* were manned. All the vessels in the harbour were hoisted with hunting and gracefully dipped their flags as the Prince drew near. Not many minutes elapsed after this before the light and graceful form of the midshipman Prince was recognized standing on the stairs, and by His Royal Highness stood his faithful *Academy*, Major Cowell. His Excellency the Governor advanced with the distinguished officers immediately attending His Excellency, to greet His Royal Highness.

The Prince having touched terra firma, His Excellency the Governor informed His Royal Highness that the Mayor and Corporation of Hamilton would like to have the honor of presenting an Address, which His Royal Highness immediately assented to, to the Hon. H. J. Tucker, the Mayor, advancing, followed by the Aldermen and Common Council, read the address. To this the youthful Prince made a suitable reply.

He then proceeded to the public buildings, greeted every where with rejoicings and fervent expressions of loyalty. The streets and buildings were beautifully decorated, and lined by the members of different societies. On arriving at the Council Chamber an address was read by His Honor the Chief Justice, President of the Council, to which His Royal Highness replied.

An Address was then presented from the House of Assembly by His Honor the Speaker, the Prince replying, and also to an address from the Clergy, presented immediately after.

Prince Alfred dined at Government House after these duties were gone through with. The officers of the *St. George* and the principal men of the Colony were present. In the evening Hamilton was brilliantly illuminated.—*Journal*.

The St. John Colonial Empire has learned that a plan has been discovered which involves a sergeant and thirty men of Her Majesty's service, stationed at Fredericton, for desertion to the United States. It is understood that an emissary has been at Fredericton to induce these men to desert and join the Federal army; and in the pocket of the sergeant was found a paper containing a description of the arrangements for their speedy transmission over the border. The men are said to be in irons, awaiting a court-martial.

FAMILIES FROM THE STATES SETTLING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The steamer from Boston which arrived at St. John on Monday had a large number of passengers from the States, who contemplated settling in New Brunswick.

A proclamation dissolving the New Brunswick Assembly has been issued. The writs for a new election are returnable in June 28.

LATEST FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—We learn by telegraph from Newfoundland, that the steamship *Delta*, which left Halifax last week, with a detachment of 200 troops from the 62nd Regiment, arrived at St. John's on the evening of Saturday the 18th inst. Order has been restored at St. John's, but rioting continued at Harbor Maine, where the buildings and property of Mr. Strapp, the returning officer at that place, who had made himself obnoxious to the mob, had been destroyed. The tug-steamer *Blue Jacket* was detached on Sunday morning to the scene of destruction, carrying a detachment of troops. They succeeded in capturing five of the ring-leaders, and bringing them to St. John.

We believe that the rumor that another detachment of troops had been sent from Halifax, and that those which left in the *Delta* were attacked while landing, is incorrect. If M. S. Hydra left Halifax for St. John's on Saturday, but had no

troops on board. It is stated in a private despatch received in Halifax, that the dwelling house and stables (probably the summer residence) of Mr. Hoyle, the leader of the Government, had been fired by the mob and burned to the ground. The telegraph lines near St. John's have been cut every day for the past three weeks, probably with the object of preventing the transmission of messages to the capital, which might cause troops to be sent to the more remote districts, and the officers of the company have found great difficulty in effecting even temporary repairs.

It was reported last evening that a vessel had arrived at Brigus from St. John's, bringing intelligence that Martial law had been proclaimed in that city. The Legislature met on Tuesday.—*Pictou Eastern Chronicle*.

Why longer suffer?—Those who are so fortunate as to have escaped dyspepsia, and its attendant evils, can hardly conceive the suffering these diseases cause. The worst case that we have witnessed to suffer, when that infallible remedy, the *Oxygennated Water*, is within their reach.

Dyspepsia.—In Halifax when this disease prevailed for many months, in its most malignant form, the use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer was invariably attended with the most favorable results, when it was used, ere the disease had made too much progress to preclude the use of so powerful a stimulant.

Passengers.—From Pictou, on the 24th inst., Messrs. D. McKay, R. T. Hodson, W. Wood, R. Taylor, M. Wade, Mainbois, McMillan, Campbell, McInnes, Simpson, Patterson, Osholin, Warren, McPhee, Frost, Fraser, Mancy, Miss Matheson, Miss Campbell.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC LANDS.

TOWNSHIP 15. THE Commissioner of Public Lands will submit to public competition on THURSDAY, the 11th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the residence of Mr. Charles Richards, Fifteen Point, three several Tracts or Pieces of LAND, and fronting on lands held by Polite Arsenaux, Jean Gallant, and the Hon. J. R. Gardener, containing about 50 acres, situate on Egmont Bay Road, about 1 1/2 miles from Fifteen Point, subject to the conditions to be there submitted.

TOWNSHIP 11. The Commissioner of Public Lands hereby notifies all persons indebted to the Government for purchase of Lands, that he will attend on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th days of June next, at the residence of Mr. James Henderson, Lot 11, at what time and place all such amounts then due are required to be paid. Several Tracts of good Land, situate on the Western Road and the new line road leading from Lot 11 Post Road to the Western Road, remain unsold.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner. Public Land Office, May 27, 1861.

