the above outline would indicate — that popular indignation against the Government would be the immediate result of its publication. However, it must be made known some time or other, and the Government will gain nothing by keeping it in the dark.

Since reading the letter on which the above remarks were prepared, the *Islander* has appeared with a short leading article on the subject, in which the editor says: — "Up to the present time neither His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, nor any member of the Government, has received the slightest intimation relating to the award, beyond this, that it has been agreed upon, and on the way to the Colonial Office, to be laid before Her Majesty the Queen." This is very extraordinary and past belief. Surely Mr. Howe, the Commissioner nominated by the House of Assembly, and paid by the people of this country, would not suffer his clients and employers to remain in ignorance on such an important matter as the Commission. There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Ritchie, the Commissioner nominated by the Proprietors, has furnished his clients with a copy of the award. The whole Commission, last Spring, took care to inform the Government when they would resume their enquiries into the Land Question, and stated the time at which they were likely to close their labours. When so ready to inform the Government on such unimportant matters as these, is it at all likely they would keep the Government in ignorance about the result of their labours? At all events, every person in this Island knows that the Government are entitled to receive a copy of the award — the people have paid their money for it to a very large amount — they were promised it long before this — and if the Commissioners have not sent it to the Government, the Government should apply to the Commissioners for it immediately.

We will return to the subject every week until we shall see the end of this matter, and we will offer some observations upon those outlines of the award as communicated in the letter from Halifax. The Government are no doubt anxious to divert public attention from this subject, and therefore encourage Mr. Pope's attempts to get up a religious excitement; but our attention shall not be diverted from it by any such contemptible tricks.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LAST LETTER.

Mr. Pope's last letter to the Protestants is the feeblest effort he has yet made to arouse the "No Popery" cry. This is not because he has been led to cultivate kindlier feelings towards his Catholic neighbours, or that his masters and accomplices in the unholy crusade have become ashamed of their folly, and have advised their servant to abate the ardour of his attacks on nearly half the tax payers of the country. There is no doubt that his hatred of the Catholics is as strong as ever it was—(though why a man who declares that he belongs to no denomination of Christians should hate one sect more than another, is what we cannot understand)—and his desire no less ardent to excite religious animosities in a community where peace and good fellowship hitherto prevailed; but the truth is, the Colonial Secretary cannot establish the shadow of a charge against the Catholics of this Island on the ground that they ever entrenched upon the rights of their Protestant neighbours—and hence the dullness, tameness and stupidity of his two last letters. The first, second and third letters were chiefly occupied with a discussion of the Newfoundland affairs and the Mayo election. The Secretary took the Orange Tory view of these matters, and attempted to argue from thence that 35,000 Catholics in Prince Edward Island should be put down, and excluded from any share in the administration of public affairs, because an Irish priest, several years ago, said something about an election in his own County, and because large bodies of Catholics in St. John's and other parts of Newfoundland attempted to exercise their civil rights at the last elections there. Now, the absurdity of Mr. Pope's position with respect to these matters was apparent to every one, and very many intelligent men of his own party loudly deprecated his allusion to them. It is certain that no one has publicly concurred with him in opinion, if we except a very stupid article from the editor of the *Monitor*, which merely gave an echo to Pope's "No Popery" howl without going into details. But the Colonial Secretary is not satisfied with all he has yet said about the Irish election, and he promises to give us in his next epistle a rehash of the story gathered from the proceedings of the House of Commons. How far that can illustrate the character of Prince Edward Island Catholicism, we must leave the readers of the *Islander* to judge.

