ment, should allow the columns of the *Examiner* to be made the medium of attack upon the Representative of Majesty." Now, we beg to assure the Colonial Secretary that he is quite mistaken in the character of "Beta"; and we have no hesitation in saying that if the latter would condescend to enter into a personal disputation with the former on any subject, the self-sufficient and *disinterested* advocate of the Government would soon be convinced that if vulgarity be the offspring of ignorance and presumption—as we believe it is—and the index of a "low" mental organization, "Beta" would stand no chance with the Secretary in claiming a right to its possession.

With respect to the alleged "attack" upon the Lieut. Governor, we have looked over the short communication referred to, and cannot find that His Excellency is even once designated either by his name or his office. True, Mr. Pope is referred to as being "Secretary to a gentleman who.... ....has that holy horror of Roman Catholics common to all Spoonerites." Mr. Pope says the gentleman here alluded to is the Lieut. Governor, and the allusion, he informs us, is based upon the fact of Mr. Dundas having voted, while in Parliament, for Mr. Spooner's annual motion against the endowment to the Catholic College of Maynooth. Surely it can be no abuse of Mr. Dundas to state, incidentally, a fact of this kind; and we suppose His Excellency is neither sorry nor ashamed at having voted as he did. For our own part we must confess we did not comprehend the allusion to the Lieut. Governor, when "Beta's" communication was hastily persued by us, and as hastily handed to the printer; for if we had given more attention to it, we would have either expunged the passage, or have shown that our correspondent was mistaken in saying, even by inference, that Mr. Pope is Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor. He is Secretary to the Colony—not to Mr. Dundas. The allusion to the "Apothecary" and the "dose," was and is incomprehensible to us; but surely there was nothing offensive in it—nothing to justify the *Islander's* apparent soreness,—and nothing to warrant our taking further notice of it.

We must, however, notice the expression of surprise naively uttered by the gentleman who now entertains such profound respect for the Queen's Representative. He is astonished that we should have given insertion to remarks otherwise than complimentary of Mr. Dundas, "because Mr. Whelan publicly expressed his admiration of the conduct of the Lieut. Governor." We defy the *Islander* to point to a single sentence in this paper reflecting unjustly on the Lieut. Governor. The allusion to Mr. Dundas's vote in Parliament—even were the vote not recorded in aid of the Spoonerite motion—can not be called an abuse of the Queen's Representative in this Island. But will the Secretary be kind enough to say when and where Mr. Whelan publicly expressed "his admiration of the conduct of the Lieut. Governor?" The only place in which we had an opportunity to speak publicly of His Excellency was the House of Assembly; and in alluding to the manner in which his Government is administered, we charged the errors of the administration not upon him, but upon his advisers. The Government parasites are easily satisfied, and are likely to have a goodly number of followers, if they can always discover a worshipper as ardent as themselves in every person who respectfully salutes their idol whenever it comes in his way.

We cannot close these hastily written remarks without congratulating Mr. Pope on the important change which has taken place in his views with respect to the manner in which a newspaper writer should speak of the Queen's Representative. The late D. McLean—his predecessor in the editorial chair—entertained very "rabid" opinions on this subject. For seven or eight years, while the *Islander* was under his control, not a solitary number appeared without containing the most violent attacks upon the Lieut. Governor. Sir A. Bannerman and Sir D. Daly were the especial objects of his vituperation; and when there were no public grounds for complaint, the sanctities of private life were invaded, and the foulest libels on the private character of one Governor at least were published by the paper which now seems to be shocked at the mere notice of a well established fact in the parliamentary life of the present Governor.

But of all the public writers in this Colony who has been more unscrupulous than another in his attacks upon the Queen's Representative, William Henry Pope is that man. We have now before us, in the *Islander* of the 13th August, 1858, a letter addressed to Sir D. Daly, the late Lieutenant Governor, over the signature of "W. H. Pope," in which His Excellency is charged with a "shameful abuse of his power," and in league with "illiterate and unprincipled demagogues." Mr. Pope further says that His Excellency has "a low sense of honesty"—that he has "libelled and misrepresented" the tenantry of this Island—that he is "unprincipled"—that he has exhibited "folly and wickedness," and that his "conduct was such as would become the most despicable of cowards." So infamously false and outrageously violent were these charges considered at the time they were printed, that no friend of Sir Dominick would condescend to notice them. His Excellency was, of course, far above doing any thing of the kind himself. But the contemptuous silence awarded to Mr. Pope's literary efforts only served to stimulate his pen to the commission of similar improprieties, from which he did not desist until long after the Governor left the Colony; and only a week or two ago the *Islander* again attacked Sir Dominick in the most virulent manner. We did hope that the Colonial Secretary was magnanimous enough to observe that rule of honourable warfare which proclaims it cowardice to assail a foe when his back is turned. Let us hope, at all events, that he has common sense enough never again to lecture a contemporary about the courtesies which a public journalist should observe towards a Lieut. Governor, so long as he can remember that his old practices are sadly at variance with his new professions.

