

We observe in the *Islander* a requisition "to the Honorable James Warburton and Daniel Brennan," inviting those gentlemen to allow their names to be put in nomination for the representation of the first district of Prince County. We are not aware of the nature of the answer given by Mr. Warburton; we know, however, that he is a candidate for the district; but Mr. Brennan has declined the honor intended, and has publicly given his reasons for doing so. He follows up his answer to the requisitionists, with an address to the electors of the district generally, in which he reviews his public life, and seeks to justify the support he has given to the Tory party. We have no desire to dispute the correctness of Mr. Brennan's autobiography; and his advocacy of the conduct and principles of the Government of which he was for many years a member is no more than what we might expect from a gentleman like him, who, we knew, had not changed his opinions, no matter what others have said to the contrary. Mr. Brennan, however, complains that his "private political views or feelings" have been misrepresented, and we are selected as the object of his indignation:—

"For instance," he says "the editor of the *Examiner*, under date of 17th May, says: 'We have received a letter from a friend at Kildare, Lot 3, in which we are informed that a public meeting was held at Tighish on the 10th inst., whereat the Hon. Mr. Warburton was unanimously chosen as a candidate to represent the First District of Prince County. The Hon. Mr. Brennan of Charlottetown was also chosen with like unanimity, as a candidate to represent the same district, in conjunction with Mr. Warburton, provided he pledged himself to support the present Government.' * * * * We know, however, that he was a member of the Tory Government in 1854, and has been supposed to fraternize with the Tory party before that time and since." Now it so happens that I saw the letter from which the above information is said to have been derived; and I positively assert, that it contained no such proviso as the editor has placed in italics as above, and I refer the editor to the gentleman who showed me the letter, before the editor himself saw it. And as to my being a member of the Tory Government in 1854, if the editor of the *Examiner* did not know when he wrote that sentence, that he was stating a falsehood, he, to say the least of it, was the worst informed man in the community. But supposing I had been a member of the Government in 1854, why the only bad thing that I recollect that Government to have done, was to deprive the editor of the *Examiner* of the Queen's Printing."

Now, we have no hesitation in asserting that the statement above given in italics, as an extract from this paper, with which Mr. Brennan finds fault, is substantially correct. The letter referred to is at present in the possession of a gentleman many miles distant from Charlottetown, otherwise we should publish it in full; but it clearly informed us, that the only condition on which Mr. Brennan would be supported for the first district was, his pledging himself to support the present Government, or the Liberal party—we do not exactly remember which; at all events, we believed, and so did the writer who penned the letter in question believe, that there is no material difference in the ordinary signification attached to the words "Liberal party" and "present Government." The denial which Mr. Brennan has given is a quibble unworthy of a disingenuous mind. He has referred us to the gentleman who showed him the letter, "before," he says, "the editor himself saw it." No person saw it before the editor himself. It was shown by us to Mr. Rigg, a day or two after we had broken the seal of it, and he it was, with our permission, who showed it to Mr. Brennan. It is not likely that our letters should find their way into the hands of a stranger before they were read by ourselves; and we beg to assure Mr. B. that, on availing ourselves of his reference to the gentleman alluded to, we find that he entertains the same impression that we do with respect to the nature of the proviso above quoted.

As regards our statement, that Mr. Brennan was "a member of the Tory Government in 1854," we readily admit that a slight error was made in the number of the year; instead of "1854," it should be 1851. And what can be more puerile and absurd than his complaining of such an error—which might be made either in the hurry of writing or of printing—and rudely hurling in our face a charge of falsehood or of ignorance? If there were any essential difference between the Tory Government of 1851, of which Mr. B. acknowledges he was a member, and the Government of 1854, of which Messrs. Hall and Palmer were the leaders, and were his colleagues in 1851—he might have some excuse for penning the petulant remarks to which he has subscribed his name.