The only attraction about Mr. Pope's last letter consists in the reproduction of some verses which appeared in the *Examiner* of the 5th inst. These verses, headed the "Parson of Oldville," Mr. Pope says are intended to reflect on an aged Minister of the Church of Scotland. We certainly did not think there was any such design in so humble a production, as we have explained in another column, or we should not have published it. But it shows to what a wretched strait Mr. Pope is reduced for materials when he attempts to construe such a small thing into a studied insult from the whole Catholic community to all the Protestants of the Island, and from thence assumes that the Catholics should not be entrusted with political power. Now, as our readers will perceive from our explanation of the manner in which we were imposed upon with regard to the publication of the verses in question, they were written by a Scotch Protestant—a member of the Presbyterian Church—and no man but a most deceitful political trickster—a thoroughly unprincipled knave—void of all religious, manly, and honorable feelings—would attempt to fasten odium on the Catholics for the publication of such a thing. If it were wrong for us to publish those verses, surely Pope more than aggravates the wrong by transferring them to his columns. We did not know they were offensive to the venerable Minister referred to: we never thought of that gentleman in connection with them. Mr. Pope says he knows they are offensive, and with this knowledge he circulates them as widely as he possibly can. The *Islander* is more extensively read by the Protestants than the *Examiner* is, and if the Protestants are offended at the silly verses alluded to, the majority of them must blame the *Islandar* for that unpleasant feeling. It is publicity alone that gives character to any composition. Let a thing be ever so offensive in its matter or style, it is harmless when not made known; but Pope shews his sympathy for the Scottish clergyman in a most extraordinary manner, by circulating as extensively as he possibly can a thing which he considers hurtful to the feelings of that gentleman and his friends. But we can all understand the object which Pope has in view. The friends and followers of the Scottish clergyman for whom he pretends to entertain such profound sympathy, are, to a very large extent, inclined to support Liberal politics—the Reverend gentleman is himself believed to be favourable to the same side; and Mr. Pope feels that if he can turn their minds by his frantic abuse of the Catholics—by his falsehoods and misrepresentations—by his appeals to their tenderest feelings of affection for their venerable pastor, and by his hypocritical professions of regard for that gentleman's character—a very excellent dodge may be accomplished, which may result in getting a further lease of power for himself and his masters in the Government.

The Colonial Secretary, aided by the *Monitor* and *Protestant*, and encouraged by the Government, does not hesitate to address his coarse and silly sarcasms against Catholic clergyman, without distinction—designating them as "ecclesiastical firebrands"—as tyrants over their own flocks, and disloyal subjects of the Crown—he does not scruple to hold up to ridicule, week after week, the most sacred mysteries of the Catholic Church, so far as his shallow brain and his bigotted soul will enable him to do it; but it is a high crime for the *Examiner* to publish a few harmless rhymes, without any intention to offend, in which it is said that some sarcasm is aimed at a Protestant minister. And the paper called the *Protestant* must, forsooth, echo Pope's clamour, forgetting the innumerable insults which *it* casts upon the Catholic priesthood and people—forgetting, too, that its defunct predecessor, the *Protector*, declared that all the members of the Catholic Church were only fit to be slaves to the Protestants—were ordained by God for no higher duties than those of "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and that even in such a degrading service Catholics should not be employed if an inferior race could be found! And these are, forsooth, the "fellows" who lecture us about publishing a harmless squib that is construed into an offensive allusion to a worthy Protestant Minister!!

AN EXAMPLE FOR OUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Lord John Russell — now Earl Russell — in his farewell address to his late constituents of the City of London, made the following observations in alluding to his early political efforts on behalf of reform: —"There is another topic on which I then addressed you, and it was that the great work of religious liberty ought to be completed Upon that question again we had a serious struggle, — and as the Dissenters from the Church had before been, so likewise there were the Jews admitted to the privileges of a constitution *which ought to take no notice of differences of religious belief*, which the greatest king who ever ruled in this country truly declared to be God's province."

How different is this sentiment from that which the head official of our Government endeavours to inculcate every week, and in which the whole Administration, from Mr. Dundas down, evidently concur! Their belief is, that Catholics—no matter how numerous they may be, and how much soever they may contribute to the support of the Government—are not entitled to enjoy all the privileges of the British constitution. The distinguished Nobleman who has just entered the House of Peers laboured to extend those privileges not only to every Christian denomination, but brought the Jews to participate in their enjoyment. But it won't do to compare our bigotted Government with the noble Earl. In that case comparisons would certainly be odious — to the admirers of the new Peer.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN THE STATES.

The Mail by the Steamer *Westmorland*, which arrived from Shediac on Saturday night, brought no intelligence of any great importance from the seat of war in the States. There has been no more fighting since the battle at Manassas Junction, and the doubts and falsehoods about that affair have not yet been thoroughly cleared up.

The following letter has been received by Saturday night's mail, and gives a clear and interesting view touching the position of affairs between the North and South. We shall be glad to hear from our talented correspondent whenever he can find leisure to write to us.

East Boston, August 1st, 1861.

Hon Edward Wrelan, — *Dear Sir* — The intimate commercial relations existing between Prince Edward Island and the United States must necessarily render the exciting events now transpiring here of much interest to your readers.

The confused mass of contradictory despatches with which your exchanges furnish you must make it a difficult task to present your readers with any thing like a correct idea of matters here as they really are; therefore it is that I take the liberty of forwarding, for the benefit of your readers, a condensed record of some of the most important matters of interest.

The country North and South is now realizing the horrors of Civil War, brought about by a set of unprincipled politicians and unscrupulous extremists inboth sections—bringing desolation to the homes of millions of families who might otherwise be prosperous and happy.