A POOR EXCUSE.

"A poor excuse is better than none," is an old saying which does not obtain a very apt illustration from the pen of the Colonial Secretary when he attempts to defend the Government for their inconsistency in adopting the Land Purchase Bill, which they so much abused while they were in opposition. Mr. Pope now says that the opposition to the Purchase Bill by his friends in the Government was *not* because they disliked the principle of that measure—on the contrary, *they* believed the principle to be a sound one,—but because "they were convinced that the members of the *late* Government would, to serve their own ends, buy any lands they might be enabled to procure, regardless of price." And in support of this position, he refers to the purchase of the Worrell Estate, which, he says, was more than double the amount it could have been bought for by Col. Gray!

Now here we have a clear confession that the opposition to the late Government was based upon personal and not upon public grounds—"Men not Measures," appears to have been the watchword in the Conservative camp. Some of the measures proposed by the Liberals were worthy of all praise; but it was right to oppose them because they had not been introduced by a different class of politicians. It may be convenient, though very discreditable to Mr. Pope and his party, to offer an excuse of this kind; but it is not the true one. The Tory party opposed the Purchase Bill before an acre of land was bought in accordance with its provisions. They opposed it on the ostensible ground that no Government should speculate in the purchase of township lands—that any transactions under it could not be "self-sustaining,"—and that some of the clauses of the Bill—as Maclean repeatedly declared in the *Islander*, and in his correspondence with the Colonial Office—were designed to "swindle" tenants out of their possessions. But the real opposition to the Bill was based on the belief—not openly expressed indeed—that it would tend to lessen the price of township lands generally, as it certainly did, and thereby reduce the profits of the proprietors and their agents. The Tories never before avowed their opposition to the measure on the ground of its having emanated from the Liberals—they opposed it for the reasons just noticed; and when the Worrell Estate was bought, and before an acre of that land was transferred to small holders—their outcry against the measure became perfectly frantic for two additional reasons. They then complained—first—that too high a price was given for the property,—and, secondly, that it should not have been bought without an enquiry into the original grants. In short, there was no means of satisfying them. They opposed the Bill because they professed to *think* it would not be "self-sustaining." Mr. Pope's friends were opposed to it, because too high a price was given for the Worrell Estate, of which Mr. Pope was the principal vendor. They opposed it because it was not rendered impracticable by an escheat enquiry, after having opposed escheat, apart from the Purchase Bill, during all their previous political career.

It is extremely ludicrous to hear Mr. Pope complain of the late Government giving too high a price for the Worrell Estate. He, of all men, ought to be ashamed to write a line on this subject. The property might, indeed, have been purchased considerably lower than it was by the Government, had it not been for his secret interference with poor old Mr. Worrell, then in his dotage. It was well known to Mr. Pope that the Government were desirous of buying that property—its purchase was in contemplation when the Act under consideration was introduced; but Mr. Pope went to England—stepped between the Government and the proprietor—obtained the property at a low rate for his own benefit and that of two or three other friends—not hesitating to decry the credit of Government in order to accomplish his end. When he returned to the Colony, the people on the Worrell Estate were led to believe that measures of an oppressive nature would be adopted to enforce the payment of the back rents. It was quite natural for them, therefore, to urge the Government by every means in their power to put the Purchase Bill in operation. The Government were pledged to do so, and they had no alternative but to accept Mr. Pope's terms. They were, perhaps, too hasty in this matter,—had they waited a few months longer the property might have been purchased at a lower rate; but it is exceedingly ungracious on Mr. Pope's part to complain now of his predecessors in office for generously yielding to his exorbitant demands.