Reduced Prices.

THE Subscriber will sell for Cash, at his BREWERY and DISTILLERY, the following SPIRITS, at a REDUCTION of Sixpence per gallon, from this date:—RUM, WHISKEY, GIN, and a superior article of old MALT WHISKEY, 9s. per gallon.

Also, on hand X, XX and XXX ALES, of a superior quality. GEORGE COLES. Charlottetown, May 27, 1861. RW 1m

Ex Rambler from New York.

5 BBLs. CRUSHED SUGAR, 12 Boxes LAYER RAISINS, 4 Boxes WASHING SODA, 10 Boxes CANDLES, Cheap for Cash. P. WALKER. Charlottetown, May 27, 1861. (R.W. 4in.)

Ho! Farmers!

And still it comes. JUST arrived per barque *Andra*, a fresh importation of English Red and White Dutch CLOVER SEEDS. A few bushels of clean TIMOTHY left.

Farmers have also an opportunity of examining a variety of vigorous Turnip plants just raised from the seed, all of which are worthy their confidence. JOHN WILLIAMS, Queen's Square, May 27, 1861.

Building Lots for Sale.

REMEMBER the sale of 13 Building Lots to-morrow, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, a. m., on the premises adjoining Capt. Orlebar's residence—the property of the Hon. George Coles. May 27, 1861. WM. MCGILL, Auctioneer.

To be Sold or Let.

WHAT valuable PROPERTY, formerly owned by P. McVEIGH, situated at the junction of two public roads, at Road's Corner, Lot 19, and within two and a half miles of Summerside. It consists of one acre of Land held under lease for 999 years at sixpence per acre, and has a DWELLING HOUSE, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, &c., erected thereon.

This is one of the best Stands in Prince County for any kind of business, and will be sold or let on reasonable terms. For further information application to be made to the proprietor at Summerside.

FOR SALE, at the subscriber's Store, at Summerside, 90 gallons COD FISH OIL. Summerside, May 27, 1861. 3m JAMES BRAZILL.

MAILS BY STEAMER "WESTMORLAND."

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THE MAILS for the Neighbouring Provinces, &c. will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For New Brunswick, CANADA and the UNITED STATES, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at a quarter past 8 o'clock.

For NEWFOUNDLAND every Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For ENGLAND, BERMUDA and the WEST INDIES, every alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz:—

Monday, April 29 Monday, July 22 Monday, Sept 30
" May 13 " August 5 " Oct 8
" May 27 " August 19 " Oct 28
" June 10 " Sept 2 " Nov 11
" June 24 " Sept 16 " Nov 25
" July 8 " Sept 30 " Dec 3

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, April 29, 1861.

DR. C. KELLNITZ.

Are your Teeth and Gums in a healthy condition? Your breath sweet and pure?

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER? LET it be remembered that one great special consideration in life is the enjoyment of health, and to be free from pain and the distress caused by decayed teeth and sore gums, an evil peculiar to this country.

But now when a certain remedy which can be depended on, is at hand, within the reach of the most humble individual, and is neglected, seems to be a species of fatuity. There is no excuse. This mode of cure as practiced, is not a mere fancy scheme, predicted on some uncertain theories, or an experiment of doubtful character, but it is sure and certain, the tooth-ache will cease at once. This original discovery in practice is the result of close experience and observation, by experiment, regarding the scientific rules in the treatment of the organs for the preservation, and resulted in being able to cure at once, without pain or extracting the Tooth. This mode of cure has received the encomium by many of the first families, some have pronounced it a miracle, such immediate relief when other approved remedies had failed.

Thousands of valuable cases are barbarously lost and sacrificed by extracting, when by this mode they could be saved from pain and further decay. After the Tooth has been relieved from pain and tenderness, they may be filled with a soft mineral substance, the color of the enamel, which hardens in a few minutes—seals up the cavity hermetically, securing it from all external influences, at the same time giving strength and body to the remaining portion of the tooth. This filling being solid and impervious to fluid, and not affected in the slightest degree by acid, and in no way injurious to health, will last within the remainder of the tooth, a lifetime, if they are kept in a healthy condition.

Tooth powders with special directions when and how to use them. As many of the preparations sold to make the Teeth white, destroy the teeth, the ingredients being injurious not only to the enamel, but the gums and general health of the mouth.

Testimonials of undoubted authority from many of our first families who have received the benefit of this wonderful improvement in the treatment of Tooth-ache and Tooth-said, when they came to our Office fully with the intention of having it extracted, and there are instances that for one hundred dollars they would not have that tooth removed, as there is no pain and the tooth is restored, and feels perfectly natural and comfortable.

Terms moderate and all operations on Teeth scientifically performed. CORN and Bunions removed without the slightest pain. DR. C. KELLNITZ.

Office hours from 7 till 11 a. m., and from 3 till 6 p. m., at Commercial House, (Baginall's) Pownall Street, Charlottetown, May 6, 1861.