

and seizing his hat; "I don't care that!"—(snapping his fingers in his colleagues' faces) "whether you appoint Mr. Green or not—he can take care of himself without the office; and as my advice won't be taken, I see no use for me to be here whatever, and I wish you good morning, Gen'l-men."

The honorable Councilor was on the point of rushing out the door when he was prevailed upon to resume his seat, and assured that the Council would give the most favourable consideration to his advice, the upshot of which was, that Mr. Green was ordered to be *Gazetted* as Collector of Customs and Excise for Beedeque.

Our reporter, who has given us the substance of the above dialogue, has not informed us whether Mr. Green's appointment was objected to in Council on the ground of his father-in-law being the principal importer in the County, and that there was very little difference between allowing him to make out his own entries in such manner as suited his own purposes, and allowing his son-in-law to make them for him.

We have an admirable proof in this matter of the independence of the Legislature under the new order of things. Mr. Yeo does not want, and will not take office for himself, but he can compel the Government to provide for his family. He has three votes in the House of Assembly: his own, his son's, and the vote of his son's colleague, all of which could be speedily turned against the Government, and would place them in a minority, if they did not do his bidding! What an excellent plan has been adopted for securing the independence of the Legislature!

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT, YEA, A DANIEL!

The *Presbyterian Witness*, published in Halifax, of the 30th ult., gives insertion to the following letter from the Rev. A. Lockhead, Presbyterian Minister at Georgetown:—

Georgetown, P. E. I., 13th April, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR,— Your letter dated, 30th March, came to hand last night, (12th April.) I do not know where it could have been wandering all this time.

But to the point. You call my attention to an article in the *Colonial Standard*, in which it is asserted that "the defeat of the Government in P. E. Island was not the effect of a Protestant Combination but a question of Escheats and Quit Rents and exchange of incapacity for managing the public business and squandering the public moneys." This is quite untrue. The writer must either have been misinformed as to the facts of the case or guilty of a wilful misrepresentation of these facts. For although the question of Escheat, Quit Rents, the incapacity of the Government, and the squandering of the public moneys were mutual elements in the contest, there can be no doubt that the *struggle turned upon Protestantism versus Popery*.

Now, sir, if I understand the present position of Nova Scotia, that is the very policy which you require. Indeed I cannot conceive how that Protestants who feel what they profess can submit tamely to the pretensions and usurpations of a party that would extinguish them both politically and religiously if they dared. That this assertion is not unfounded you have only to examine the working of Popery where it is free of control, to be satisfied. But of course you know your own affairs and will doubtless follow that policy which you think best. However, to return to the article in the *Standard*, I have no hesitation in saying that it is untrue. For the Government of P. E. Island were defeated by a combination of Protestants, and the struggle which has terminated so gloriously for the freedom and prosperity of this Colony was nothing short of an attempt to enslave Protestants on the one hand, and on the other a great effort to shake off the unholy and deadly influences which Popery had laboured to impose.

It is all the more remarkable, sir, that the struggle has terminated here so favorable for the cause of freedom, when we remember that the parties recently in power arranged six new constitutions in such a way as were thought to be nice little pet situations for their Monachan supporters, in addition to the influence which they formerly possessed. This was doing the thing very neatly, for you will remember that their former influence put them into power, and this new move, doubtless inspired by the Vatican, was designed to consolidate their power and to rivet the chains which they had so ingeniously forged for their Protestant fellow subjects.