Mr. Pope asserts that the purchase of the Worrell Estate by the late Government was necessary to secure Mr. Whelan's political support and that of his constituents. The Colonial Secretary knows very well that there is no truth in this statement. Mr. W. was always firmly attached, in and out of office, to the policy of the Liberal party; and he has the gratification to know that his constituents always entertained views in accordance with his own. Long before the purchase of the Worrell Estate was dreamt of, Mr. Whelan defeated, more than once, in election contests, the best agent that was ever left in charge of the Worrell property—the people there preferring the principles which he entertained in common with the late Government to any selfish pecuniary considerations. Such an example of political consistency on the part of a public man, and abnegation of self by those who made him such—will hardly be found to grace the annals of that distinguished family the leading member of which in this Colony is now so ready to censure others for the want of a virtue he himself has never known.

A DESIRABLE SPECULATION FOR LORD SELKIRK.

The *Islander* informs us that the arrears of rent on the Selkirk estate amount to the enormous sum of £14,000. The question naturally suggests itself—Did the majority of the tenants ever pay anything at all since they settled on that property? It would certainly appear that they did not. And another question is—What prospect is there for the Government ever receiving either principal or interest—in exchange for the freehold interest of the farms about to be purchased—from a class of people who have shown themselves to be such very bad tenants as to allow their arrears to swell to the frightful sum of £14,000? Lord Selkirk's patience must have been sorely tried in his dealings with the Belfast tenantry; and now that we know how unproductive the property has been—how very far from "self-sustaining," under the keen and active management of Mr. Douse—we are not at all surprised to witness the anxiety his Lordship manifests to get rid of the incumbrance. The price asked by the Earl of Selkirk may appear reasonable enough; but if the bargain be closed, his Lordship may congratulate himself on having made an admirable speculation. Three shillings and sixpence an acre must be considered a very excellent price for land that don't appear ever to have yielded a penny of rent. Of course the Government will never think of forcing Col. Gray's constituents to be more flush with their cash, as freeholders, than they have been as tenants.

We observe that it is the intention of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to hold a Levee at Government House, on Thursday, the 24th inst., in honour of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth; and Mrs. Dundas will grace the occasion by a Ball in the evening.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Conservative," on the new College Bill, has been received, and will command an early and favourable attention.

Other communications on hand will be attended to, as soon as we have space to spare.

THE CHINIQUY QUARREL.

Our Protestant friends have got Chiniquy (Father Chiniquy) among them. They are welcome to him, but we do wish they would not keep up such a snarling and growling in reference to him. If they want him they can have him, *at his own price.* If they don't want him they can drop him. But it is disreputable to make such ado over a *converted* (!) Roman Priest. Take as a sample the following leading editorial from last week's *Church* (Protestant Episcopal) *Journal*:

"Father Chiniquy.—The *Presbyterian* lately gave the following:—'We understand that Mr. Chiniquy and those of his people who profess to be truly regenerated, have decided to become Old School Presbyterians. We will gladly welcome these brethren to our Church. This step on their part is the more gratifying from the fact that no means have been used to bring it about. Whilst other denominations were exerting themselves to the utmost by tracts, books, letters, offers of money, &c., to win over the colony, we are happy to say that Old School Presbyterians abstained from all such work, and contented themselves with making most prompt and generous contributions for their relief. The present connection, therefore, is entirely voluntary on the part of the colonists.' The Chicago *Journal*, on the other hand, after mentioning that Mr. Chiniquy, with two-thirds of his Kankakee congregation, had connected themselves with the Presbyterians, adds: 'The father did not give them time for reflection, but urged them, on *financial considerations*, to up stakes and join. He requested them to try Presbyterianism for one year, and then, if they did not like it, they could join some other. The balance of his congregation will join the Baptist persuasion.' The *financial considerations* were, that the Old School Presbyterians—who had so carefully abstained from the use of books, tracts, letters, and other *legitimate* modes of influencing the minds of those who were searching for the truth made "most prompt and generous contributions for their relief:" as security for which, they were sharp enough to take a *mortgage* on the Church property of the colony. This was done so long as last October, and done by the authorized agent of the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly. And here are the conditions:—That so long as the said chapel shall remain a protestant worshipping church, and shall keep themselves wholly and entirely disconnected from the Roman Catholic Church, or any of the bishops and priests, and shall remain Protestant; and *not connect* themselves with *any ecclesiastical* body of evangelising *Christians*, or any Church of a sectarian character, without the consent of said General Assembly, the said sum of $1,000, for all time to come, to remain as a full bestowment, upon the faithful compliance with the above trust and conditions.' If these conditions are broken, then the $1,000 is to be repaid to the Presbyterian General Assembly with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of the bestowment.' A mortgage for $2,000 taken by the same parties upon the other chapel of the colony also, and the same conditions. The $3,000 are to be a clean gift, *if* the colony join the O. S. Presbyterians or such denominations as they may approve; otherwise the loan must be paid up with ten per cent. interest (a pretty good investment) from the date of the "prompt and generous gift." But these "prompt and generous" Old School Presbyterians, of course, never said a word about the mortgage until after the "financial considerations" connected therewith induced a majority of the colony to join their sect; and *now* the *Presbyterian* wipes its mouth, looks as innocent as if no such little business transaction was on record in the county clerk's office, charges "*other* denominations" with all sorts of improper exertions, and as to the grand result, declares—with a coolness matchless except among those who Mr. Chiniquy and his friends came from—"This step on their part is the more gratifying from the fact that *no means* have been used to bring it about........The connection is entirely voluntary on the part of the colonists.' That the pressure of the "financial considerations" was rather more severe than convincing, may fairly be inferred from the fact that only about two-thirds of the colony were roped in—the other third going over to the Baptists; and also from the other significant fact that they join the Old School Presbyterians *only* for *a year*, not being sure that they will like it. Perhaps—if in the mean time they can pay off that persuasive mortgage, with ten per cent. interest—they may then change their minds and try some other variety of religion. Meanwhile collections are being extensively and liberally made for Father Chiniquy and his Old School Presbyterians, among Churchmen in England and Ireland. The appeals in England and Ireland are based on an imploring letter from Father Chiniquy himself to the Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, a Church clergyman of Canada, which thus concludes:—

