antry on that estate, and goaded them on by flattering hopes and promises to petition their landlord. It was a most indelicate piece of business thus to act. It was not right for them to go from place to place, and influence the minds of men against their landlords. But they thought the end justified the means—perhaps they quieted their consciences with the thought that they were working for the independence of the country. Perhaps they thought it would be better to have the Selkirk added to the Worrell Estate, to secure two representatives to their side of the House. But Government have repudiated their first doctrine, and now they acknowledge this measure to be a species of class-legislation, justifying it on the very new and disingenuous grounds, that no Government can exist without class-legislation! They tell us it is self-sustaining; but they may repudiate that assertion also, by-and-by, and justify themselves on other equally untenable grounds. It is, however, at present asserted that this measure will be self-sustaining; but I should like to know in what manner is it so be self-sustaining. I judge that the Government will find it rather hard to realize the sum of £15,000 per annum, interest on this loan. I am afraid that the revenue of this Colony would have to be conve ted into a sinking fund, which would be altogether sunk in a few years."

"I do not care whether I am to be sent back or not: but while I am here, I will protest with all my whole strength against such an outrageous measure. And if this Bill be passed in this Assembly, the generations yet unborn, laboring and groaning under the disabilities this House placed them under, will curse it bitterly and with indignation."

It is impossible to expect that, in the face of these declarations, the Government party can entertain the proposition of a Loan, without which the whole Award falls to the ground, as parts of it cannot be selected for confirmation and other parts rejected. We give no opinion on the advisability of a Loan in the present financial state of the Colony. We rejoice that the Government are not in a position to take up the question, as we are confident they would use the money, if obtained, *not* to promote the interests of the tenantry by fixing a low price upon land, and coercing the proprietors into selling; but the amount of the Loan would soon be absorbed by extravagant prices to the proprietors, which the Government would be only too willing to allow, not caring whether the tenantry would be ever able to purchase their holdings from the Government.

MEETING AT LOT 65.

A public meeting was held at Long Creek, Lot 65, on Tuesday last, which appears to have given the Agent for that Township, Mr. W. H. Pope, much gratification. He says that "resolutions were unanimously passed upon the subject of the Award of the Land Commissioners, and expressive of their assurance that that important document, when laid before the House of Assembly, would be fairly and properly dealt with by the House." Why are not the resolutions given? The fact is, that only *one* resolution was passed that had the least allusion to the Award, and the purport of it was, that so soon as the Award arrived in this Island it should be published for the information of the people *before* any action should be taken on it by the House of Assembly. This resolution was passed in conformity with a pledge given by the Hon. J. Longworth, that the document would be published before it was submitted to the House. This is vastly different from the *Islander's* account of the affair. The meeting pronounced no opinion in favour of, or against the Award.

The complimentary [illegible] of Mr. Longworth was very proper, and could not well be avoided. But Messrs. Davies and McGill, who were at the meeting, might exclaim in the language of the Whist table, that "honours are easy," for they received a vote of thanks for their attendance, in the form of a resolution, as well as Mr. Longworth. When those interesting resolutions were passed, the "very large meeting" consisted of less than fifty persons, who will no doubt duly report themselves to the Colonial Secretary, and put in a strong plea for forbearance when a demand for rent is again made upon them.

A CHALLENGE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following short letter from the Hon Mr. Warburton is printed for the information of the Government. If "my constitutional advisers" have any wish to distinguish themselves as they did at New London, we trust they will avail themselves of Mr. Warburton's polite invitation:—

Lot 11, October 7, 1861.

My Dear Sir,—I have just returned from holding a meeting at Cascumpec, and I am happy to say the meeting unanimously adopted the resolutions and petition to His Excellency which were agreed to at Grand River, Lots 14 and 15. It is not necessary to reprint them; but will you have the kindness to tell our friends in the Government, that I have issued notices for several meetings during the present month, viz., at the house of David McWilliams, Esq., Lot 8, for the 22nd, at 2 o'clock, at Halloran's, Cross Roads, on the 23rd, at 12, and at Henderson's, Lot 11, on the 24th, at 2 o'clock. I shall be most happy if the Driver of the Government and his subordinates will do me the honor of attending the meetings. At the Cascumpec meeting three cheers were given for Her Majesty, and also for our late excellent Governor Sir D. Daly, every one being well pleased at his appointment to the Government of South Australia, one of the best in the gift of the Crown. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Howlan, (whose explanation of the Award of the Commissioners was well understood by his hearers), and by myself. Mr. W. Hardy also spoke and was attentively listened to.

