William the Third. I am not acquainted with the Protestant Calendar of Saints; but is has been said, with what truth I cannot say, that Henry the Eighth is by some regarded as one. If this is true I doubt not but William the Third has equally as good a claim as he to a place in the Calendar. For my own part I would be very sorry to call him any name that would wound the susceptibility of any class of persons; and if the *Islander* says that he is a saint and insists on us calling him St. William, or any such name, we will pay every deference to his opinion and advice, on the condition, however, that he will inform us whether the MASSACRE OF GLENCOE is mentioned in the act of his canonization. Every one knows that this massacre was one of the most barbarous and fiendish acts of brutal, cold-blooded murder that was ever perpetrated by the order, sanction, or connivance of any Prince having the remotest pretensions to the name of Christian. It will be especially interesting to the Scotch of Belfast, Murray Harbour Road, Cardigan, Lot 67, in a word to all the Scotch supporters of the Government, particularly to the numerous clan of McDonald, if the editor of the *Islander* would relate to them the particulars of the manner in which the trusty and faithful servants of William the Third, after having enjoyed for twelve days the bountiful hospitality of the inhabitants of Glencoe, attacked their unsuspecting hosts during the dead of night and ruthlessly murdered them, men, women, and children!

I remain, Mr. Editor, your humble servant,
Queen's County, Feb. 27, 1860. LECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—

Since I wrote your last, the Tenants in this place have been terribly disappointed. Your paper came only a few days ago, and my neighbours gathered round me to hear the Government speech at the opening of the House. After *the speech* was read, the people looked at each other in mute astonishment for some time, all apparently at a loss for the meaning of any part or paragraph of it; and after it was read again and again, it was still enveloped in mystery! What we were most annoyed at, was, the want of the much desired information about "*the land question.*" Indeed, properly speaking, it was the only thing we cared about; for to us poor fellows who have to clear and cultivate the wilderness, in order to raise food for our families, all other measures of the Government sink into insignificance when compared with the intensity of feeling in the desire to secure to ourselves and children those farms upon which we have expended the best years of our manhood in reclaiming them from the "wildwoods." Some proposed to vote the whole concern a *humbug*,—others said it was a tissue of nonsense; while others would say that it was only intended to be read backwards, because they could not make head or tail of it. Just at this critical part of the proceedings the village schoolmaster arrived from the city, where he had been for some days, and from whom we all expected the true meaning of the speech. But alas! poor Philomath's explanation only left us more perplexed than we were before. He told us that he had been at a club in Charlottetown, where the speech was debated at great length, and at last the great majority there present, concluded that it meant nothing, and consequently that they could take no meaning out of it. But there was one venerable looking personage—"whose head was silvered o'er with age"—who differed widely from most of the other speakers; his name he thought was "Sailor's Hope." The speech, *he* said, was only intended to deceive or mislead the Tenantry, in order to keep them as long as possible paying rents to the usurpers, called proprietors, and that nothing else can be expected from a Government, most of whose members are either *proprietors themselves or the paid servants of proprietors.* But he (Mr. S. H.) would take care that none of *his* friends would pay any more rent, until the "land question" shall be settled on as good terms as the Worrell estate has been disposed of; and he had no doubt on his mind but his advice would be taken by all the tenantry in the Island, which every honest man knew to be the speediest and most efficacious way of settling the question. As soon as all the arrears of the Quit Rents shall be paid into the Treasury there will be money enough to pay for the Township lands, without issuing any debentures bearing interest. I can scarcely describe what attention was paid to the foregoing discourse of the schoolmaster, and what a deep impression Mr. Sailor's Hope's view of the matter made on all present. But the schoolmaster said that after he left the club, he was informed that the reason the speech was so void of intelligence, was that it was to be got up by lots, and that the lot fell to the share of "Coles' old Grey Horse," and his mate "the Gray Hypochondriac;" and that ere the pair got well harnessed "Coles's old Grey" thought to bolt according to his old habit, but could not get the other Grey to gang awa' with him, which caused him to kick so furiously that he kicked the other Grey into "a Hypochondriass," and lo! the speech became the stupid abortion of such mongrel parentage!! Pray do, Mr. Editor, send us the full particulars, as we can't believe any thing we see in the "Islander," while it is the organ of a Proprietary Government, and under the controul of a *hireling* of the Proprietary old family compact faction (W. H. Pope), whose identity with any Government is quite sufficient to disentitle it to the confidence or support of every honest Tenant Farmer in the Colony. In the meantime, however, you may assure Mr. Sailor's Hope that his suggestion of non-payment of rents shall have the hearty co-operation of the people of this place, but particularly of