"During my absence the authorities of the Church of Rome have done everything to deceive my poor new converts; but they have failed, thanks be to God. I am preparing them to receive the Holy Communion; I will adopt the beautiful Liturgy of the Church of England. For God's sake, dear brother, come to our help, and pray for your devoted brother.

"C. Chiniquy."

This is a capital letter on which to warm the sympathies and attract the loose cash of English and Irish Churchmen. But it looks queer alongside of the above extracts from the business documents of the Kankakee Record Office. We do not blame Father Chiniquy *so severely*, however, for the date of that letter, (though still vigorously circulated abroad) is "July 18, 1859;" and the crowning argument in favor of Old School Presbyterianism was not forced upon him in its most convincing form until the 3rd of October. But, to say the least, after the extraordinary language of the *Presbyterian*, perhaps it would be well for somebody to give us a little explanation.—*Church Journal.*

LEPROCY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

We perceive that the grant of £300 is still continued by the New Brunswick Legislature to the Lazaretto at Tracadie. It will be remembered, we presume, by many of our readers, that a number of years ago, among the inhabitants of the settlement of Tracadie, (Acadian French) situated in the County of Gloucester, the disease of leprocy broke out, and extended its baneful effects over that portion of the County. A Lazaretto was built at Sheldrake Island, in the Miramichi River, and the persons affected—*forty or fifty in number*—were placed in it. After being kept there a number of years, they were removed to Tracadie again, where several buildings were erected, enclosed with high fences, and the afflicted classed according to the stages of the disease in which they were found. We have heard but little of the lepers of late; yearly an annual grant from the Legislature is made, which assures us that the disease still exists, and that medical supervision is considered necessary.

The peculiar nature of this disease—its prevalence in that one district of the Province only, and among that particular class, invest it with much interest. This disease, if we mistake not, was taken from Quebec to Tracadie about the year 1826, but did not show itself to any extent for a number of years. Its increace about the year 1844 led to the appointment of a medical commission, whose exertions, we presume, kept the disease within the settlement in which it originated.

ORWELL HIGHLAND VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY.