I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

J. WARBURTON.

Hon. E. Whelan.

P. S.—I understand there is to be a Monster Meeting at Barrett's Cross Roads about the beginning of next month. I expect to be there.

Col. Adj. Gen. Stewart publishes a short letter in the last *Islander*, in which he says, "I feel myself called upon to flatly contradict" certain statements in the *Examiner* relative to the prize shooting at Sussex Vale. The statements are—first—that a Mr. Marks, one of the New Brunswick Volunteers, underwent particular physical training for the great contest; and the second—that there were "moustachioed dandies" from St. John at the Exhibition. The "flat contradiction" of the gallant Colonel amounts to only this—that he put up at the same hotel for the long period of three days with Mr. Marks, and that he found him "every way courteous," &c. We are quite willing to believe all this,—indeed we are certain that Mr. Marks or any other Volunteer could not be otherwise than courteous to a high and veteran officer like our Adjutant General; and, with regard to the other statement, we are equally willing to believe that the visitors from St. John who were distinguished for their "moustachios," acted in a "kind and gentlemanly" manner. We have no objection to Col. Stewart amusing himself by contradicting anything he likes—but it is pleasant to know that he has not even attempted to *refute* a statement made by our correspondent.

CENSUS RETURNS.

We are indebted to the *Protestant* for the following condensed synopsis of the Census Returns of this Island, prepared from the abstract lately given by authority in the *Royal Gazette*:—

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Males—Under 5 years 3084, 5 to 16 5859, 16 to 21 2511, 21 to 45 5305, 45 to 60 1807, upwards of 60 1222. Females—Under 5 3045, 5 to 16 5488, 16 to 21 2749, 21 to 45 5810, 45 to 60 1643, upwards of 60 961. Indians—Male 40, Female 37. Deaf and dumb 41. Blind 21. Not vaccinated nor had the small pox 17,588, Married 11,221, Single 28,227, Insane 95, Married last year 225, Deaths last year 413, Births last year 1009.

Religious Denominations—Church of England 3929, Presbyterian Church of Lower Provinces 6978, Kirk of Scotland 7987, Methodists 3225, Baptists (2 denominations) 1591, Bible Christians 957, Roman Catholics 14,101, Universalists 3, Other denominations 280, Religious profession not stated 174.

Place of Nativity—England 1594, Scotland 3357, Ireland 2910, British Provinces 1139, P. E. Island 30,039, Other countries 226, Countries not stated 278. Total—Males 19,823, Females 19,702, Both sexes 39,525. Population in 1848 32,017, Do. in 1855 36,602, Increase since 1855 3102.

PRINCE COUNTY.

Males—Under 5 years 1886, 5 to 16 4049, 16 to 21 1239, 21 to 45 3071, 45 to 60 876, Upwards of 60 622. Females—Under 5 1837, 5 to 16 2912, 16 to 21 1322, 21 to 46 3973, 45 to 60 751, Upwards of 60 449. Indians—Male 91, Female 90, Deaf and dumb 20, Blind 12, Not vaccinated nor had the small pox 11,545, Married 6123, Single 15,097, Insane 24, Married last year 147, Deaths last year 280, Births last year 713.

Religious Denominations—Church of England 2169, Presbyterians 4508, Kirk 651, Methodists 2199, Baptists (2 denominations) 816, Bible Christians 475, Roman Catholics 10,414, Universalists 20, Other denominations 74, Religious profession not stated 76.

Place of Nativity—England 622, Scotland 516, Ireland 1097, British Provinces 713, P. E. Island 17,050, Other countries 95, Countries not stated 208. Total—Males 10,934, Females 10,468, Both sexes 21,401. Population in 1848 15,017, Do. in 1855 17,552, Increase since 1855 3917.

KING'S COUNTY

Males—Under 5 years 1567, 5 to 16 2832, 16 to 21 1239, 21 to 45 2768, 45 to 60 992, Upwards of 60 603. Females—Under 5 1451, 5 to 16 2736, 16 to 21 1426, 21 to 45 2890, 45 to 60 825, Upwards of 60 446. Indians—Male 29, Female 18, Deaf and dumb 7, Blind 10, Not vaccinated nor had the small pox 8256, Married 5474, Single 14,410, Insane 29, Married last year 213, Deaths last year 245, Births last year 598.