A BELFAST TENANT.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 13, 1860.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

THE Auditors' classified statement of the public accounts was laid before the House of Assembly on Tuesday last, from a hasty perusal of which we observe that the expenditure for the past year exceeds the revenue to the extent of nearly four thousand pounds—while some accounts contracted in the previous year remained unsettled when the Auditors' statement was made up. This does not show that the political economists at the head of affairs are such excellent financiers as they proclaimed themselves twelve months ago, when they animadverted on the alleged extravagance of their predecessors, and promised not only to keep the expenditure within the income of the Colony, but to reduce considerably the public debt.

As soon as an opportunity is afforded us for examining the Auditors' statement more closely than we have yet been able to do, we shall, no doubt, find many things worthy of observation. We cannot, however, refrain from remarking on a charge of £55 for making up the Blue Books in the Secretary's Office. We do not mean to say that the charge is too high; but when the Government, last Session, asked for an increase of £50 to the salary of the Colonial Secretary, we were told that the amount was to enable him to employ the services of a Clerk, who should do such office drudgery as making up the Blue Books, &c. The public will now perceive what value should have been attached to the cry about employing deputies or clerks in the public offices while the Liberals were in power.

Our readers will remember that there was no item of the public expenditure in regard to which the Tories made such an outcry against the Liberals as the annual charge for repairs to Government House. Last Session, Colonel Gray, particularly, gave vent to a great deal of virtuous indignation against Mr. Coles and his colleagues for their alleged extravagance in providing a decent habitation for the representative of royalty in this Colony. It appears however, from the public accounts, that Col. Gray and *his* colleagues expended during the short time they have been in office quite as much public money upon the Government House as their predecessors did during the preceding year. We do not complain of the expenditure. We should be glad to see a better, a more convenient and comfortable residence for the Lieut. Governor than the Colony now provides; and we would most cheerfully give our vote for any sum that might be required for the purpose; but when we find our opponents doing as we did ourselves in this matter, we cannot but remind them that if we merited the displeasure of the country twelve months ago in reference to the expenditure for Government House, they are in no better position now.

NEW ELECTION LAW—TORY DISFRANCHISEMENT.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the election of member to serve in the General Assembly has been under the consideration of the House during the past week. The most important alteration proposed in the new Bill is, that persons claiming a right to vote, in virtue of their liability to perform statute labour, shall produce a certificate from the Road Overseer of the precinct in which they reside, bearing testimony to the fact of their having performed statute labour. There is no doubt that this alteration will cripple the exercise of the franchise most materially. The Bill does not provide that it shall be compulsory on the Overseer to grant such certificate, although we are told that a new Road Act, not yet before the Assembly, will contain a provision to that effect. But even if such authority be given to the Overseers, accompanied by the most strict penal enactment, they may delay—to serve the purposes of the party in power—to grant the certificates at an election time, when they might be used in opposition to their own views and opinions. Besides, this provision tends, in another way, to hamper the exercise of the elective franchise. Many persons, receiving such certificates, would never think of preserving them; and if an election should be unexpectedly called, hundreds of persons might be prevented from voting unless they could produce the dirty bits of paper given to them by individuals who could barely write their own names. To say nothing of the delay and inconvenience which must necessarily result at the time of polling from the adoption of this regulation, it appears to us a monstrous absurdity and injustice to make the least incompetent officials in the community the custodiers of one of our most invaluable rights. The object of the alteration is, evidently, to destroy, by a side wind, the principle of universal suffrage adopted by the Liberals. It would be far more creditable to the party in power if they came forward boldly and honestly and repealed that provision in the Election Law which now recognises the right of British subjects of twenty-one years of age and upwards, to exercise the elective franchise without reference to property qualification. While the Bill, to which we have adverted, was under the consideration of the house, it was proposed by a member of the Government—the Hon. J. C. Pope—to disfranchise Princetown, Royalty, and Lot 18—to add that Township, with the Royalty, &c., to the third district of Prince County,—and to make Lot 17, which includes Summerside and Saint Eleanor's, an electoral district by itself. Mr. Pope's object is, of course, to give some political importance to the little village of Summerside in which he resides; and, perhaps, to allay, in some measure, the discontent which is said to exist in that quarter touching his recent fracas with the Government, when he resigned his place in the Executive Council, and resumed it a few days after, without accomplishing the shadow of an object. Whether the Government and the majority of the House of Assembly will second the views of the hon. member to allow Summerside to act the part of the "big dog in the tan-yard" to the whole of Prince County, remains to be seen; but if they don't, of course the honorable gentleman will again resign.