The above company, under command of Capt. McLeod, met for drill on the 27th ult., after marching to the enlivening strains of the "pibroch" a distance of three miles. After drill, H. M. D. Martin, M. D., being highly pleased with the order and discipline of the company, expressed his desire to become an honorary member thereof, and in a very appropriate manner addressed the Company, and also handsomely contributed to the funds thereof.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On the evening of the 24th ultimo, Elizabeth Bell, daughter of Mr. Alex. Bell, Cascumpec, went from her father's residence to a neighbouring house on business, taking a bucket with her to bring some water home from the well on her return. Not arriving home at the time expected, the family became uneasy and went in search of her; and having ascertained that she had left, in due time the house to which she had gone, fears were entertained that she had fallen into the well, and a person having been despatched thither, her body was found in the water, and life extinct. It is supposed that in pressing down the pole with which the water was drawn, she overbalanced, and fell in. Deceased was 21 years of age, and was very highly esteemed, and her sudden and melancholy death has cast a deep gloom over the community. *Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family,* who have been so suddenly and uxpectedly called to mourn the loss of a dutiful daughter and much loved sister, but whose sorrow is mitigated by the hope, that as *she in life professed to be in Christ, she is now* with him.—*Isl.*

A youny man named *Thomas Cahill*, son of Walter Cahill, of Kildare, was accidentally drowned on Sunday last, the 6th instant, at Cascumpec, near the residence of Mr. Peter Guard.

Obituary.—The remains of the late Hon. Thomas H. Peters, who died rather suddenly in St. John, was brought here in the steamer Lady LeMarchant, early on the morning of Thursday last from Shediac, and interred in St. Paul's Church yard, Chatham, on the afternoon of the same day, followed by a long train of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Peters has resided in this County many years, and filled several important offices. Of late he has lived in comparative retirement, the only public situation he helb at his death was a Legislative Councillor. We understand he was in his 78th year.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

Capt. McDonald of the Ship *Isabel*, reports—On the morning of the 26th ult, at 8 a. m., lat. 48, long. 36, while running about nine knots, fell in with a direlict ship, named the *Old England*, of Dublin, between 6 and 700 tons burthen,—all sails snugly furled. Lowered a boat, and sent the mate and three hands on board. The crew had carried away all their clothing, the ship's papers, and nearly all the provisions. She had been newly painted; was laden with deals, and had several feet of water in the hold, but did not appear to be any way materially injured. The roughness of the sea prevented Capt. McDonald from saving anything except a few light articles of but little value.—*Mon.*

To Roderick Cameron, *Commander Barque "Gazelle,"*

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned passengers in the Barque *Gazelle*, during her passage from Liverpool, G. B., to Charlottetown, P. E. Island, B. N. A., feeling sincerely desirous to record our entire satisfaction at your unwearied attention and courteous civility to us during our present voyage—beg you to accept this recorded testimony of our thanks for your gentlemany and obliging conduct personally, as well as our hearty admiration of your assiduous care and watchfulness as Commander, with an earnest hope that your future career as a Merchant Captain may be as satisfactory and successful as your conduct heretofore has been pleasing, and your commandership praiseworthy. We may add that the signatures of two of the undersigned may be accepted as a twofold testimony to your worth and character—they having enjoyed a passage in this Barque under your command to England last autumn.

We beg you to tender our united expressions of esteem and good will to Mr. Charlas Caffrey, your first mate, whose conduct to us on board during the voyage has been uniformly most acceptable and agreeable.

Wishing you, in all good faith, God speed—We remain, dear Sir,

Your obliged servants and well wishers,

Stephen Swabey, John Lea,
James Bassett, Wm. W. Balls,
Ronald McDonald, James McQuillan,
Mrs. McCann, Mary McCann,
Ann Connors, Bridget Foy,
Mrs. Carr, Mrs Clibborn & Family.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on the 13th instant, Edward Irving, Esq., late of London, aged 79 years.

At St. John, N. B., on Monday, the 30th ult, the Hon. Thomas Horsfield Peters, in the 79th year of his age. [The deceased gentleman was father of Judge Peters, of this City.]

At Lot 11, on Sunday, 6th inst., at the advanced age of 77, Mr. John Hughes, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the Township. Mr Hughes emigrated over forty years since from Garryhinch, King's County, Ireland. His remains were followed to their last resting place by the whole population of the Township, as well as by numbers from the adjoining Township—all being anxious to pay him this last tribute of respect.

At Princetown Royalty, a few days since, Mr. Archibald Woodside, an old and respectable inhabitant, aged about 72 years.

At Lot 18, on Wednesday, the 2d inst., after a few days' illness, Mr. Norman Ramsay, aged 52 years. The deceased individual ran a rusty nail in the first joint of his large toe, a few days previous to his death, which soon after inflamed his leg to such an extent, that amputation was deemed necessary, and he expired a few hours after undergoing the operation.

At New London, on Saturday, the 5th inst, after a short illness, Mr. Richard Found, aged 72.

At Cascumpec, on the 6th instant, at an advanced age, Dr. Shurlock.