You are aware that at the last Presidential election the democrats of the North were as much opposed to the election of Abraham Lincoln as were the people of the South; but since his election, by his mild policy and forbearance towards the South, until the war was actually forced upon him, he has succeeded in uniting all parties in the North, and at the present time the back-bone of his immense army, who have voluntarily rushed to his support, is composed of his most vigorous opponents at the last election—the Douglas democrats. How long this unanimity will continue it is difficult to say; but one thing is certain, the Government must be very careful in their acts. If they continue to appoint officers of their own party to important commands — if they also place parties whose patriotism and loyalty might well be doubted in a position to betray the country in its hour of need, as is already believed to be the case, there is little doubt but a division will take place in Northern sentiment, which must eventually prove disastrous to the Northern cause.

The premature advance on Manassas Junction on last Sunday week which resulted in the repulse of our troops, was forced upon General Scott against his judgment. This repulse may be attributed to political and newspaper Generals, who urged Gen. Scott forward before he was ready, and it will quite probably be the means of prolonging this disgraceful war.

It is confidently hoped, however, that this reverse will not be without its good results, as already vigorous steps are being taken to reorganize the army, and incompetent officers are being hurled from the positions which they have disgraced. General Patterson, who, with his command, had been ordered to keep Gen. Johnson in check, and prevent him from joining Beauregard at Manassas, was found snugly encamped at Harper's Ferry. Had he done his duty the result of Sunday's battle would doubtless have been different. His conduct, to say the least of it, looks suspicious, as he is a well-known Breckenridge leader, and Breckenridge was the Southern candidate for the Presidency at the last election.

The repulse of our troops at Manassas Junction will no doubt teach many valuable lessons. The Government underrated Beauregard's strength and defences, while General Scott seems to have had an idea of both from his unwillingness to advance at that time. All accounts agree that the Northern troops fought bravely, even desperately, while in many instances the conduct of officers was disgraceful—betraying a total unfitness for their positions.

General McLellan is now to take practical command of the Grand Army of the North, and henceforth political and newspaper Generals will not be tolerated. General McLellan has already brought about many important changes and improvements in the army — a more strict discipline is enforced, and a new state of things is beginning to spring up. New regiments from the several loyal States are daily departing for the seat of war. On Monday last the 13th Regiment Mass. Volunteers, of which your once enterprising fellow citizen, John Andrew McDonald, is a member, took their departure for the seat of war. The men who compose this regiment are for the most part men of good social position, and have left comfortable homes and lucrative situations to support the Union. Their destination is Harper's Ferry, where active operations are very soon expected.

You need entertain no doubt as to the power of the Government to crush out this rebellion. Let us be preserved from foreign interference, and the triumph of the Government may be protracted, but certain in the end.

I shall be happy from time to time to keep you advised of any movements of importance which may take place, and am in the meantime, dear Sir, yours very truly, J. J. McD.

The New York "Herald" and the Capture of Canada again.—Bunting, buncombe, tri-colored rosettes, patriotic songs, star-spangled neck ties, and banner brooches, having failed to save the Union, a new remedy is necessary, and the New York *Herald* again frantically advocates a war with England and the conquest of Canada as the Ready Relief for the occasion. We are grateful to it, and hope it will persist in its present course, which is not likely to have any more serious effect on Canada than bringing to our shores a dozen or two British Regiments, which are much needed to consume our surplus stock while the Southern market is closed. As to the invasion of Canada, we shall not need to take up arms to resist it, our boots will be sufficient, having confidence in our ability to put the Yankee hosts across the frontier as big William Ewing, of Elgin, drove the bear out of the corn field, by assiduously kicking him in the rear.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser.*

More Troops for Canada.—It is reported that the Great Eastern will return to Quebec this fall with several regiments of troops and additional batteries of Armstrong guns, among which will be the batteries which did such good service in China, which have been ordered home by the overland route through Egypt.

Terrific Thunder Storms.—On the morning of Tuesday last, about 3 o'clock, a thunder storm of the most violent description burst upon St. John, New Brunswick. For about two hours it thundered, peel upon peel, with scarcely a moment's intermission; whilst every few seconds the whole circle of the spectator's view was brilliantly, but awfully illuminated by vivid flashes of lightning. All this time the rain poured down like a deluge. The *New Brunswicker* of Thursday says, "the electric fluid struck the steam saw mill belonging to Messrs. Short & Esley, at the Straight Shore, passing through the roof and down the lightning conductor to the ground; but doing no other damage than tearing out a kind of groove (as if cut by a gouge) in a water cask in the basement of the building." We have not heard whether this storm did any damage North or West of that place. But on Tuesday forenoon, between 8 and 12 o'clock, Yarmouth, Digby, and Annapolis counties, and West King's, on the South side of the Bay, had a similar visitation. The following account of it has been obligingly forwarded to the press of this city by the *employers* of the "American Telegraph Company":—