OUR attention has been directed to a communication in the *Monitor* of the 29th ult., over the signature of "a Looker-on," in which the writer makes a sorry attempt to defend the act of the Government in appointing Mr. Simpson to a seat in the Legislative Council, after having said so much as they did regarding the impropriety of selecting rejected candidates for that important position. "A Looker-on" asks:—"Will the Editor of the *Examiner* have the hardihood to say that Mr. Simpson, although he may have been rejeted some years since by the constituency in which he resides, who were then worked up by George Coles under the delusive cry of liberal to prefer himself or some tool of his own to Mr. Simpson, would be rejected by that district to-day?" We shall give a short answer to this question. Mr Coles had no "tool" at the time referred to, unless the Hon. Alex. Laird could be called one—Mr. Simpson wanted to have him thrown aside, and himself taken in preference, attempting to strengthen his application to Mr. Coles by assuring that gentleman that he was a great admirer of the principles of the Liberal party. Mr. Coles had doubts on the subject, and did not encourage Mr. Simpson's overtures, whereupon Mr. S. came forward at the election on his own hook, announcing himself as the advocate of Liberal principles, for which the late Mr. D. Maclean took him very severely to task; and the electors thinking as Mr. Coles did, that the announcement of Mr. Simpson's conversion should not have been deferred until the eleventh or twelfth hour, prudently left him some hundreds of votes behind the successful candidates. What he has since done to secure the confidence of the district, is more than we can comprehend; but if he should grow weary of his seat in the Upper Chamber, perhaps it would not be amiss at the first opportunity to try a Prince County constituency, the people there are so delighted at his entrance into parliamentary life.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

FOR several days past, members of the Government and their supporters in the Assembly have vainly endeavoured to cover their retreat from the dilemma in which they were placed by the very unfavourable correspondence with the Colonial Office on the subject of the Land Commission: and this they have laboured to accomplish by indulging in the most profuse assurances that a correspondence is still going on with the Duke of Newcastle and the Land Proprietors, and that the next mail, or the next, or the next after that again, will bring the most gratifying news to the tenantry on this subject. There is no doubt these promises will be kept up until the close of the Session, and then some other absurd and visionary project will be started to serve as political pastime during the recess. But even suppose the correspondence is still kept up with the Colonial Office, what good can result from it? The Proprietors evidently will not entertain the project. Sir Samuel Cunard's silence is conclusive upon that point; and we had a declaration from a very influential proprietor and land agent in our own House of Assembly a few days ago, to the effect that he did not care a straw for any Land Commission, and would not agree to any terms it might propose. Besides, the Duke of Newcastle will not allow the Government of this Island to define the terms upon which the Land Question is to be settled, if it ever is to be settled,—and the Government themselves have expressed their willingness to smash up the platform they erected with so much ostentation when they agreed to Col. Gray's resolutions. The whole thing has such an air of absurdity about it, that it would be extremely ludicrous if it did not involve too much trifling with the patience of a loyal and oppressed people.

SCHOOL VISITER'S REPORT.