How far this well contrived scheme for the ascendancy of Popery in this Island succeeded I am not able to speak with certainty, but I do not think it has turned up as the contrivers expected. It is quite possible that Ledger influence among Protestants may have had something to do with this failure in the scheme. That such may have been the case is highly probable, for Popery is generally associated with ignorance, and we know that ignorance is infallibly followed by poverty. But whatever may have been the subordinate cause of this triumph of light over darkness, there can be no mistake as to the fact itself, and there can be as little doubt that God has been the grand mover in this hard and successful contest, "thanks therefore be to God who has given us the victory." I believe, sir, you will agree with me that it is God who worketh in us both to will and to do of his good pleasure. If it be granted therefore that this is God's work, we are in duty bound not only to thank and praise his holy name for his goodness, but to pray that he would continue his goodness and give us grace to maintain the victory that he has been pleased to grant. Now, sir, mark what I am saying, I do not glory in the mere triumph of a political party, for politics as such have little charms for me in the Colonies; but I rejoice and glory in the victory, because those who dared to give currency to the desire of a godless education in our public schools have been superseded by individuals who are pledged to support the Bible in the schools, notwithstanding the pious desire of the Catholic Bishop, and, of course, all his pious children, for its exclusion. Go on then in the defence of God's cause and he will defend you and bless your efforts. Let there be no compromise between light and darkness with a view to convenience or emolument, for God will not bless such arrangements. Let the followers of Antichrist fully understand that we appreciate the blessings of the Reformation, and that we are determined to transmit them unshaken to posterity. "Hold fast that which thou hast, that no man take thy crown."

In compliance with your request I have referred to the article in the *Standard*. If the manner in which it is treated and the subsequent remarks answer the purpose for which I received your epistle, I shall be happy; for you are not mistaken in the supposition that I am willing to give my support to Protestantism wherever and however I can. Moreover I have no wish to survive the most uncompromising opposition to Popery in all its forms. I have only to add that I hope this letter will not be too late for your purpose, and that you will make any legitimate use of it you think proper. My best wishes to all our New Glasgow friends.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ANDREW LOCKHEAD.
To J. W. Carmichael, Esq., New Glasgow, N. S.

We shall briefly notice only three points in this letter, as the space at our disposal will not admit of lengthy remarks.

1. It is asserted by the Reverend writer that an attempt was made under and by the late Government to enslave the Protestants of this Island, and that a combination had been formed by the Protestants at the late elections "to shake off the un-

holy and deadly influences which Popery had laboured to impose."

Our readers do not require to be told that the first and the last part of the above statement are positively untrue. No attempt was ever made to infringe, to the slightest extent, upon the civil or religious rights of the Protestants. The Catholics never sought to exercise any influence over their fellow Colonists of other creeds; if they had made any such attempt they must have failed most signally. In the House of Assembly the Catholics were a very small minority. In the Legislative Council they had only two seats, and for a very long time only one. In the Executive Council they had only two seats, excepting the Lieut. Governor, and for a considerable time only one; and with respect to the principal offices of the Government, we know of only two that were held by Catholics; while Protestants of all denominations throughout the country had more than the lion's share of the minor employments. How could the Catholics, therefore, "enslave the Protestants," or much less, trespass on their rights—even if they had the disposition to do so, which they never had—when they were so feebly represented in the Legislature and the Government? If any party had a right to complain it was the Catholics, for not having an influence in the councils of the country proportionate to their numbers. We recommend this reverend libeller of his fellow colonists to be a little more precise in his future correspondence, and to adduce, if he can, one solitary instance in which prejudice had been done to Protestant interests for the benefit of the Catholic community. We imagine, however, that his reason for thinking that slavery had been practised upon Protestants in this Island is to be found in the fact, that a few narrow minded bigots were not allowed to have their own way in attempting to proselyte Catholic children in our public schools.