"A terrific storm of thunder and lightning, wind and rain, passed over the western part of the Province on Tuesday. In Yarmouth Mason Hall building, in which is the Telegraph Office, armory of a Rifle Company, Herald Office, Mr. Bingay's Office, Mr. White's shop, Mason's Hall, &c, was struck by lightning and considerable injury done—lightning perforated nearly every room in the building, splitting up a portion of the roof—tearing up floors, shattering the flagstaff and windows of the observatory, breaking one of the rifles in the armory, melting its brass work and point of the beyonet. When the lightning struck, the crash was so terrible that it was supposed the building was falling, and the next instant the passages were filled with sulphurous smoke like that of burned powder which caused an alarm of fire, and brought the engines to the spot in the midst of the tempest.

Two or three persons in the building were stunned by the shock, but no one injured. A section of the telegraph battery was broken by the bursting of the adjoining wall."

Gold Fields of Nova Scotia.—The accounts which continue to reach us from our gold fields warrant our saying that the extraordinary developments within the past week respecting the richness of the gold washings at Lunenburg, and the gold quartz veins at Tangier, shew conclusively that these diggings must shortly rival, if not eclipse, Australia and California. Situated, as they are, on the margin of navigable and commodious harbors, enjoying a healthy climate, where the utmost amount of physical labor which the human frame is capable of can be prosecuted with ease, amid abundance of wood and water, surrounded by farms, the sea teeming with fish, provisions cheap and easily procured, protected from violence by proximity to an established government, the settler may see all the conditions necessary to a safe and profitable prosecution of his labors, entirely free from the many wasting cares and anxieties which beset the early pioneers in California, etc. Already many hundreds have resorted to these diggings, and the majority have been well repaid for their labors. So far, no large nuggets have been discovered, and only the rudest and most imperfect machinery employed, but as much as $50 a day has been got in some cases, and specimens varying in value from $1 to $60 have been on exhibition here. The bars of gold remitted to London sold at 81s per ounce, and were said to be of the finest quality. Mr. Cunard, son of the well known projector of the Cunard line, has become so well satisfied with the prospects at Lunenburg, that he has taken up 70 claims, and will immediately put a large force of men at work there. This is conclusive as to its paying character. It is a reliable fact that during the past week several parties have washed out an ounce of gold per day at the Lunenburg diggings.—*Sun.*

"The Parson of Oldville."—Some verses under this title were given in the last *Examiner*. They appeared to us at the time to be a harmless *brochure*, having reference to no particular place or individual in this Island, as we never heard of such a locality as Oldville, and certainly could have no knowledge of its "parson" or his tenets. We are informed, however, that the verses are believed to have reference to an old and venerated Minister of the Church of Scotland, who has several district meeting houses under his care in this Island, and deservedly commands the respect, love and veneration of large bodies of highly respectable and intelligent people. We sincerely regret, therefore, that the verses ever found their way into print; but we can honestly aver that they were not published from any design on our part to give offence. We should be very sorry to assist in casting ridicule, knowingly, on any clergyman living in our midst, especially on one so old and so highly esteemed as the gentleman who is said to be alluded to; and certainly we did not suppose that *he* was the object of the sarcasm when we know that the writer of the verses is himself a member of the Church of Scotland, and a well educated person who has written many pleasing things for our columns. The error, then, should not be charged upon the Catholic publisher who did not comprehend the scope and tendency of the lucubration of his Protestant contributor. We can only say, in conclusion, that satires of the description referred to will, in future, find no favour at our hands; and we advise our Presbyterian friend to abandon his projected work of writing more satirical rhymes upon a Minister of a very large section of his own Church.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot insert Dr. O'Leary's letter in reply to "a Volunteer," about the use of the Government rifles at Caseumpec. His language is entirely too strong for publication. Besides, we have published quite enough on that subject, and it is one in which the public are not interested.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Having been informed by Mr. Jas. Davis, proprietor of the Osborne House, that a letter recommending "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," received by the proprietors of the Pills, and purporting to be signed by Mr. Davis, was not a genuine letter, I take this opportunity to say that the letter was believed to be genuine when received, or it would never have been used in any way. Mr. Davis is a gentleman for whom I have always cherished too much respect and good feeling to harm his feelings in any way. Aside from this fact, I know that the Proprietors of the said Pills would not stoop to the practice of publishing any letter or recommendation they did not believe to be genuine.