THE annual report of the Visiter of Schools for this Island was laid before the House of Assembly, by direction of the Board of Education, on Friday last. The public may judge of the efficient manner in which the present Visiter has discharged his important duties, from the fact, that not one country district school is noticed in the report; and it is, therefore, reasonable enough to infer that not one of them has been inspected during the incumbency of the present official. We are well aware that most of Mr. Arbuckle's time has been taken up in acting as Messenger-in-chief to the Executive Government and Reporter-general of political tittle-tattle; and we are surprised that when the attention of his employers was directed to the meagreness of his report, they had not honesty enough to acknowledge his services in these respects.

VOLUNTEERS.

ON Friday evening last a very large and influential meeting was held in the lower room of the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of organizing an Irish Volunteer Rifle Corps. Mr. John Murphy was called to preside over the meeting, and made some appropriate remarks on the Volunteer movement. The Bye-laws for the government of the Corps were then read and severally agreed to. We are glad to learn that the Company is formed on the broadest and most liberal principles. According to the ninth Bye-law, "all British subjects resident on the Island for twelve months, shall be eligible to become members of the Company." The rules having been agreed to, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Company:—Pierce Gaul, Esq., Captain; Richard Reddin, Esq., 1st Lieutenant; William Monk, Esq., 2nd Lieutenant; Mr. James E. Kelly, Paymaster. A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, the meeting separated by giving three cheers for the success of the Company, and three hearty cheers for the Queen.

The Legislature was adjourned on Friday evening last until Monday next, the 19th instant, with the view of enabling several members of the House of Assembly to attend the Supreme Court at Georgetown, which was opened there to-day. Previously to the adjournment His Excellency the Lieut. Governor gave his assent to four short Bills passed in the present Session.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Tenant," on the Land Question; "X. Y.," on a recent lecture at the Young Men's Christian Association; "C. R.," on the same subject; "Aurora," and other communications, will receive attention as soon as space and time will permit.

GRAIN SHOW.

The annual Grain Show was held at the Temperance Hall on Wednesday last. We understand that the Grain usually exhibited on such occasions was fully equal to that shown in previous years.

ELECTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

At the late partial elections in Nova Scotia the three Government candidates were returned by large majorities, although vigorously opposed in their several constituencies.

ENGLISH MAIL.

We understand that the Steamer with the English Mail arrived in Halifax on Sunday last. The Mail for this Island will no doubt reach here this evening or to-morrow.

Some remarks on the Post Office Bill, the Bill relating to the action of Juries in civil cases, and the Bill authorising the old mode of appointing Sheriffs, giving the nomination to the Judges of the Supreme Court—are deferred for want of space.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE *HUNGARIAN.*

We have been obligingly favoured with the following letter from W. Townsend, Esquire, the gentleman who was sent by the Government to the scene of the recent shipwreck at Cape Sable.

BARRINGTON, Feb. 25, 1860.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE.

Sir:—It has now been ascertained, I think beyond doubt, that no living person has ben saved from the *Hungarian*; and only, up to this time, three bodies—one a female, and a male supposed to have baen a stoker, and a child supposed about two years old.

I have not yet been able to visit the wreck, on account of the sea, but will as soon as possible. The cargo and materials from her are scattered along the shores from Tusket round Cape Sable as far as Ragged Islands, and possibly further. I telegraphed to the Hon. J. Locke this afternoon to learn what was being saved in that direction. I have also written to Mr. Gilbert McKenna, requesting him to proceed to the mouth of Shelburne harbour, where, I have been informed, there was considerable goods drifting on shore, and take an account of all that might be saved and have them put in secure places.

The goods saved are scattered over such a distance that in consequence of the state of the roads it is slow work visiting the different places, and I have not made much progress today. I have, however, visited several places, and from what I have seen and heard, the people are generally well disposed and inclined to deliver up the goods and accept the salvage allowed. I have seen the magistrate from Port Latour, Mr. Snow, and he reports that there will be no trouble in that district, where there is a large amount saved, of getting very nearly the whole of it. He is having it collected and put in a secure place to await further orders. Here, at Barrington, we have engaged three stores, and will commence the first of the week to collect the stuff saved, from the various parties, ready for future action. So far I may report everything going on as satisfactorily as can be expected.