Religious Denominations—Church of England 687, Presbyterians 4105, Kirk 1633, Methodists 380, Baptists (2 denominations) 1043, Bible Christians 629, Roman Catholics 11,336, Universalists 18, Other denominations 59, Religious profession not stated 45.

Place of Nativity—England 284, Scotland 1780, Ireland 964, British Provinces 902, P. E. Island 15,757, Other countries 43, Countries not stated 221. Total—Males 10,124, Females 9807, Both sexes 19,931. Population in 1848 15,475, Do. in 1855 17,342, Increase since 1855 2589.

TOTAL FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Males—Under 5 years 6537, 5 to 16 11,740, 16 to 21 4981, 21 to 45 11,144, 45 to 60 3675, Upwards of 60, 2447. Females—Under 5 6393, 5 to 16 11,136, 16 to 21 5497, 21 to 45 11,773, 45 to 60 3219, Upwards of 60 1856. Indians—Male 160, Female 145, Deaf and dumb 68, Blind 43, Not vaccinated nor had the small pox 37,389, Married 22,818, Single 57,734, Insane 148, Married last year 595, Deaths last year 938, Births last year 2320.

Religious Denominations—Church of England 6785, Presbyterians 15,591, Kirk 10,271, Methodists 5804, Baptists (2 denominations) 3450, Bible Christians 2061, Roman Catholics 35,852, Universalists 41, Other denominations 413, Religious profession n t stated 295.

Place of Nativity—England 2500, Scotland 5653, Ireland 4971, British Provinces 2754, P. E. Island 62,846, Other countries 364, Countries not stated 707. Total—Males 40,880, Females 39,977, Both sexes 80,857. Population in 1848 62,599, Do. in 1855 71,496, Increase since 1855 9608.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Tenant," who has written us a letter from Sturgeon, complains that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, on his late visit to Murray Harbour, actively canvassed the people whom he met to give their support to the present Government. We are surprised to hear that His Excellency is anxious to assume the character of a partizan, and enter the turmoil of party strife. We shall make some enquiry into the statements of our correspondent, which, we regret to say, we have too much reason to believe are founded in fact, and we will give his letter with some comments thereon, in our next No.

"Excursionist," on the Exhibition at Sussex Vale, will appear in our next. We regret we have not space for it in our present No.

"Conservative's" second letter will appear next week.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

A passenger furnishes the London Times with the following graphic account of the confusion and dismay that characterised the recent unfortunate disaster to the Great Eastern:—

We found on board the ship the greatest disorder, and worst possible arrangement. All the passengers complained; comparisons between the order on board the Great Eastern and that of the Cunard steamers were made, very much to the advantage of the latter. However, all went on smoothly and well till we passed Cape Clear. In the morning of Thursday last a rather fresh breeze sprang up, which increased every moment, and became a storm about noon. It was one of those heavy equinoctial gales which are the terror of the seafarer. I am not much of a sailor, but captains on board her say it was one of the heaviest gales they ever experienced. The Great Eastern was tossed about as if she had been an eggshell; the waves rose as high as Primrose hill, and to walk on board was impossible. Even the oldest sailors could not find their sea legs. Some of them were hurled against you, or the gunwale, or down some dark hole The cook broke his leg in three places. A lady broke her arm in her cabin, and broken noses and black eyes were to be seen everywhere. Two cows had been very improperly accommodated just over the ladies' saloon. This miserable shed gave way at once. One cow popped her head through a window to take refuge against the bad weather in the ladies' saloon, but she unfortunately broke her leg, and was thus prevented further progress. A sailor came running up the staircase, a long knife in his hand, and eagerly crying out, "I am going to kill the cow to save her life." That fellow was certainly an Irishman, and this "bull" is not fabricated, for I heard it myself and enjoyed it, notwithstanding all the roaring of the sea.