Please give this a place in your columns, in justice to Mr. Davis, as well as others, and oblige

August 12, 1861. B. L. JUDSON.

An Error.—In the communication headed "Last Dodge of the Government" &c., published on the first page of our last No., the date should have been Prince County, July 25, instead of "Princetown, July 25."

Incendiarism.—A diabolical attempt to set fire to the dwelling house occupied by Thomas Scott, Esq., at Warblington, was made on the night of Thursday last. Fortunately Mr. Scott's dog gave the alarm in time to prevent the consummation of the fiendish attempt, and the villain scampered off leaving his work unfinished. Last week we chronicled the destruction of the coach-house, and some months previously, of the extensive and valuable stables at Warblington, but we were then strongly disposed to discredit the numerous rumour, afloat respecting the origin of these fires. The last attempt however, would seem almost conclusively to prove that the whole has been the work of an incendiary. We trust the proper authorities will sift this matter to the bottom, and that their investigations will lead to the detection of the cowardly perpetrator of these outrages.—*Mon.*

Civic Elections. — The annual Election of Mayor and Councilmen for this City took place yesterday (Tuesday). The Hon. T. H. Haviland was re-elected Mayor without opposition. The following gentlemen were also elected Common Councillors:

Ward No. 1—James Anderson Esq., (in the room of Thomas Tremain, Esq)
Do. 2—James Reddin, Esq. (re-elected.)
Do. 3—Richard Heartz, Esq. do.
Do. 4—William E. Dawson, Esq. do.
Do. 5—W. Boyle, Esq., (in the room of R. H. C. Smith, Esq.)—*Monitor, August 7.*

A Family Remedy.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections so universally prevalent as coughs and colds; some remedy too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* combines this *desideratum.*

Died,

At Cape Traverse, of Diptheria, on Saturday the 3rd inst., Montague McPherson, in the 18th year of his age,

In this City, on the 31st ult, George Faught, only child of Mr. George Cook, aged 3 years and 5 months.

At the Lunatic Asylum, on Friday, the 9th August, Elly Whelan, late of Saint Peter's, a native of Scotland, aged 72 years.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Gravesend, July 7—Eros, McDonald. 23—Sailed—Wm. Douse.
Liverpool, July 24—Hunter, Walsh. 23—Maggie, McKinnon. 24th—Prince of Wales.
Bristol, July 20—Lady, of Port Hill.
Appledore, July 21—Malakoff, Hulman, from Port Hill.
Gloucester, July 20—Robert Palmer.

PRICES CURRENT.

Charlottetown, August 3d, 1861.

Provisions.		Poultry.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	4d @ 6d	Turkeys, each	5s @ 7s 6d
Do. by quarter	3d @ 4½d	Geese, each	none
Mutton	3½d @ 6d	Fowls, each	1s @ 1s 3d
Lamb per lb	3½d @ 5d	Ducks, each	none
Pork, per lb.	none	Patridges, each	none
Do. (small)	6d @ 8d		
Veal per lb.	2½d @ 4½d	**Fish.**	
Butter (fresh)	10d @ 1s	Codfish, per qtl.	18s @ 20s
Cheese	3d @ 5d	Herrings, per bbl.	25s @ 30s
Tallow	9d @ 11d	Mackerel, per doz.	1s 6d @ 3s
Lard	10d		
Ham	6d @ 8d	**Lumber.**	
Pearl Barley	1½d @ 1¾d	Boards, (hemlock)	3s 6d @ 4s
Flour, per barrel	42s 45s	Do. (spruce)	4s @ 5s
Flour per lb	2½d @ 2¾d	Do. (pine)	7s @ 9s
Oatmeal	1½d @ 2d	Shingles, per M.	none
Eggs per dozen	6d @ 7d		
		Sundries.	
Vegetables.		Timothy Seed per bush.	none
Potatoes pr bush.	2s 10d @ 3s	Clover Seed per lb	none
New Potatoes per peck	9d @ 1s	Wool per lb	1s 3d @ 1s 6d
Carrots per bunch	2d	Hay per ton	60s @ 70s
Green Peas per qt	6d @ 7d	Straw per cwt.	1s 9d @ 2s
		Homespun per yard	3s 6d @ 6s
Grain.		Apples per dozen	none
Wheat per bushel	none	Calfskins per lb	4d @ 7d
Barley "	4s @ 4s 6d	Hides per lb	4d
Oats "	2s 3d @ 2s 6d	Sheepskins pr lb	1s @ 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONFECTIONARY!