Mr. Brennan's memory with all his ability and sagacity, is not the best in the world. He says "the only bad thing" he recollects the Government of 1854 to have done, "was to deprive the editor of the *Examiner* of the Queen's printing." We have not time to enter into a discussion with Mr. B. on the political affairs of that period. We need only say, that an overwhelming majority of the people of this Island had the honour of differing with Mr. Brennan in their estimation of the acts of the Tory Government of 1854, for they must have been "bad" indeed, when the perpetrators of those acts were hurled from power in less than six months after they had attained it. The hon. gentleman has given another instance of a treacherous memory in the assertion, that the Tory Government of 1854 deprived us of the Queen's printing. It would have certainly been a "bad thing" for our reputation if they had been allowed to do so; but we did not afford them that gratification. We resigned the Queen's Printership the very hour the members of the Liberal Government resigned their seats in the Executive Council, and a considerable time before the Tories could collect their heterogeneous forces to form that apology for a Government, which, based on trickery and deceit, had retributive justice done to them, before they had time to consummate their nefarious designs against the liberties of the people.

THE PARSONS' BATTERY

Was opened against the Government once more on Thursday last, by way of an editorial to help the chances of Col. Gray, Messrs. Palmer, Longworth, Yeo, &c., at the polls on Thursday next. The editor on duty last week, after indulging in a most gratifying strain of self-glorification as to his independence of party, the out-spoken character of the "Sanctified," proceeds in choice clerical Billingsgate to insult the feelings of the Catholic portion of the community, by a more than usually offensive diatribe against themselves and their respected Diocesan. Although we feel that we pollute our columns by a reproduction of the stale venom which emanated from the pen of some anonymous political parson, who had all the will but not the pluck of his Georgetown brother, to doff his robes for a short time while he amused himself by a free fight, "after the manner of the men at Ephesus"—we will give the following extract:—

"The Protector takes the side of neither party. * * * * If we have again and again spoken out our disapprobation of the present Government, it is because we fail to perceive the necessary ability for conducting our affairs; and because, to secure the favor of Romanists,

they have denied the just requests of Protestants, who constitute the vast majority of the intelligence, worth and wealth of the Island. Was that governing for the majority, or for selfish purposes? Were the resolutions on the Bible rejected for the moral welfare of the country, or to please the priests? Shame upon us if we should favor a party who, to please the priests of Rome and retain their offices, would ignore their conscience, their Bible and their religion. We wish free men to be our rulers, not the dupes of priests. No man that must yield to the demand of a Romanist Bishop in Rustico is free or independent; and such we totally disown as our rulers. Should the Conservatives come into power, and show any truckling to popery, their conduct would be as unsparingly condemned as in the present case,—and deservedly more so, as they have in the past stood up for Protestant rights. We have neither time nor inclination to discuss the civil questions separating parties; but as the Election will turn on a great religious question, the Protestants will send forth no uncertain sound. We say to the electors—Seek out a man of ability, independence and integrity, who will pledge himself to support the Bible in all our public schools and seminaries, and to give no support to popery in any form,—and give that man your vote. If he is a liberal by name, he must possess the Protestantism of a Laird, independent and true, or you send a mere tool who will meanly follow a leader in defiance of the dearest rights of his constituents. The struggle is between Romanism and Protestantism. It cannot be denied or evaded. Those who would keep the Romanists out of power, must keep Protestantism in the back ground, if not procure favor by denouncing the *Protector* and Protestant ministers. Let them, at least, give the name of a Protestant, utterly refuse to give his vote to any man who opposed the Bible in the past, or will do so in the future. Let Protestants be united, and they have nothing to fear. Romanists have been united for years—the present movement among Protestants cannot make them more so. They move in the mass on one side, while they allow a few stragglers to take part with the opposition, their conduct against their movements—watch all emergencies—inflict all blows against the creed, or, in case the scales of power should indicate victory to the opposition, to open a ready door for the transference of the whole body to the ruling side. The Romanist power can only rule the country through the ignorance, inactivity or unfaithfulness of Protestants. To all that love their country, prize their Bible and fear God, we say—Go to the polls as men of intelligence and courage, that can neither be bribed nor terrified, and return such men as will respect your principles and your petitions, and preserve untarnished all the privileges of your Protestant constitution."