As to there having been a combination on the part of Protestants to defeat the late Government, we admit that Mr. Lockhead speaks the truth to some extent; but we rejoice to know that none except the bigots above referred to were active parties to the combination; and that it was chiefly confined to localities where ignorance and intolerance could exercise their unholy influence with success. In the late Session of the House of Assembly gentlemen at present in the Government denied with much warmth that sectarian feeling or prejudice had any thing to do with the election which turned out their predecessors. It was dimmed into our ears a thousand times that the Liberal Government was defeated, partly because the people did not want to have office-holders in the Assembly, and partly because that Government taxed the people too heavily and spent too much of their money, and that the Protestant Ministers had nothing at all to do in bringing about the defeat. Well, we don't see that taxation has been lessened, or is likely to be lessened, to the extent of one farthing; and we know that the present Government have, during their recent short session, appropriated nearly as large an amount of the public money as was ever spent in one year by their predecessors, without providing as liberally for some important public services. But now we have a Protestant Minister of respectable standing bearing testimony to a holy war having been waged against the late Government for the purpose of putting down the Catholics. Who are we to believe—this Protestant Minister, or the unscrupulous politicians in the Assembly who owe their success to him and such persons, and who would unjustly arrogate as a result of the predominance of their political principles a triumph they did not achieve? We must believe the Minister, of course; and there are two very important facts to warrant the belief: After the election in Georgetown the Episcopalians of that place were so incensed against the Rev. Mr. Roach—the very estimable Rector of the English Church in Georgetown—for not taking an active part in the political squabbles of the time, as Mr. Lockhead had done, that, on one Sunday in particular, they left his Church in a body, and suddenly exhibited an enthusiasm for the Presbyterian form of worship by rushing to the place where Mr. Lockhead, as in duty bound, piously implored heaven for the forgiveness of their sins. And the second fact is—that the Catholics, to carry out the object of the holy war, have been put down as much as they could be, by having had two of their number expelled from the House of Assembly—nearly all of them stripped of their petty offices, and not a solitary "Papist" allowed to show his nose in the Executive Council.

2. The second point we shall notice is the admission by Mr. Lockhead that Protestants used Ledger influence at the late election, and that "Papists," being poor and ignorant, had to succumb to it; but that, nevertheless, "God has been the grand mover in the hard and successful contest" in which "Popery" has been overthrown—that the defeat of the late Government has been "God's work," and those who admire it should "thank and praise his holy name for his goodness."

If such a sentiment as the above quotation conveys had been uttered by a layman, and published originally in any of our lay journals, the author would be anathematized from one end of the Island to the other as an irreverent and blasphemous wretch; but coming from the pious pen of a parson, and gracing the pious columns of a religious print, we must regard it, we suppose, as the very essence of morality, and an emanation of divine fervour. The Catholics, it is said, are poor and ignorant, and it is very probable that ledger influence was used to make them vote contrary to their conscientious convictions; but the great God of Justice, we are told, sanctioned the oppression, and gives his blessing to the cheat! We accept the fact of ledger influence having been used against the late Government, but we confess ourselves incompetent to deal with the extraordinary moral deduced from it.

3. We are told that the late Government "gave currency to the desire of a godless education in our public schools," and "have been superseded by individuals who are pledged to support the Bible in the schools."

No one knows better than the Reverend calumniator of the late Government that the statement here put forth is a deliberate falsehood. The Liberal Government never interfered with the school regulations as regards the reading of the Bible. Those regulations have been left unimpaired as they were found when the Liberal Government first took office in 1851. The trustees of our common schools, and the parents of children attending them, were always at liberty to authorise the reading of the Scriptures. The import and purport of the letter addressed to the Board of Education by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Charlottetown has been frequently misrepresented for party purposes, and the misrepresentation has been often exposed; but we must repeat that his Lordship never sought to exclude the Bible, and establish a "godless" system of education. He wrote his celebrated and much abused letter under the impression—which a silly and injudicious speech of Mr. Stark, at the opening of the Normal School, was calculated to convey—that the Protestant version of the Scrip-

tures was to be forced into the hands of Catholic children; and his Lordship felt it his duty to remonstrate, and declare that the members of his church could not consent to such an arrangement; and believing that there was a design to tamper with the religious faith of his flock; he urged that it was better to have no Scriptural reading at all than a compulsory one. The Rev. Mr. Lockhead knows all this as well as we do; but as the object, from the commencement of the holy war, has been to put down the Catholics generally, and the Liberal Government in particular, it was deemed expedient to misrepresent the Bishop's letter, so that many liberal Protestants, not comprehending the nefarious design, might be induced to sever themselves from the Liberal party. The trickery has succeeded to a very great extent; but all the texts that can be culled from the Bible to embellish the epistolary lucubrations of Parson Lockhead and his friends will not impart genuine sanctity to it.