On the 27th ult., of scarlet fever, Alexander, the second son of Mr. Malcom McRae, of Seal River, in the 15th year of his age.

On the 2nd instant, of hemorrhage from the lungs, Jessie, the beloved wife of Mr. Malcolm McRae, Seal River, in the 41st year of her age.

On the 7th inst., of scarlet fever, Christiana, third daughter of Mr. Malcolm McRae, of Seal River, in the 9th year of her age.

At Bedeque, at the residence of her son, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Donald Crawford, in the 73rd year of her age.

Suddenly, at Halifax, on the 4th inst, Lawrence Warren, Ornamental Painter, in the 63rd year of his age; formerly of Charlottetown.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

May 3—Brigt. Afton, Atwater, West Indies; molasses, &c. 4—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. 5—Schr. Moses Eddy, Babbage, Boston, goods. 7—Mary, Landry, Little River, N. S.; empty barrels. Flora, Hingley, do.; boards. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Ship Isabel, McDonald, Liverpool, G. B; goods. Schr. Enterprise, McEachern, Antigonishe; limestone. 8—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr. Dancing Feather, McPhee, Magdalen Islands; herring. 9—Emily, Gay, do.; do. 10—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac.

CLEARED.

May 4—Schr Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte; salt, &c. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Schr. Albert Treat, Bowden, Philadelphia, produce. 5—Belgrade, LeBlanc, Boston; do. Eliza, Young, Halifax; do. Belfast, Kickham, Boston; do. 7—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr. Margaret Ann, Bourke, St. John's, N. F.; produce. 8—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Brigt. Brothers, McRae, Liverpool, G B; timber and oats. Nourmahall, Littlewood, Boston; produce. 10—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou.

SHIP NEWS.

The Bark *Garland*, Hulman, master, from Bristol, with goods, and crews for new vessels, arrived at Richmond Bay on the 8th inst.—to Hon. James Yeo.

Arrived—On Saturday morning last, from Liverpool, G. B., Barque *Gazelle*, Cameron, master, with a general cargo to W. W. Lord & Co., and others.

PASSENGERS.

In the Barque *Gazelle* from Liverpool, G. B.—*First Cabin*—Stephen Swabey, W. W. Balls, John Lea, and James Bassett. *Second Cabin*—Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Clibborn and two children, Mrs. McCann and daughter, Miss Connors; Messrs. R. McDonald and McQuillan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Pills—Bilious Affections—In the spring and fall of the year, nothing is more common, and few ailments more distressing, than the class of diseases dependant on disordered liver. The sensation of nausea, headache, listlessness, and loss of appetite, will at once be recognised as the symptoms of liver affections; which can only be relieved by regulating the action of that organ. Holloway's Pills exercise a healthful influence over the biliary secretion, known and appreciated through Great Britain and her Colonies. These pills cure after everything else fails. Sufferers for years from biliousness, sick headache, and liver complaints have been thoroughly restored by these pills to sound health and a good digestion, who previously had no enjoyment in life. 5.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pains arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by some unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayer's Pills, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 Cts. per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists & Perfumers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ex "Isabella" & "Gazelle" from Liverpool, G. B.

Sale by Auction.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m., at his Sale Room, Queen's Street, a well selected variety of BRITISH DRY GOODS, adapted to the trade of this Island, viz:—

Twilled Striped Regattas,	Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Regattas,	Hosiery, Pins, Threads,
White Shirtings,	Cotton Reels; Muslins,
Printed Cottons, Coburgs,	Umbrellas, Osnaburg,
Grey Cottons, Bed Tick,	Lining Cottons, Hats,
Ready made Clothing,	Doeskins, Tweeds,
Cotton Warps,	Twilled Silesias,
Tailors' Trimmings,	Boots and Shoes,
Cutlery, &c., &c., &c.	

—ALSO—

50 Chests sup'r Congou TEA,	20 Doz. BROOMS,
10 Hhds. SUGAR,	40 Boxes SOAP,
2 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR,	1 Cask Bladnoch WHISKEY,
2 Casks bright VARNISH,	Spring STEEL in variety,

10 Tons refined and common IRON, assorted.

Terms:—Sums under £10, cash; £10 to £25, three months; £25 to £40, four months; £40 to £60, five months; £60, and upwards, six months,—approved joint notes will be required. Sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

WILLIAM McGILL, Auctioneer.

May 15, 1860. Isl.