Now we will just remind our readers, that the Bible Question—which is the Trojan horse of the occasional editor, and which he knows, if once admitted into the Liberal citadel, might introduce the concealed enemies of the fortress, and thus cause the fall of the Ilium, so long and vigilantly guarded by its garrison—was not once mentioned by a single candidate, on the nomination day, for either King's or Queen's Counties; not even the Protestantism of "a Laird," in whose interest especially the nonsense was penned, sufficed to induce his ventilating the question.

The editor concludes with a recommendation to his Tory friends to go to the polls as men of—what think you, gentle reader? actually—intelligence! We hope that they only of the party who may be thus qualified will record their votes on the Tory ticket, and the Liberals will return every member. Judging from the qualification he recommends, the writer himself will not record his vote against the Government, if he has any regard to consistency.

We have been informed, through a private source, that our late respected townsman, the Honorable Philip F. Little, late Attorney General of Newfoundland, has been elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court of that Colony.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR QUEEN'S COUNTY.

THURSDAY, 17th June, 1858. William McGill, Esq., High Sheriff, opened his Court, according to law, this day, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, for the commencement and conducting of the election of members to serve in the General Assembly of this Island, for Queen's County. The day was remarkably fine, and a great number of rural electors had assembled in Queen Square, about the old Court House, as early as nine o'clock. The accommodations afforded and the arrangements made, under and by the directions of the Sheriff, for the convenience of parties immediately concerned in, and for the prosecution of the business of the Court, were most suitable and satisfactory; and every thing progressed, from its opening to its close, in so far as the assembled electors were concerned, in a peaceful, orderly and good-humoured manner; although, on the part of some of the candidates there was no lack of a display of that bold and energetic spirit which our free constitution so happily engenders in the breasts of our public men. As was to be expected on such an occasion from an assembly of so intelligent, independent and spirited a body of electors as were then congregated in Queen Square, the reception given to the several candidates on the hustings, as they individually presented themselves, was certainly such as decidedly to indicate who among them stood the highest, and who the lowest in public estimation. They were certainly loud and enthusiastic in their approbation of those whom they justly account their friends—the friends of civil and religious freedom and equality—the friends of education and of social progress and improvement of every kind; and as certainly, in a no less loud, unmistakable and zealous manner, did they at times express their disapprobation of those whom, with too abundant reason, they hold to be their enemies—the enemies of rational progress and of the social and moral elevation of their fellow-colonists in general.

Had the electors been less appreciative and exultant at some times, and less condemnatory and defiant at others, their deportment, we doubt not, would have been more pleasing to the obstructive candidates and their congeners. Had they, in fact, been more like inanimated clay than bold, intelligent free-born men; had they demeaned themselves more like tame vassals and spiritless bondmen; had they had less of "pride in their port" and "defiance in their eye," fewer of the characteristics of the race whom the poet styles "the lords of human kind;" they themselves and their behaviour altogether would have been much more acceptable, and much more commendable in the estimation of the lean and anxious-minded chiefs of the spurious aristocrats of Charlottetown, who would, if they had the power as their lords, speedily reduce them to a state of Egyptian darkness and bondage; but, so self-degraded, they would have been altogether unworthy to enjoy even the least of the rights and privileges which have, after severe contests and arduous labours, been won for and secured to them, by their steadfast and uncompromising friends in our legislative halls and political arenas. These men—these would-be aristocratic chiefs—are just now, and at all such times, loud professors of reform and extravagant speculators in political economy, vehement in promise, restless, vain and spasmodic in action, and most deceitfully servile in the last degree of meanness to those by whose agency they hope, or at least zealously endeavour, to attain their selfish object; but, like a Wineshelsea or a Wetherall, they declaim amongst their blind and insane supporters, against "the obliteration of landmarks, the opening of floodgates and the cracking of the framework of society;" and lament the *social confusion* which the present system of responsibility has created in the community, to the almost complete obliteration and annihilation of their grossly presumptuous and baseless assumptions of a right to lord it over the great body of their fellow-colonists. A people, no doubt, to a certain extent they acknowledge. But they look upon themselves as the great actors for whom the stage ought to be reserved. The people they consider only as a certain large number of supernumeraries, who are to be occasionally addressed, as at general or partial elections, and then to be propitiated, if possible for shouts and plaudits, as on the theatrical stage; but Palmer, and Haviland, and Longworth, their followers and families, "their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, are the born first-actors, managers and leaders, and no other ought to appear upon the scene for ever and ever.