Brooms, Buckets, &c. &c.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Subscriber's Sale Room, Queen Square, on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, just received ex. schooner *Ellen*:—

50 dozen Corn BROOMS,
25 doz Painted PAILS,
10 boxes TOBACCO, No. 1,
12 do. Mixed CONFECTIONARY,
3 bags Filberts, 8 boxes Prunes,
5 boxes Maccaroni, 20 drums Figs,
22 boxes Cheese, 1 box Stove Polish,
1 box Mason's Blacking, 5 boxes Honey in comb,
3 boxes Ground Pepper, 5 half reams Letter Paper,
5 half reams Note Paper, 4 boxes Fire Crackers,
20 boxes Lozenges, 20 boxes Mixed Candy,
4 boxes Gum Drops, 6 boxes Fancy Soap,
3 Trunks, 5 casks Vinegar,
3 chests TEA, 4 boxes Soap,

Terms — All sums under £10, cash; over £10, 3 months, on approved Joint Notes.

August 12. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Sale of Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at ELEVEN o'clock on TUESDAY, the 13th August next, on King Square,

A quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,

the Property of a gentleman about leaving the Island, consisting of Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Furniture in Mahogany and Walnut, splendid Damask Curtains, Rings, and Brussels Scotch Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Cooking and Franklin Stoves. Hair Mattrasses, 1 Waggon, set Harness, Cart, &c.

For terms, &c, see Catalogues, to be had at the Office of WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, August 5, 1861.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Horses, Waggons, Harness, Hay, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has received instructions from THOMAS SCOTT, Esquire, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 20th AUGUST, at his residence, at WARBLINGTON, the whole of his

Household Furniture,

Consisting of—Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room Furniture, in Mahogany and Rosewood, Carpets, Feather Beds, Hair Mattrasses, Bed and Table Linen, Cooking and Franklin Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Handsome China, and Rich Cut Glass.

—ALSO—

1 Chesnut Horse, 4 Milch Cows, superior Waggon, with Lamp; built by Scott; Harness, 3 Stacks Hay, and a variety of other articles.

For terms, &c., see Catalogues, to be had at the Office of WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer

Charlottetown, Aug. 12, 1861.

THE NEW BLOOD HORSE.

TO be sold at AUCTION, on the Market Square, opposite the Store of the Royal Agricultural Society, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st AUGUST, inst., at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the reccently imported Entire Blood Horse

"SAMBO,"

3 years old, by Gourkah out of Matchless, by St. Martin, per dam Lady Eden by Partizan,—dark brown, almost black; about 16 hands high, a fine powerful Horse, and has run pretty well, having won the Tyro Stakes at Newcastle last year, and won a race at Catterick Bridge, 4th April, 1861.

The purchaser will be required to enter into a Bond, with two approved Securities, that the Horse shall not be exported from the Island, and that other necessary conditions, which will be stipulated, are not violated. Further particulars will be made known on the day of Sale.

Terms.—The purchaser to pay 20 per cent. down, and the balance in two equal payments at 12 and 18 months, on approved notes. JAMES D. HASZARD.

Sec'y and Treasurer R. A. Society.

August 12, 1861. (All papers)

Moonlight Excursion.

THE LAST FOR THE SEASON.

THE Proprietors of Charlottetown Ferry intend having another Moonlight Excursion on the Hillsborough, on Monday, the 19th inst. The Steamers *ORA* and *INO* will be attached to each other as on the previous occasion, and will be illuminated with variegated lamps. A display of Fire Works will take place, and suitable music will be provided. Refreshments to be had on board. The Boats will leave Prince Street Wharf at 8 o'clock, returning at half past 10 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Gates, 1s 6d each.

Aug. 12, 1861. 1sl

Vessels Wanted.

THE Subscibers will CHARTER British Vessels for the season, as Packets from New York to British Provinces, at fair rates. Apply to

FOWLE, HEWETT & CO.
120 Liberty Street, New York.

New York, July 25, 1861.

Soponifier or Concentrated Lye.

THE greatest article out for making all kinds of SOAP, HARD SOAP, FANCY SOAP, SOFT SOAP, &c., are readily made by this new article. It is much better and cheaper than Potash. Housekeepers try it, and it will save you money and labour. A large lot for sale at the Cash Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER.

Charlottetown, August 12, 1861.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE 1st Class, Regular Trader, Barque "GAZELLE," R. Cameron, Master, will sail for the above port on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., and returning will sail

FOR CHARLOTTETOWN

on or about the 15th of SEPTEMBER. For Freight or Passage, having superior Cabin accommodations, please apply to Messrs. D. Cannon, Sons & Co., Liverpool, or at Charlottetown to W. W. LORD & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 5, 1861. 2in.