I have given particular instruction wherever I have been, and have sent written requests to several places, to take particular care of any bodies that may be recovered; and in all cases to examine them closely for the name of the parties or any mark that they may be identified by. Wherever it is done I will cause the graves to be marked, so that the bodies may be recovered if required.

I received Mr. Woodgate's despatch respecting the mails saved. Had even the letters gone by coach, in their present state, they would have been ground to pieces.

From what I have heard of the goods saved up to this time, it is a pretty large amount. The ship's articles have been recovered, and it appears that the number of the crew was 74. There is a report that the clearance has been picked up, and that it stated that the number of passengers was 330. I have, however, been unable to ascertain the truth of the report. I enclose in this letter a piece of a Hat Box belonging, as you will see, to a Mr. Boltenhouse, of Sackville, N. B. He is reported to me here to have been an extensive ship builder. It will, I think, solve his fate.

Waiting for my commission and instructions, to enable me to act with more authority.

I am, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM T. TOWNSEND.

N. B.—There has been a chest recovered belonging to a Dr. Barrett, of New York, containing a considerable number of letters from his wife and daughter. Anything important I will inform you of by telegraph,

W. T. T.

A bill for the abolishment of the property qualification of members of Assembly has passed a second reading in the New Brunswick House of Assembly.

RETIREMENT OF BISHOP DE CHARBONNEL.—We learn (says the Toronto Globe) that this distinguished dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church will take his final departure from Canada next week. It is stated that he will assume the habit of the strict order of the Capuchins. Bishop Lynch, who was lately appointed coadjutor Bishop, will assume his duties.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada will take place, it is authoritatively stated, in July next.

COPPER MINE IN LOWER CANADA.—The *Granby Gazette* reports the discovery of a copper mine at Action, near the Grand Trunk depot. The ore is said to yield 30 to 40 per cent of copper.

The little island of Barbadoes, it may not be generally known, is the most densely populated country in the world: with an area of 160 square miles, it contains 125,864 inhabitants.

A petition is being circulated in Westmorland, N. B., asking the Legislature to erect a Lighthouse on Cape Tormentine.

UNITED STATES.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE—FORTY-NINE CHILDREN DROWNED.—From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, we learn that a most terrible calamity, rivalling that of the Pemberton Mills, occurred on Thursday last near the town of Hardin, Ill., on the Illinois River, and about twenty-five miles above Alton. Fifty school children, in attendance at a university at that place, went out upon the ice to play. The ice gave way, and, with one exception, all were lost.

The late execution of James Stephens, at New York, for the murder of his wife, affords another striking instance of how "Murder will out." In Sept. 1857, Mrs. Stephens died, as was supposed, of inflammation in the stomach. Nearly a year afterwards two nieces of Stephens named Bell, who had been living with him, wrote to their brother in England, intimating something wrong about the death of Mrs. Stephens. Robert Bell (the brother) came out from England, became enraged with Stephens for something which transpired, and attempted to kill him. For this he was arrested,—but that arrest brought out the whole story of Mrs. Stephens' death from poison by her husband a year before. The body of the deceased was exhumed in Sept. 1859, and underwent a most thorough examination. After a month's steady work the Coroner's jury found a verdict of murder against Stephens. He was arrested and tried, his trial occupied nineteen days, and led to his conviction. Motions for new trials &c. delayed the execution of the culprit, until a few weeks ago.

A New York paper thus notices the death of a little daughter of the man Stephens, referred to above:

"The child died at the residence of her aunt, Saturday morning at 7½ o'clock, at the age of eight years, six months & fifteen days. Several weeks previous to her death, the child sickened with scarlet rash, of which she had nearly recovered, when one day she went in company with a servant to market and overheard some one making the remark—"That is the daughter of Stephens, the man who poisoned his wife." The stigma appeared to weigh heavily on her mind, and after returning home she fell into a fit. She last saw her father three days before his execution, when she was taken into his cell and bade him a very affectionate farewell. She was passionately attached to him, and continued to the hour of her death to deplore his, and to her, mysterious fate, the particulars of which had been communicated to her by her aunt. She could not understand why her father should be hung, and frequently attested her belief of his innocence of the crime charged against him.