Such are the views of these men; and, to their attainment and realization, all their plots, devices, and machinations tend; and now, with all their united cunning and strength, and eke with the courage of desperation, as a sworn fraternity of political jugglers, cheats, and empirics, they are once more determined to essay the re-establishment of the old *regime*, under a new name. They are now the determined champions of reform! The departmental system must be abolished! Place-holders must have no place on the floor of the Assembly; they would corrupt the whole body of it! The people must choose them to represent them there; and leave everything else, concerning the general good, to be ordered by them. They will legislate for the people, and call upon them to pay the salaries of the public officers; but the appointment or choosing of these officers is a business of too much delicacy and difficulty for the people to engage in; and, as they themselves cannot, consistently with their avowed principle of reform, accept the offices themselves although certainly better qualified to fill them than any other men in the Colony, they will most carefully and prudently select, from amongst their own families, and family connexions, the most suitable

persons for the appointments, with such an understanding respecting any pecuniary or other private arrangements which they, as the representatives, factors and general managers for and on behalf of the people, shall deem desirable! Yes, such are their views, and such are the sum and substance of the reforms they have in contemplation, and would, had they the power, completely effect, to the utter ignoring of the people in all that respects the individual constitution of our local government or the selection of our salaried public officers. But their selfishness, their duplicity, and their hatred of everything which savours of popular freedom and true political liberality, are so manifest; and the genuine reformers, the true liberals, who have hitherto, in the legislature, done so much for the people, are still so staunch, determined, and undaunted; and the people so justly appreciate, and are so truly grateful for their inestimable services, that nothing but disappointment, shame, and ignominious defeat await the *pseudo apostles* of Responsible Government and Reform. Adept in the science of jugglery and deception in general, some of these pretenders may be; but the people in general are now vastly too quick-sighted, too reminiscent of the past to be outwitted by their slight of hand; and counterfeits will, with but few exceptions, be disgracefully sent back from the hustings, on the election day, to resume their private avocations, "with what appetite they."

To show the absurdity of such views, and the legislative degradation and corruption which would ensue from their realization, involving an utter abandonment of all due regard for the people, we shall here, without expatiating upon the subject, as we well might, merely incidentally observe, that men, who, in the Legislature, devote themselves with enlightened zeal, untiring energy and adequate talents, to the service of their country, by the promotion of the general well being and the advancement of all the best interests of the people, are as deservedly, as justly and obviously entitled to public recompense by investment with offices of honor, trust, and emolument, is, in our opinion, and we should think in that of every right-thinking man, a proposition which ought to be set down as an axiom, quite as indubitable, and as justly deserving of strict practical admission, as this—that amongst those who devote themselves to the service of their country, in the army or in the navy, they who prove themselves to be the best qualified, by ability, skill and courage, to protect and advance her interests, in either line, are they who are best entitled to promotion, rank, honor, command and pay. This is now, happily for the Colony, the principle which regulates appointments to the chief official positions in this Colony; and we sincerely trust, that whatever party may be in the ascendant, it will never be abandoned; for the relinquishment of so usefully, so nobly an incentive principle, would reduce our Assembly to a gathering of unintellectual, uneducated, unambitious and yet sordid-minded men—to a set of joter-headed clods—to a set of mere puppets—to be governed and directed, in all their motions, by three or four deep, cunning and designing members of a selfish and unprincipled clique, absurdly fancying themselves to be the patrician *caste* of the Colony.