NATURE'S CURE.

Harper's Metalic Sand.

THIS is no patent humbug, but one of Nature's Great Remedies; all the afflicted need do to be convinced of its curative properties is to give it a trial as directed. It cures Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring-Worm, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Old Chronic Ulcers, &c. &c. For certificates, &c. apply to W. R. WATSON,

City Drug Store, July 29, 1861. Agent for P E Island.

Notice.

THE undersigned having, by power of Attorney, bearing date the 18th day of July, 1861, been duly constituted Attorney of the Assignees of "Murray and Company," lately doing business in Halifax, N. S., under that firm—hereby gives notice that immediate payment of all debts due to the said firm within this Island is requested and required to be made to him.

ANDREW MITCHELL, Atty. of Assignees.

Ch.Town, July 29, 1861. 1sl. 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cheap Travelling!

GREATLY REDUCED FARES!!

From Charlottetown to Boston for $7!

THE Subscriber having been instructed to sell THROUGH TICKETS to BOSTON and Intervening Points, viz., *Westmorland* to Shediac, European North American Railway, to St. John, and International Steamship Co's. Steamers to Boston—is prepared to issue Tickets at greatly reduced prices, as under:

Shediac,	$2.50	St. John,	$4.50
Eastport,	$5.50	Calais,	$6.25
Portland,	$6.50	Boston,	$7.00

Freight by this route forwarded with despatch, and at rates below any previous arrangement.

Aug. 12, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, J. H. TURNER, hereby gives notice that he has this day sold his whole STOCK IN TRADE to JOSEPH P. BENNET and JOHN DOULL, Esquires, of Halifax, Merchants, the Trustees of Mr. T. J. Jost, partner in the late firm of J. H. Turner & Co.

All unsettled Accounts contracted before the 1st instant must be paid to the subscriber immediately All debts or accounts owing by the subscriber will be paid on presentation to him. J. H. TURNER.

Charlottetown, Aug. 9, 1861. tf

GREAT SALE OF Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

WITH reference to the above notice, the Subscriber will

SELL OFF

THE WHOLE STOCK AT RETAIL, for a few months, at prices MUCH BELOW any regular Stock in Town.

Credit will be given, but settlement must be made by first day of November next. Where the amount is over £10, satisfactory Notes at three months date from November 1st, will be taken. J. H. TURNER.

August 12, 1861. tf

Rare Chance for Millers.

FOR SALE, A GRIST MILL, with OAT KILN, GRANARY, DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, and 20 acres of FREE LAND, part of which is in cultivation, the remainder can be cleared at trifling cost.

The above Property is situate on Lot 36, in the midst of thriving settlements. The Mills are now being put in good repair, and can be entered upon forthwith.

Part of the purchase money may remain on interest if required. For purchase or other particulars apply to WILLIAM HEARD.

Queen Square House, Charlottetown, Aug. 12, 1861.

CONFECTIONARY.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for the very liberal patronage she has received since her commencement in the Confectionary business, and begs to state that she has now on hand a very large stock of MIXED CONFECTIONARY of the best quality; Eighty boxes assorted LOZENGES, fifty boxes of Peppermint ditto, 200 lbs. burnt ALMONDS, 100 lbs. Chocolate ditto, 80 lbs. LEMON GUM DROPS, 100 lbs. Strawberry ditto, 50 lbs. MOTTO LOZENGES; CAKE of all kinds, Tarts, Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar furnished at the shortest notice for Wedding or Pic Nic Parties.

PRESERVES of all descriptions and in any size packages to suit purchasers.

—ALSO—

SUPERIOR GROCERIES, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold wholesale or retail. A liberal discount made to country Purchasers.

MARGARET McKENZIE.

Kent Street, Ch. Town, Aug. 12, 1861. (R.W. 4w)

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is instructed by the Executors of the late BENJAMIN CHAPPELL, to offer for sale the following PROPERTY:—

The COTTAGE and PREMISES fronting on King Street, near Prince Street, at present in the occupation of Mrs. McLennan. This Cottage is 34 feet long by 28 feet wide, with a large addition at the back; the first floor contains a Hall and four Rooms, the second floor is divided into four commodious bed rooms; there is a good Cellar the full size of the House, with a stone wall all round—the land is one quarter of a Town Lot, and measures 42 feet front by 80 feet deep.

Also—That pleasantly situated HOUSE and PREMISES fronting Dorchester Street, near Prince Street, now in the occupation of Mr. J. T. Leeming; the House is two stories high, and is 35 feet long by 26 feet wide, with a large addition on one side; the first floor contains a Hall and three large Rooms, the second floor contains the same, three Rooms; also, in the Attic all the Rooms have lately been newly plastered; there is a good cellar underneath the full size of the House. Also, a good STABLE on the premises. The land is one-half of a Town Lot, 84 feet by 80.