On her death bed she repeatedly prayed that God might have mercy on those who brought him to such an end. But a short time previous to expiring, she bade an affectionate farewell to all in her presence, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Skinner and other members of the Methodist church. She clasped a cousin, a youth about ten years of age, about the neck, and entreated him to meet her in heaven, where she expected to be with her father and mother shortly, and where she prayed that all might come. The child's ailment, according to the testimony of her physician, was "trouble;" she appeared to pine away at the thought of the fate which had befallen her father and mother. At two o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, she was buried in the same grave with her parents in Greenwood Cemetry."

The desire for office in the Yankee is becoming outrageous and disgusting. Young men from all sections of the country swarm here like June bugs; many of them will go home like flies in January—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Express.*

In the House of Representatives a few days since a Mr. Fansworth, of Illinois, moved for an enquiry into the "*propriety* of acquiring the British North American Provinces." By what means is not stated.

NEW YORK, FEB. 15.—A dangerous counterfeit—a ten dollar gold piece—was discovered yesterday. The piece had been evidently split edgewise, both halves filed quite thin, and in place of the stolen gold a piece of whitish metal substituted.

While the schooner, Rosewreath, of Boston, Capt. Baker, was lying at Richmond, Va, about a month back, in ballast, the captain, who was sitting in his cabin, found smoke issuing from the mate's state room. On opening the door, the mate's coat hanging there, was found to be on fire, which of course was soon extinguished. There being nothing in the pockets of the coat to cause it, Capt. B. was induced to make some experiments, and found that a bull's eye side light on which the sun was shining strongly was the cause. The coat was in a direct line with the rays, and the bull's eye had acted as a powerful burning glass. This Capt. B. proved by six different trials, each time igniting the article when held within five or six feet of the bull's eye. It is thought that many of the fires in cotton which have been occurring for some time back, may have arisen from the same cause.

VERDICT IN THE PEMBERTON MILLS CASE.—After a long investigation into the cause of the shocking catastrophe at the Pemberton Mills in Lawrence, Mass., the Coroner's Jury have brought in their verdict. They find that the evidence does not warrant the belief that the owners of the mills were cognizant of its unsafe condition, and say:—

"The direct cause of the fall of this mill was the weakness and insufficiency of the cast iron shoring; that the thinness of the brick walls and their manner of construction, the length of span from one support to another, beneath the floor timber, were additional causes, and aided in the general demolition of the buildings; that so far as actual defects in the cast iron pillars existed, the responsibility rests upon Albert Fuller, the former contracting agent and foreman of the Eagle Iron Foundry, then at West Boston; that upon Charles L. Bigelow, being the architect as well as the superintendant of this structure, rests all the responsibility arising from an insufficient test of said pillars, and from any and every defect, weakness and insecurity, apparent in and about the general construction of said building; that the walls were laid under his supervision; that the timbers and floorings were in every respect constructed and located as he originally designed; that the inner supports of cast iron, previous to erection, had his approval, and were by him adopted, as in all parts safe and secure; that such inspection as he required was given to the iron pillars, and that any want of skill in designing, any error of judgment in approving or adopting, any want of due care and caution in properly testing the different parts of the structure on his part, appearing to that extent, rendered him responsible for the direful catastrophe, involving the death of a large number of human beings."

FLAX AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.—At a meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, the subject of the cultivation of flax and its manufacture into cloth and other fabrics was discussed. It was said, that it was better to plant flax when ripe, and break it when dry without rotting, and then cut the straw and produce fibrils about two inches in length. It was recommended to agriculturists in New England to try the cultivation of flax. The sale of the seed alone would pay for the labour, and by using the hint an article could be obtained cheaper than cotton, and superior for manufacturing purposes. Such was the opinion expressed. It will require time to test it.

A stone has been taken from the monument of Napoleon the Great, on St. Helena, and presented to the American Consul there, by order of the French Emperor, to be placed in the Washington monument at Washington.

A smoke burning engine has lately been constructed for the Pennsylvania railroad, and it is said to effect a great saving of coal. The engine ran 117 miles at a high rate of speed, and consumed only 25 bushels of coal.

AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney Morning Herald gives an account of the rescue of two European girls from Frazer Island, believed to be the only survivors out of all the passengers of the wrecked ship Sea Belle. They were taken from the natives of the island on the 22d of October—were found twenty miles inland. The Herald says "the girls appear to be about the respective ages of fifteen and six years; their appearance is heart-rending; their bodies, emaciated from long-suffering and exposure to the weather, are covered with a coating of hair; the skin, stained by their tormentors to assimilate with their own, has become spotted and wrinkled, as if from old age; the nose has been flattened by force, the limbs distorted, and the vacant stare of idiotcy has left these poor creatures scarcely in appearance human, and, although enabled gradually to recognize such things as they must have been in the habit of seeing hourly before they fell into the hands of the natives, their acquaintance with the mother tongue is, as yet, apparently gone. Other Europeans are believed to be prisoners of the blacks on Frazer Island.

Married,

On the 8th ult., by the Rev. James Allan, at the residence of the bride's father, Brackley Point Road, Capt. Neil McPherson, West Cape, to Miss Margaret McEachern.

On the 15th ult., by the Rev. Isaac Murray, Mr John Dickinson, Hope River, to Catherine Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander Cousins, Park Corner, New London.

On the 14th ult, by the Rev. D. FitzGerald, Mr. George Way, of Malpeque Road, to Miss Jocelish Wooldridge, of Covehead.

In the Parish Church, Georgetown, on the 21st ult., by the Rev T. Roach, B.A., Thomas Owen, Bachelor, to Mary Ann McLeod, Spinster, of Grand River.

Died,

At Fort Augustus, on the 8th inst., Mary McBride, aged 60 years, leaving a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

At the Head of St. Peter's Bay, on the 9th instant, Frederick, second son of John Sutherland, Esq., M. P. P., aged 3 years and 5 months.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.

The usual meeting of the Club was held on Friday evening last. Subject of debate: "Are National Wars compatible with Christianity?" On a division, this question was decided in the affirmative by a majority of four.

The subject of discussion at next meeting will be—"Capital Punishment—should it be abolished?"

A general meeting of members will be held at the Club Room on Friday evening next, the 16th inst., at the hour of 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Reading Room in connexion with the Club.

M. McLEOD, Secretary.

Charlottetown, March 12, 1860.

On Tuesday last at Long Creek Schoolhouse, Lot 65, Silas Barnard, Esqr., delivered a very interesting lecture on "The air we breathe and the water we drink." The School Room was crowded—the audience listened with marked attention; and the lecturer illustrated his subject by performing several experiments, all of which proved highly successful and instructive. At the close of the lecture an interesting discussion ensued, in which the District Teachers present and others took a prominent part.

The thanks of the meeting were then accorded to Mr. Barnard, with the request that he be pleased to resume his subject among them at his earliest convenience—to which he replied very appropriately.—*Com.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WARBLINGTON."

THE SUBSCRIBER is authorised to treat for the sale of the above very DESIRABLE PROPERTY, consisting of THREE PASTURE LOTS of 12 acres each, on which are a very superior DWELLING HOUSE, fit for a large family; also, BARNS, STABLES, COACH-HOUSE, HAY-HOUSE, and other Out-Buildings. There are also a very fine ORCHARD, full of Fruit Trees, in good condition, and a KITCHEN GARDEN.

The land is laid out in suitable sized fields, all of which are in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed by Thorn Hedges, which makes a very desirable fence. The situation of this Property needs no comment, being long known to be one of the handsomest sites near the city; and for a country residence for a gentleman, is second to none in the Colony.

If not disposed of by private sale, it will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in a short time, of which due notice will be given, together with all the STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE connected therewith.

For terms, &c., please apply at the office of the subscriber, where a plan of the Property can be seen.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

March 9, 1860. tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of MAY next coming, in front of the COLONIAL BUILDING, in Charlottetown, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to license for that purpose duly granted by the Hon. Charles Young LL.D., Surrogate and Judge of Probate of Wills for Prince Edward Island, bearing date the 23d day of February, 1860, all the Estate, Right, Title and Interest of the late JOHN GIBSON, of Charlottetown, Merchant who died intestate, in and to the following premises, viz: All that Messuage and Tenement situate at the corner of Kent and Great Streets, now in the occupation of NEIL RANKIN, Esq., being part of TOWN LOT 29, in the 4th hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown. Also all the Estate, Right, Title and Interest of the said intestate in and to the Real Estate of the late Richard Gibson, intestate situate in Prince Street in Charlottetown, being part of TOWN LOT 93, in the 2d hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.