Intestate Estate Sale.

BY WILLIAM DODD.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to a licence duly granted for that purpose by his Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the ninth day of June, 1857, part of the Real Estate, which belonged to the late John Anderson, of Charlottetown, Master Mariner, deceased, intestate at the time of his death, that is to say: All that piece of ground measuring forty-five feet on Euston Street and forty feet on Hillsborough Street (a little more or less), with all the buildings thereon; and of which said Real Estate the said intestate, John Anderson, died seised and possessed in fee simple.

Dated at Charlottetown, this 14th day of May, 1860.

CATHERINE ANDERSON,
Administratrix of Estate of late John Anderson.

May 15, 1860. Isl.

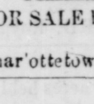
House for Sale.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on Tuesday, 22nd day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, the Leasehold interest of the HOUSE and SHOP at present occupied by Mr. Patrick Slattery, situated in Queen Street and adjoining Duncan's Brick Building. Possession given any time after the day of sale. Part of the purchase money may remain on interest.

WILLIAM M'GILL, Auctioneer.

May 8, 1860. Isl 2i.

For Sale by Private Contract.



THAT very desirable COTTAGE on Hillsborough Square, with Stable and Outhouses attached, at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. Davies, measuring in front 44 feet and extending 80 feet in depth.

For terms please apply to

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Queen Square, May 15, 1860. I & R W. 3w.

CHARLOTTETOWN GAS COMPANY.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber 30 Shares in the above.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, May 15, 1860. I & R W. 3w.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Moses Ryan, lately carrying on business at Cascumpec, has by Deed, dated the Thirteenth day of April last, duly assigned to me all Debts owing to him from any person or persons whatsoever: I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Moses Ryan to make immediate payment to me, or to Mr. John Gordon, "Huntly," Cascumpec, who is authorised by me to receive payments and give receipts for the same.

PATRICK WALKER.

Charlottetown, May 15, 1860. 4w.

WOOL AND SHEEP SKINS.

CASH will be paid at highest Market rates for WOOL and SHEEP SKINS, in any quantity, by

ROBERT BELL, Market Square.

Charlottetown, May 15, 1860. 2m

Seeds, Roots, Implements, &c.

Just received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
(*Near Desbrisay's Corner.*)

ENGLISH red and white Clover Seed, Cow Grass, Spring Vetches, Rigo Linseed, choice field and garden Potatoes, Rhubarb Roots of different kinds, Dahlia Roots, Swede, Yellow, and White Turnip Seeds in variety; Juds finest Asperagus Roots, (3 years old); Chaff Cutters, Devonshire Shovels, Griffin's Spades, Plough Castings, Sanderson's best Spring Steel, and Cast Steel for Axes. Horseshoe Nails, Rasps and Farriers' Knives, Griffin's best Scythes (a superior assortment), Wire Web, and Camel Hair Bolting Cloth of sufficient numbers for Willows, Assorted Wire, Guano, &c. &c.

WM. W. IRVING.

May 15, 1860.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Liverpool.

THE A 1 Barque "Gazelle," 400 Tons, R. Cameron, Commander, will sail for the above Port on Saturday, the 26th inst., and on her arrival at Liverpool will return immediately to P. E. Island.

For freight or passage, having superior Cabin accommodations, please apply in Liverpool to Messrs. D. Cannon & Sons & Co., or in Charlottetown to

W. W. LORD & CO.

Charlottetown, May 15, 1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED per Ship "ISABEL," from ENGLAND, at

BELL'S CLOTHING STORE,
QUEEN STREET,

a choice assortment of GOODS, suitable for MEN'S wear, consisting of CLOTHS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, CASSINETS, VESTINGS and TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS

—ALSO—

HATS, CAPS, BRACES, Neckties, Scarfs, Shirt Collars and

SUMMER CLOTHING.

The above GOODS have been selected for the subscriber from the best Houses in Britain, by John T. Thomas, Esqr., and will bear comparison with any Goods in the City for style, quality and price.

The TAILORING BUSINESS carried on as usual. Orders for Cloth of every description attended to with punctuality and despatch.

CHARLES BELL, Merchant Tailor.

Charlottetown, May 15, 1860. 3i.

SPRING, 1860.

PER Ship "Isabel" direct from Liverpool, England. Just received by the Subscribers, a General Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Cheap for Cash.

DUNCAN, MASON & Co.