If not sold by Private Sale before the 15th day of AUGUST next, it will then be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION.

Ch.Town, July 8, 1861. WILLIAM DODD.

MILLS AND LAND,

Millvale Estate.

THIS PROPERTY having been sold on the 8th instant, and the purchaser not being able to comply with conditions of sale, is again offered for sale, and if not disposed of at private sale, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 22d AUGUST, on the premises, at 1 o'clock.

Terms easy, and made known at sale.

July 29, 1861. P. W. HYNDMAN.

The Greatest and Best Invention of the Age FOR FARMERS.

Manny's Patent MOWING and REAPING Machine.

ONE acre of Hay or Grain cut on rough or smooth land in an hour, for less than one shilling cost, with the assistance of four or five joined in the purchase of one of those ever renowned *labour-saving Manny's Patent Mowing and Reaping Machine combined.*

Now on Exhibition and Sale, with Witcomb's Patent Horse Hay Rake, and Brown's Patent Horse Pitch Fork, at *Orwell Cheap Store*—cheaper than the cheapest Country Store on the Island, and with the greatest variety, from a Needle to an Anchor.

3 Gold, 6 Silver Prize Medals, and $100 Cash have been awarded

At the Crystal Palace and State Fares of America, where Manny's Machine has been fully tested with several other Machines, and proved to be the best, safest, most durable and cheapest Machine of the kind ever offered to the public, for saving time, labor and expense to the Farmers, by which five weeks labor and cost can be saved over the old fashion mode of harvesting with hook and scythe, which will pay a fifth share of the entire Machine in one season. It can now be got if four or five in a Settlement join together, and for which time will be given for payment by the Subscriber, for all those ordered by the 20th of May, so as to have them ready in time for harvest, to enable the Farmers to ship their produce in good weather, and a month sooner, and not fear having too much grain ripe at once, when one of these money saving machines can be had on such favourable terms and easy payment, at Orwell Cheap Store.

This is an opportunity that cannot be got every day, to clear and make large farms, and have a month's work done by lads 16 or 18 years old, in one week. This is coming up to Telegraph operation, and will make the Farmers independent, and look out for better times and more produce.

These wonderful Machines are invaluable to Ship-builders and Sea-Captains, Mechanics, Teachers, Widows, and all those whose time is more valuable at other callings, and will be set up by the maker. A trial given of them, and warranted fully perfect, or taken back.

Annexed are a few testimonials from some of our most extensive Island Farmers, that can be depended on, and who are willing to give satisfactory reference, if called on. Further particulars known from

PATRICK STEPHENS, Agent, Orwell Cheap Store.
W. W. IRVING, Agricultural Warehouse, Charlottetown, or to
THOMAS ANNEAR, Wood Contractor, Montague River.

April 22, 1861.

N. B.—All parties wishing to use any of these Machines, would do well to roll the land in time for them—*this is important.* P. S.

Certificates.

We certify that each of us have purchased one of *Manny's Patent Two Horse Mowing and Reaping Machines*, the operation of which we are highly pleased with, and it has proved much more satisfactory than we expected, having performed all our work much better, and at less cost than hand labor, and having our hay and grain secured nearly five weeks sooner than our neighbours, with the old fashion scythe and hook.

We consider *Manny's Machine* the most valuable invention ever discovered, or seen on this Island, for the benefit of the Farmers, and strongly advise every one requiring such to secure them in time, if they can arrange in any way to have one in each settlement, when the benefit will be found to save money and time—so valuable to farm workers.

(Signed) WILLIAM ACORN, Miller & Farmer, Lot 49,
ROBERT MUTCH, Farmer & Stock Master, Gallows Point.

April 22, 1861.

N. B.—Any one wishing to see our Machine, can call at any time, or to the agent, at Orwell Cheap Store, where one is on exhibition and sale.

I certify that I had one of *Manny's Patent Two Horse Mower and Reaping Machines* at work on my Farm last season, and found it proved admirably well, and far superior to any one of the kind I ever saw in England, or on this Island; and had I not succeeded in getting the use of it, I should have lost a great quantity of my grain, it having got over ripe, and I could not get men to hire at any wages at the time. I found it much less expense, and the work better done than by hand. My opinion is, that when these Machines are a little better known, no Farmer that wants to save money, or time, will be without one.

April 22, 1861. JOHN DOUSE, Port Selkirk.