As regards the pledge alleged to have been given by the party who superseded the late Government, on the Bible question, we should like to know how or when it has been redeemed? During the late Session they exhibited much nervousness and irritation whenever the subject was referred to—repudiating the idea, that they had got into power by sectarian influence, and never giving the slightest promise that they intended to take up the question. Now, if they had been sent into office on a question of this kind—if Protestants had been enslaved by the Catholics, and deprived of the use of their Bible, as Rev. Mr. Lockhead says they were, it should have been the first duty of the present Government—no matter how much pressed they were for time—to settle the Bible question at once. But they have done nothing, and we believe they never intend to do any thing in the matter.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.—The Steamer *Lady LeMarchant*, under the command of our obliging and highly respected fellow Colonist, Captain Phillips F. Irving, arrived here from Richibucto on Friday last. We understand she will proceed immediately to the Straits of Belleisle, on the Surveying service, with the officer of H. M. *Gulbair*, the *Lady* having been engaged for this service by the British Government at a very handsome allowance per month.

READING ROOM, EXAMINER BUILDING.—We are indebted to Mr. T. Burris, and other friends, for files of late and interesting American papers, as contributions to the stock of exchanges in the Reading Room, which is open to the public during the present week, free of cost. We shall be glad to receive a continuance of these favours, and similar ones from other friends.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

LOSS OF THREE LIVES IN NEW LONDON HARBOUR.—Drowned on Wednesday evening, the 18th instant, John McKay McIntosh, aged 17 years and 3 months, Alex. McIntosh, aged 10 years and 10 months, sons of Mr. George McIntosh, and Robert Biggar, aged 16 years, son of Mr. Thomas Biggar, all of Mill River, N. London, who had been out sailing in company with some other young persons. They returned about sunset, and moored the boat about 2 1/2 yards from the shore—landing the other young men in a canoe on the opposite side of the River; after which the three persons above named got into the canoe to proceed on shore, but just after leaving the boat, and when only a few yards from shore, the canoe upset, and melancholy to relate, all three were drowned in not more than six feet of water. They were seen at the time of the accident by a young girl on the shore getting water, who instantly gave the alarm; but before any aid was given, they had disappeared. Their bodies were recovered in about two hours afterwards by their sorrowing friends. In fact, on their being thrown into the water, they appear to have sunk at once without making any effort to save themselves—they were all good swimmers.—*Id.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE LATE MURDER.

We learn that during the past week J. B. BOURKE, Esq., J. P., having been instructed by the Government to enquire further respecting the recent murder of the unfortunate Ann Beaton—of Bear Settlement, Lot 57, and not near Vernon River, as incorrectly stated in our last—commenced an investigation on Monday last, at 11 o'clock, at which upwards of five hundred people attended from the different settlements in the vicinity of the place where the murder was committed, all evincing an anxious desire to discover the perpetrator of so foul a deed. At the investigation parties were examined separately, in private, and which continued two days; at the close of the proceedings sufficient information had been elicited to warrant Mr. Bourke in causing to be apprehended Angus Matheson, of Lot 57, his wife, and son Murdoch, who have since been committed to Charlottetown prison, to await further examination. Mr. Bourke, with others, have taken considerable pains in endeavoring to find out the perpetrator or perpetrators of this awful murder, and we trust they may yet succeed.—*Id.*

Wid., On Friday last, after a short illness, aged 35 years, Mr. John Wright, of Tryon, Farmer, much and deservedly respected by all who knew him, leaving a widow and four young children to mourn their irreparable loss.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of JUNE next, will be submitted to Public Competition at the COLONIAL BUILDING, in Charlottetown, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon: All that valuable piece of LAND, with the DWELLING HOUSE, STEAM MILL, GEAR AND MACHINERY AND APPARATUS,

and all other buildings thereon, or thereunto belonging, being part of WATER LOT opposite Town Lot No. 29 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, formerly belonging to and worked by Mr. JOHN RIDER—which will be sold on the following

TERMS.—Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, the balance of Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase will be allowed to remain on Mortgage of the Premises, &c., for a period of two years from the day of sale. For all further terms and particulars, enquire of the undersigned Trustees for sale, &c., under a deed of Release and Conveyance, dated the 15th day of December, 1858, executed by John Rider, with other parties therein named, to the undersigned. Dated at Charlottetown, the 26th day of May, 1859.

JOHN LONGWORTH, } Trustees.
JOSEPH HENSLEY, }

Valuable Business Stand To Let.