For particulars and conditions, apply to

JOHN C BINNS, Administrator.

March 13, 1860,

Notice of Removal.

THE Subscriber having arranged for enlarging his present Business, will REMOVE, for a short time, to the STORE under the EXCHANGE READING ROOM, QUEEN STREET. And as a change will be made in the Business on returning to his Old Stand, the whole of his

STOCK OF GOODS

will be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the EXCHANGE STORE, Queen Street, on the 26th inst. Particulars of Sale given in a few days.

CHARLES BELL.

March 13, 1860.

Notice.

IN consequence of an alteration which will be made in the Subscriber's Business after the First of May next, all persons indebted to him by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, are requested to settle the same on or before the above date. All accounts due on the 30TH DECEMBER, 1859, not settled on the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, will be sued for without distinction.

CHARLES BELL.

March 13, 1860. all papers till 1st May

Anniversary of St. Patrick.

A LECTURE will be delivered on Monday evening, March 19th, in St. Dunstan's School Rooms by Mr Anthony Begley, on "St. Patrick, and the Irish at Home and Abroad." After the lecture several gentlemen of well known abilities will address the meeting. The proceedings will also be enlivened with instrumental music. Tickets can be had at the principal stores. Price 1s. 6d.

Charlottetown, March 13, 1860. (1sl)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Firm of Allin & Stevenson, by Note of Hand or otherwise, are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of APRIL next, otherwise proceedings will be taken to recover the same, without any respect of persons; and parties having claims against said Firm will please furnish them for settlement.

ALLIN & STEVENSON.

Charlottetown, March 13, 1860. (1sl. 2w.)

For Sale

A FARM of excellent LAND, containing 50 acres held under Lease for the term of 999 years, situate half way between Charlottetown and Georgetown, fronting on the main post road. There are 27 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a young growth of HARD and SOFT WOOD.

There is on the premises a good BARN, 30 by 22 feet, with Sheds attached—a DWELLING HOUSE 43 by 25 feet, 10 feet post, nearly finished complete, which is well calculated for a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT—containing on the ground floor a Hall and Kitchen, Dining Room, 20 by 12 feet, Parlor 17 by 17 feet, and two good Bed Rooms. Terms easy and made known by applying to the Subscriber on the premises, or to Mr. B. A. Pollard, north side Queen Square, Charlottetown. Immediate possession given.

CHARLES GILLESPIE.

March 13th, 1860. tf

PRIVATE TRAINING ACADEMY.

MR. MONK begs to announce that the next quarter in this Institution will commence on Monday, April 2nd.

As very few vacancies are open, early application will be necessary to secure the admission of pupils.

FEES—£2 10s. per quarter.

March 13, 1860. 4w.

A CARD.

I HEREBY certify that Mr. JAMES E. KELLY proves, on Examination, both in theory and practice, in Land Surveying, to be fully qualified for that Profession.

JOSEPH BALL, Surveyor General,
Surveyor General's Office, Jan 15, 1859.

I DO HEREBY certify that on the production of the above certificate of competency, I this day duly administered an oath to the said Mr. JAMES E. KELLY, and he was by me sworn to the faithful performance of the duty of Land Surveyor for this Island. Dated this 1st day of April 1859.

R. HODGSON, Chief Justice.

March 13. R. G. Ins.

Winnowing and Threshing
MACHINES,

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. Apply to

JOHN BALL,
New Ferry Store, Prince Street.

March 13. 1860. 3w

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE in Hillsborough Street, one door South of the "Examiner Office." A large and commodious GARDEN in the rear of the premises will be let with the Dwelling House if required. The above premises have been lately put in thorough repair. Possession given immediately. Apply to

EDWARD WHELAN,

March 13th, 1860. Examiner Office.