Although the number of individuals,—electors and others,—assembled in the Queen's Square, during the holding of the Sheriff's Court, must, as, by an accurate observer, we have been informed, have amounted to nearly five thousand, and greatly exciting as the occasion no doubt was, not a single breach of the peace occurred; nay, we have been assured, not even an act of the merest misdemeanor. It is with a feeling, almost amounting to exultation, that we record these facts, as they so clearly show how justly deserving the people are of all the privileges and benefits which they enjoy under a representative constitution and the greatest rational latitude of self-government. In a spirit of self-respect they nobly responded to the confidence placed in them by the Sheriff and the Government; and, to the shame and reproach of those who, on a similar occasion, a few years ago, insulted and provoked them, by a formidable and threatening array of truncheon-armed constables and peace-officers—not less than sixty or seventy, we believe—to hold them in check and keep them in awe,—showed that, of themselves, without coercion, they knew quite as well, if not better, how to respect, obey, and preserve inviolate the laws of order and of their country, as they who had arrogantly presumed to intimidate and control them by the bludgeons of a constabulary force. The peace and order which prevailed were doubtless owing, almost in as great a degree to the prudent and complimentary confidence placed in the people by the Sheriff and the Government, as to the good sense and right feeling of the people; and, with the highest satisfaction, we congratulate them all alike upon the order, peace, satisfaction, and credit which characterized the proceedings of the day.

Towards the close of the proceedings, at the call of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, three hearty cheers were given for the Liberals; and then, on motion of the same honorable gentleman, the thanks of the assembled Electors were given, by loud acclamation, to William McGill, Esq., for his impartial, urbane, and obliging conduct, throughout the day, in his official capacity of High Sheriff; and so terminated the special business of the day.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

At the Sheriff's Courts held at Charlottetown, St. Eleanor's and Georgetown respectively, for the nomination of Candidates, on Thursday, the 17th instant, the following gentlemen were duly proposed and seconded:—

PRINCE COUNTY.

PRINCETOWN and ROYALTY and LOT 18.—Hon. Donald Montgomery, proposed by Robt. McNutt, seconded by Don. Ramsay. George Sinclair, Esq., proposed by Thomas McNutt, seconded by Timothy Crowley. John Ramsay, Esq., proposed by Thos. Hunter, seconded by D. S. McLehann.

FIRST DISTRICT.—William Hubbard, Esq., proposed by Benj. Haywood, seconded by Richard Dawson. Hon. James Warburton, proposed by Patrick Doyle, seconded by S. F. Perry. Fidele J. Gaudet, Esq., proposed by James Gallant, seconded by Fidele Gallant. Nicholas Conroy, Esq., proposed by Hubert Gaudet, seconded by John Conroy.

SECOND DISTRICT.—John Yeo, Esq., proposed by Patrick Murphy, seconded by John McPherson. William Gregg, Esq., proposed by Donald Ramsay, seconded by James McWilliam. David Ramsay, Esq., proposed by James Henderson, seconded by John Barlow. Robert Gordon, Esq., proposed by Hon. J. Warburton, seconded by Alexander Brown.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Stanislaus F. Perry, Esq., proposed by Arthur Ramsay, seconded by John Evers. James Yeo, Esq., proposed by John Hazard, seconded by H. C. Green. Daniel Green, Esq., proposed by Chas. Ramsay, seconded by Thomas Simpson. John Andrew McDonald, Esq., proposed by James McDougall, seconded by Ronald McDonald.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Jas. C. Pope, Esq., proposed by Joseph Ives, seconded by Ephraim Reid. Cornelius Howatt, Esq., proposed by Hon. D. Montgomery, seconded by Hugh Gamble. James Muirhead, Esq., proposed by Wm. Jamieson, seconded by John Clark. Hon. W. W. Lord, proposed by R. Hudson, seconded by John McKinnon.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