Charlottetown, May 15, 1860. 3w.

Wool, Wool, Wool!

WANTED a quantity of WOOL for which Cash will be paid at the CITY TANNERY, West End of Grafton St.

May 15. Isl Mon.

SPRING TRADE.

Sugar, Flour, Tea, Cotton Warp, &c., &c.

HOURLY expected per *Henrietta*:—

100 Bbls extra State FLOUR,
25 Chests TEA, (Warranted)
5 Hhds. } Port Rico SUGAR, (very bright)
20 Bbls. }
500 Bundles English WARP,
50 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
10 Boxes SOAP,
10 Do. Tobacco PIPES,
5 Bbls. Washing SODA,
4 Bags Clover SEED,
30 Coils Manilla CORDAGE.

—ALSO IN STORE—

30 Puns. choice MOLASSES,
30 Kegs sup'r Island manufactured TOBACCO.
10 Boxes Cavendish do.,
2 Casks Burning FLUID,
5 Boxes CANDLES.

P. W. HYNDMAN,
Chebucto Warehouse.

Ch. Town, May 8, 1860. I & M.

GREAT BARGAINS

In the Harness and Saddlery Line!

IF you want to lay out money to advantage in the above articles, call at the Subscriber's Establishment, where he keeps on hand a large assortment of all kinds of Saddlery and Harness.

Also, Trunks, Valises, Whips, Spurs, &c. Purchasers by wholesale will be allowed a liberal discount on all articles in this line.

Gigs and Waggons trimmed with neatness and dispatch.

Also on hand, two neat and substantial Waggons, cheap, one single and one double-seated.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Kent Street, near Dr. Johnson's, April 24, 1860. 3m

CHEAP GROCERIES!

North Side Queen Square, opposite the Market House.

IMPORTATION from Halifax and United States:—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Wooden and Earthenware, Fancy Goods, Upper and Sole Leather, Buckets, Brooms, Washboards, Clothes-pins, &c.; Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, MOLASSES, SUGAR, TEA, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Confectionary, Apples, Onions, Nuts, Biscuits, Crackers, Lozenges, Pepper, Mustard, Coffee, Ginger, Starch, Blacking, Candle-wick, Shoe-finding, &c. Upper and Sole Leather cut to order; and other articles too numerous to mention.

Fresh Fruit—Oranges, Apples, Nuts, &c., just arrived from Boston, a stock of which will be kept up during the Summer.

STEPHEN O'MARA.

Ch. Town, April 24, 1860.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.

Shediac and Moncton Railway.

COMMENCING on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., Trains will run on this division of the Railway, each lawful day, until further notice:—

Leaving Shediac at 8, a. m., and 3 p. m.
" Moncton at 10, a. m., and 5, p. m.

Connecting when practicable with the Steamers arriving at Shediac from Quebec and the Northern Ports and Pictou and Prince Edward Island, and at Moncton with those from Saint John.

By order,
R. C SCOVIL,
Commissioner.

Shediac, April 17, 1860.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

SILK HATS

At a saving of 20 per cent.

THE Subscriber, in gratefully acknowledging the support received by him since he commenced the manufacture of SILK HATS, in this City, acquaints his friends and the public in general, that he keeps on hand a supply of the best SILK HATS, Trimmings, &c, equal to any imported, at prices varying from 9s. to 26s.; also, Glazed Covered Island Straw HATS, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—The Hat and Clothes Cleaning business carried on as usual.

Charlottetown, opposite Temperance Hall,
March 27, 1860. 2m. JOHN HOBBS

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE the undersigned have this day, by mutual consent, agreed to dissolve PARTNERSHIP. The business for the future will be carried on by Patrick Hickey, who is empowered to collect in all debts and pay all demands against the said firm.

PATRICK HICKEY,
GARRETT GILLESPIE.

Charlottetown, May 8, 1860.

EUKEIROGENEIN,

AND all the SHAVING SOAPS and CREAMS extant.

W. R. WATSON,

City Drug Store, February 7, 1860.

JUST OUT OF BOND.

A SPLENDID Pun. of real JAMAICA SPIRITS, and a good article of PALE BRANDY, warranted genuine—and no humbug.

HUGH FRASER.

Charlottetown, March 21.

MOUNT STEWART HOTEL.

SOUTHEAST SIDE MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE. Will be open to receive Travellers after this date.

JAMES McWADE, Proprietor.

Mount Stewart, April 25, 1859.