The night was indeed frightful. The very paddle-boxes were plunged into the foaming sea; that is something, if you consider the height of this vessel. The sea was knocking furiously for admittance against my cabin window. I thought it much better to die comfortably, and went to bed, but I was obliged to tie my arm to the bed-post. My cabin was close to the first dining saloon, where a horrible noise was going on. Attracted by my curiosity, I peeped through the windows of my neighbour's cabin, and saw the most curious sight I ever saw. Tables and chairs were dancing a hornpipe; the stove joined most heartily in the fun, and the dancers seemed determined to break down all the nicely turned mahogany columns and bannisters, which snapped like glass. It was a noise as if rocks were shifted to and fro by an angry surf. In the grand saloon the devastation was almost greater still. A marble slab joined a high-nosed gentleman in the enterprise of smashing the largest mirror. Of course, nose and mirror had the worst of it. Only with danger of life could people cross one of these saloons. The gentlemen were more frightened than the ladies, who behaved, without exception, as men ought to do, but there were plenty of old women among the men.

The Great Eastern is a very strong ship, but her paddles and rudder were not in proportion. The paddles were twisted, broken, and carried away, and also the rudder, where an iron bar ten inches in diameter snapped like a lucifer match. The storm continued, and the vessel was not to be steered. She was lying in the trough of the sea, and the waves were dashing against her broadside. She proved a most determined cradle, and the oldest man has not been rocked in all his life as much as we were in these few days. They say the fault was in the want of cargo. To steady her we attempted to set some sails, but they were blown away.

The water entered not only a great many cabins, but what was worse, the hold, where all the luggage was kept. If you had seen down into this room you would never forget that sight. Deal boxes were smashed to atoms, and their contents were floating about,—Indian shawls, and silk dresses, and things of every description. Leather trunks looked as if they had been for months in the water. Everywhere sparkling gold chains, watches, and jewellery.

Murder of a Missionary and his Wife by Savages.—By telegram from Sydney (says the Melbourne Argus) we have intelligence of the brutal murder of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, of the Nova Scotia Mission, by the natives, at Erromanga—the same Island in which, it will be remembered, John Williams was killed in 1839. It appears that, in consequence of the measles which had been raging among the Islands with fearful mortality, the natives of Erromanga determined to kill all the white people on that Island, looking on them as the cause of the disease. Gordon was aware that the natives intended taking life, but thought that a little time would change their purpose. About noon on the 20th May, nine Bunkill natives, of whom the chief, Lova, was the leader, called at the mission-house, and inquired for Gordon. Eight of the men concealed themselves, while the ninth went out to inveigle Mr. Gordon into a trap laid for his destruction. He had unfortunately sent all the boys away to gather grass for the roof of a new house he was building, and was unattended, when Naruba Leet walked up to him and asked for some calico for himself and others of the party, who he said, were waiting at the station house. Mr. Gordon took up a piece of board and wrote with charcoal—"Give these men a yard of cotton each." This he gave to the savage, and told him to take it to Mrs. Gordon, who would give him what he wanted. The savage then induced Mr. Gordon to go with him, and he started up the hill, followed by the native. On arriving at the ambush, Naruba Leet buried his tomahawk in Mr. Gordon's spine. He immediately fell, uttering a loud cry. Naruba Leet then gave another stroke on the right side of the neck, which almost severed the head from the body, and the others, rushing from their concealment quickly cut the poor victim to pieces. While this tragedy was being enacted another native ran towards the mission-house, and Mrs. Gordon, who had been alarmed by the fiendish yells and laughter of the savages, ran out, and, standing near the outhouse, she asked Ouben what all the noise was about? He laughed, and said, "Nothing; it is only boys amusing themselves." She said, "Where are the boys?" and turned. Ouben, who had his tomahawk concealed behind his back, then struck her a blow below the shoulder blade. She fell on the grass, and he then nearly cut her head off and otherwise mutilated her body. Both bodies were recovered and buried.

Mr. Gordon left Halifax about five years ago.

Trial for Murder at Yarmouth.—We learn from the *Tribune* that the trial of James Haslin, for the murder of his brother John Haslin, took place at Yarmouth on Friday, 20th ult. It appears that the brothers lived together at Pubnico, and quarrelled frequently. In August last, the prisoner called on a neighbor and requested him to accompany him to his house, where John was found dead lying on the floor. The prisoner admitted to some of the persons who visited the house on the day the murder was committed that he killed deceased. On examination, it was found that a gun-shot had entered the left jaw, and passed out behind the ear. The *Tribune* says:

"After the hearing of the evidence, his Lordship the Chief Justice, in a most lucid and powerful charge, committed the case to the Jury, who retired to their room, and after an absence of about an hour and a half, returned a verdict of 'Guilty, with recommendation to mercy.'