CHARLOTTETOWN, COMMON and ROYALTY.—Hon. E. Palmer, proposed by James Duncan, seconded by Hon. Daniel Brennan. Hon. Francis Longworth, proposed by Samuel Nelson, seconded by Thos. Essory. John Rigg, Esq., proposed by John Treman, seconded by John McGill. Stephen Swaley, Esq., proposed by Donald McIsaac, seconded by Robert Hutchinson.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Peter Sinclair, Esq., proposed by Duncan McIntyre, seconded by John Sutherland. Don. Montgomery, Esq., proposed by Donald Morrison, seconded by J. Simpson. Colin Holmes, Esq., proposed by Donald McQuarrie, seconded by Wm. Haslam. James Johnston, Esq., proposed by James Howatt, seconded by David Cameron.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Archibald McNeill, Esq., proposed by John McEaig, seconded by John McLean. John Longworth, Esq., proposed by William M. Hyde, seconded by Wm. Orr. Alexander Laird, Esq., proposed by David McNeill, seconded by David R. Moore Hooper. William S. McNeill, Esq., proposed by William Craswell, seconded by John Doirant.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Hon. Robert Mooney, proposed by James Monaghan, seconded by Patrick Brady. Hon. G. G. Coles, proposed by Ewen McMillan, seconded by George Lawson. James J. Bevan, Esq., proposed by Samuel Martin, seconded by William Stewart. Henry Longworth, Esq., proposed by Charles Gregor, seconded by Stephen Boyver. Francis Kelly, Esq., proposed by Jas. McQuaid, seconded by John McDonald. John Archibald McDonald, Esq., proposed by James Kelly, seconded by Cornelius Higgins.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Benjamin Davies, Esq., proposed by M. Forbes, seconded by Wm. Jardine. Hon. John H. Gray, proposed by Nicholas Jenkins, seconded by Alex. Rae. William Douce, Esq., proposed by J. Ings, son, seconded by S. Drake. KING'S COUNTY.

GEORGETOWN and ROYALTY.—T. Heath Haviland, Esq., proposed by Wm. B. Aitken, seconded by D. Gordon. George Parker, Esq., proposed by John B. Howlett, seconded by J. F. Holland. Hon. R. McAulay, proposed by Finlay McNeill, seconded by Alexr. Robertson. Andrew A. McDonald, Esq., proposed by George Poole, seconded by Peter McPhoe.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Alexander Beaton, Esq., proposed by John Stewart, seconded by John McDonald. John Knight, Esq., proposed by John McIntosh, seconded by Daniel Flynn. Hon. Emanuel McEachen, proposed by Angus McDonald, seconded by Joseph McVane.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Hon. John Jardine, proposed by Murdoch Murray, seconded by Donald McDonald. John E. Cox, Esq., proposed by John Parker, seconded by Joseph McVinish. Hon. E. Whelan, proposed by John E. McDonald, seconded by John Coffin. Joseph Dingwall, Esq., proposed by Robt. Howlett, seconded by Donald McDonald.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Hon. Edw. Thornton, proposed by Alexr. Matheson, seconded by James Rice. Thomas Owen, Esq., proposed by William Alley, seconded by James McAulay. Hon. Joseph Henstry, proposed by Donald McKinnon, seconded by Peter Gordon.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Hon. J. Wightman, proposed by Bernard Kearney, seconded by James Campbell. Philip Beers, Esq., proposed by John Poole, seconded by Alexr. Millar. George Harris, Esq., proposed by John Hyde, seconded by Geo. Clow. Finlay McNeill, Esq., proposed by John McLean, seconded by Robert Cameron.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN.—I promised last week that I would notice some other misstatements respecting the public affairs of this Island which Dr. Jardine has had the boldness to address to you in his letter of the 17th ultimo. The object of his extraordinary lucubration was, to create a prejudice against me and the party I support, and to arouse a feeling in his own behalf, which he vainly hoped would serve him in the contest of Thursday next. I think, however, you are as indifferent to the pretensions of the Doctor as you were before he issued his mendacious appeal to you, and I therefore deem it unnecessary to offer a lengthened reply in print. On Thursday last he was nominated as a candidate for the representation of the district. Instead of coming boldly before the electors of the whole county, and attempting to justify his false charges against the Government and myself, where I waited to meet his accusations, and was prepared to answer him, he shrank from contact with the assembled electors, and ran from the field of political controversy in the most cowardly and contemptible manner. It is to be hoped that he will present a somewhat bolder front at Saint Peter's on the Thursday coming, and he may rely upon it that I shall not be backward to pay him my respects, when I shall answer and refute all his other groundless charges against myself and the Party to which I belong.

Your obedient servant, EDWARD WHELAN.

Charlottetown, June 21, 1858.

A seaman named Kowlan, whose friends reside, we believe, at Bedouque, was drowned last night by falling overboard from the *Scholar*, Eglington, now lying at L'rd's wharf. An inquest was held on the body this day, but the particulars we have not yet heard.—*M. N.* 15th.