TO BE LET, for a term of years, that valuable DWELLING HOUSE, WAREHOUSE AND SHOP, situated in Water-street, directly opposite the Store of the Hon. W. W. Lord. For particulars apply to W. H. POPE. Charlottetown, May 30, 1859. (17)

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling House in Hillsborough Street, one door south east of the Examiner Office, now in the occupation of Mr. Richard Walsh. A large and commodious GARDEN, in rear of the premises, and fully cropped, will be let with the Dwelling House, if required. Possession given on the 14th June next. For terms, &c., apply to EDWARD WHELAN. Charlottetown, May 30, 1859.

Notice.

AS the subscriber intends leaving the Island, he wishes all persons indebted to him by Note of Hand or Book account to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be handed over to an Attorney for collection. W. DOUGAN. Ch. Town, May 30, 1859.

Notice.

THE Administratrix of the Estate of Nicholas Brown, late of Ellis River, Farmer, deceased, requests any persons having claims against the said Estate to furnish the same forthwith, to enable her to make a dividend, otherwise they will be too late, sufficient time having been already allowed for that purpose. Charlottetown, 30th May, 1859.

New Advertisements.

H. J. CALLBECK,

GRATEFUL for patronage received, respectfully invites attention to a new and well selected Stock of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS. Comprising—Ladies' Bonnets, Hats, Mantles, Shawls, Parasols, Boots, Shoes, Ribbons, Head Dresses, Dresses and Dress Material in variety; Gents' Coats, Vests, Caps, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; Leather, Paints, Oil, Glass, Nails, Tin-pieces, Mirrors, Cutlery, Plough-mounting, Saddles, Hoops, Baskets, Forks, Scythes, Buckets, Brooms, TIE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, Spices, Dye Staff, Burning Fluid, Rice and Soap. ALSO—A good assortment of COTTONS, Cloths, Cotton Warp, Net Twine, and other articles too numerous to mention; all of which he offers at a small advance for Cash. Charlottetown, May 20.

For Sale or Charter.

THE new Brigantine "MAID OF ERIN," burthen 265 tons, (builder's measure), now in this port fully equipped and ready for sea. — ALSO — The Brigantine "MERGHEE," 212 tons, (builder's measure), now also ready for sea in this Port. For particulars, please apply on board of the respective vessels, or to DANIEL BRENNAN. May 30.

READING ROOM.

THE Subscriber, having fitted up the spacious and commodious Room immediately below the Examiner Printing Office, as a Reading or Exchange Room, desires to notify the public that it is now opened, and may be made use of any time during the present week FREE OF COST. The collection of newspapers from Europe, the Colonies and the United States, will not be found inferior to similar collections in any other Reading Room ever established in Charlottetown; while the best periodicals of Europe and America will be regularly placed upon its tables; and Commercial Intelligence of all kinds will be punctually furnished. Persons desirous of becoming subscribers may enter their names any time during the present week, their subscriptions to date from Monday next. Annual subscription, Fifteen Shillings. EDWARD WHELAN. Examiner Building, May 30, 1859.

Store Room, Private Office, and Frost Proof Cellar.

To be let, and immediate possession given. The Subscriber will let the following premises at a very moderate Rent, and give immediate possession of the same. That large and commodious STORE ROOM on the first floor of the Examiner Office Building, at the corner of Clark and Hillsborough Streets, and nearly fronting King's Square. The STORE ROOM is finished inside, but not fitted up for retail business, which, however, could be done at short notice. The Room has a very large and convenient Private Office attached to it, and is well finished.

FROST PROOF CELLAR.

Below the Store Room is a CELLAR about eight feet deep, the whole length and breadth of the Building—being 24 feet in breadth by 40 feet in length. It is well finished and secured in every way—perfectly dry and frost-proof; and is admirably adapted for storing produce or merchandise of any kind. It will be let with or without the Store Room above it. Its proximity to the principal main roads connecting the City with the interior makes it very desirable for storing produce or other goods, and may be easily and with little expense divided into compartments, if found necessary. A Building suitable for an Out Store, and adjoining the above premises, will be let with either or both, if required, for a term of years. Application as to terms, &c., to be made to the subscriber on the premises. EDWARD WHELAN. Charlottetown, May 30, 1859.