Married.

On the 9th inst., at St. Eleanor's Parish Church, by the Rev. Dr. Reid, E. C. Augustus C. Holland, Esq., of Tryon River, to Mrs. Conroy, of Bedouque.

Died.

At Flat River, on the 6th current, CHRISTIANA, consort of Mr. Malcolm Beaton. On the 4th instant, at Tryon, after a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine will, Deacon Peter Howatt, in the 58th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

To the Electors of the Second Electoral District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been nominated a Candidate for the representation of your District at the approaching General Election, and having received unmistakable assurances of strong and cordial support at the various public meetings held throughout your district, I feel that, from the knowledge you already possess of my political principles, and of my views and sentiments on the great public questions of the day, it would be superfluous for me to enlarge on the line of policy which I shall conscientiously endeavor to pursue if honored with your confidence on this occasion. Believing liberty to be the source of all wealth, and that land derives its value from the existence of a contented population upon it, I have always considered the claims and interests of the tenantry to be paramount to all others in our Colonial Legislation; and the Electors, if true to their own interests, will return me to Parliament determined to support the best scheme which promises to put an end to that proprietary system which has so long repressed the energies of the productive class of this Island, and restrained the beneficial action of capital and labor.

Entertaining these views, it shall be my aim to support all just and liberal measures proposed for the more efficient development of our industrial resources, the chief of which—Agriculture and the Fisheries—must ever form the basis of our future and permanent prosperity.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your faithful servant, WILLIAM S. McNEILL.

Rustico, June 17, 1858.

To Let, and Immediate Possession Given.

THE STORE in the west end of GARDEN Street, lately occupied by the subscriber, with two WAREROOMS, one 25 by 20, the other 40 by 25 feet, attached to it. Also the western tenement of the House immediately below the Store, containing four well finished rooms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. June 21, 1858. W. B. DAWSON.

Removal.

THE undersigned having removed to the House adjoining the "Royal Gazette" and "Examiner" offices, returns his thanks to his customers for their former support; and trusts, by punctuality in business, to merit their patronage as usual. RICHARD WALSH, Hillsborough Street, (Ch. Town, June 21, 1858. (E. GAZETTE OFFICE).

For Sale.

17,000 FEET of 2 inch good quality, fresh cut SPRUCE and DEALS, made ready for delivery by Mr. THOMAS ANNEAR, Montague River. Enquire of BENJAMIN DAVIES, Esq., Charlottetown, or to STEPHENS & CLARKE, Orwell. June 21, 1858.

Articles just in Season.

SWEET OIL, PALE SEAL OIL, Castile Oil, Extract of Logwood, Best English Cudbear, Ground Logwood, Ground Redwood, (good), Ground Yellowwood, Cake and Roll Armatto cheese Dye, Best Quality Indigo, Every article of Dye Stuffs, OILS for machinery, and greasing w. d. For sale good and cheap at the Cash Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER, Charlottetown, June 21, 1858.

New Establishment. Glasgow House.

QUEEN-STREET. NEW IMPORTATIONS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS of all kinds, Shawls, Dresses, Mantles and Bonnets in great variety and latest fashions; Hats and Caps, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Pipes, &c. Customers can rely on getting good value for their money at the "GLASGOW HOUSE." Ch. Town, June 21, 1858. In C. C. VAUX.

For Boston.

THE fast sailing Packet Brigantine "AFTON," Turnbull, Master, will sail for Boston on the 25th instant. For Freight or Passage, having good accommodation, apply to SAMUEL A. FOWLE & Co. Peake's Building, Ch. Town, June 21, 1858. 11

Just Received.

PER Brigantine "AFTON," from Boston:— 500 Barrels Extra and Superior FLOUR, 100 do Extra OURN MEAL, 20 Boxes Superfine TOBACCO, 300 Gallons high proof SPIRITS, 20 Boxes prime COALS, 30 do CANDLES, 100 do LOZINGES, 10 Packages MULLASSES, 2 Barrels BEANS, 10 Boxes RAISINS. For sale at the lowest Cash prices by SAMUEL A. FOWLE & Co. Peake's Building, Ch. Town, June 21, 1858. 41