Proposed Course of English, French, Commercial, and Mathematical Class Tuition.

R. B. IRVING hereby respectfully intimates to generally, in P. E. Island, that (D.V.) he will be at liberty, from the date hereof, until Monday, the 27th proximo, to engage for the reception of Pupils of both Sexes, either as *Boarders*, or as *Day Scholars*, for a Course of English, French, Commercial, and Mathematical Class Tuition; and that, if, in the course of the period herein named, he be enabled to enrol a number sufficient to form his proposed morning and afternoon Classes, he will (D.V.) open them for the business of Tuition on Monday, 18th July, 1859; but otherwise he will be obliged at once to forego the intention. An Afternoon Class is at present in the course of formation. Precise information concerning Terms, &c., may be obtained on application to Mr. Irving, at his residence, Pownall Street. Charlottetown, May 31, 1859. W.

AN ARTICLE JUST IN SEASON.

Splendid Jet Black Stove Varnish.

A DISCOVERY by which all Stoves and Grates, or Pipes, Iron Railing, and iron work of every description, may be kept a jet black, with as beautiful a polish as a Coach body. This Varnish is an entirely new invention, and surprises and delights all who see it. If you want to preserve your Stoves with a beautiful polish during the summer, call at the Cash Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER. May 30.

Money Found!

FOUND, between Alley's Mill and Georgetown, a sum of Money. The owner, proving property, can obtain the same on application to the Rev. Mr. McPHEE, at St. Andrew's. May 30, 1859. 3w

Dry Goods, Household Furniture, &c. &c.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of JUNE next, at the residence of J. Wolfenden, Esq., opposite the Catholic Chapel, Great George Street, all his Stock of Dry Goods, consisting of— Carpets, Oil Cloths, Printed Cottons, Plain and Fancy Muslins, Colours, Delains, Ombreurs, Shirtings, Ribbons, Flowers, Trimmings, Writing Papers, Glass, Crockeryware, &c., Scales & Weights.

All his Household Furniture—

Mahogany Sofa, do. Chairs, Dining Table, Bed-room Furniture, Cooking Stove, Franklin do., Shop do., Kitchen Utensils, &c., Sale Positive. Terms Liberal. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. M&L. Charlottetown, 23rd May, 1859.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Buckets, Brooms, Brandy, Soap, Sole Leather, Clocks, Salt, Matches, Glass, &c. &c.

TO be sold by auction, on THURSDAY, 2nd JUNE, at 11 o'clock, at the subscribers' Sale Room, Queen Street, 20 Chests English Tea, (warranted a good article,) 10 Half Chests Souchong Tea, 12 doz. Buckets & Brooms, 5 Hds. Muscovado Sugar, 1 Bbl. cut Tobacco, 15 Puncheons Molasses, 20 Boxes Chemical Soap, 3 Hds. Brandy, 200 Bbls. Liverpool and Andiz Salt, 10 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco, 3 Cases Matches, 40 Sides Sole Leather, 20 Boxes 10 x 12 Glass, 3 Cases Mens' Boots, 12 Clocks, Lot of Stationery, &c. &c. &c. Sale Positive. Terms Liberal. J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers. Charlottetown, May 23rd, 1859.

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, BEDS and BEDDING, HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, will be sold by Public Auction, without reserve, at Government House, on an early day in June next. For terms and other particulars see Catalogue, which can be had at the Subscriber's Room. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, May 9, 1859. (1st & 2nd)

FOR SALE, Two BUILDING LOTS on Queen and Sydney Streets, directly opposite the Hon. D. BURNAS'S Brook House. Persons wishing to purchase have now a rare opportunity of the best Stand in this City. If the above is not disposed of by the 10th of JUNE next, it will then be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION. For terms and particulars, enquire of CHARLOTTE SIMS. April 25, 1859.

SALT, SALT, HOURLY EXPECTED.

2,000 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT, for Sale by P. W. HYNDMAN. Charlottetown, May 23, 1859.