"The Court was then adjourned for an hour and a half, and on its re-assembling sentence of death was pronounced by the Chief Justice, who commented in suitable terms on the awful nature of the crime committed by the prisoner, and warned him that he could hold out no reasonable hope of mercy on the part of the crown.

"We understand that a petition praying a mitigation of the sentence to imprisonment for life, has been somewhat numerously signed by the citizens of Yarmouth, and forwarded to the Lieut. Governor; and a similar petition will probably be transmitted from Argyle. We are unable to see on what grounds the clemency of the Executive has been invoked in this case. The prisoner has had a fair and impartial trial—there has been no disposition in any quarter to prejudge him, and the verdict arrived at by the Jury is admitted on all hands to have been a righteous and independent one. A clearer case of deliberate, wilful murder was never established; and if the penalty of the law shall be set aside in this instance, we are at a loss to examine any future exigency sufficiently grave to warrant its infliction, or any reason why the death-penalty should not be altogether blotted out from the statute-book."

THE ADVICE OF THE LONDON TIMES.

We can advise the Northern States of America, as we can advise the legitimate Princes and the despotic courts of Europe. Let the statesmen at Washington only do what England has done before a hundred times, and what all Europe has done, is doing, and will still do. It is not 'Old World' advice. It is not of the leaven that Washington and Franklin felt it their mission to extirpate. It is the very latest and newest lesson of human affairs; much newer than steam, the electric telegraph, or rifled cannon. Do the Northern States really belong to the New World, or are they only a bit of the New World, with all its pride, its bigotry, and its tyranny, stranded on the Western shore of the Atlantic? The advice we give them is what they have taught us before, and we only say to them, as many a son may say to his father, 'Practise what you teach.' Let the Northern States 'accept the situation,' as we did eighty years ago upon their own soil; as Austria did two years ago at Villafranca and Zurich. Let them count the cost before they march forth to drive half-a-million armed men a thousand miles across their own country into the Gulf of Mexico. Let them consider whether they can do what Napoleon could not do in the plenitude of his power, with many times their number, their stores, their credit, and, above all, their military skill and experience, his schools of generals, and his supply of veterans. What they purpose to do and be is not only to be as good as the Southerners, or a little the better, but overwhelmingly superior. Are they? Is not this an overweening opinion of themselves? Can they drive the Southerners like a flock of sheep, smoke them out of their own nests like wasps, ferret them like rabbits, and bag them like game? Let them just look forward a little, and consider the probable state of things next year, and the year after, and twenty years hence. Even we who sang such songs of triumph in 1814 and 1815 felt that we and all Europe would have done much better to think what we were about in 1793. If a clear foresight shows, and must show, that there must be two Federations, and that on no other footing will peace ever be made, it will be much better that it shall come to pass after one year's war than after ten or twenty. It is not as if the Union or two Unions were the only alternative. As the war proceeds no man can tell what new powers and combinations may arise, and particularly how far the Western States will endure the taxes and financial obligations necessary for the war. The advice we offer is only what the Americans have given to all the world. It is a hank of their own cotton—a pipe of their own tobacco. Let them consider what they can do, and what neither they nor all the world can do. At present they are only giving a triumph to many a foe, for there is not a circle of old absolutist statesmen and diplomatists who do not read the story of their difficulties and reverses with a bitter smile. They will hear with at least respect, perhaps with disappointment, that the North and South have agreed to part friends.

An Irishman named Dwyer was murdered in Lewiston, Me., on Thursday evening, by John Ford, a member of the Lewiston Zouave Rifles and one of the returned volunteers of the 1st regiment. Dwyer was conversing with two young ladies on the sidewalk opposite his father's residence, when Ford, with a companion named Varney, came along, and as he passed, Ford hit his shoulders against Dwyer, and knocked him into the street. The latter turned round and asked Ford whether he meant to insult him, and at the same time commenced taking off his coat. Ford then drew a bowie knife and stabbed him in the breast. Dwyer turned to go to his father's house, but before he had crossed the street fell dead. Ford made his escape, but was subsequently arrested while in bed at the house of his father.

M. Glatard has invented a harness which can be detached from the horse by merely pulling a rein especially devoted to that purpose. A brake at the same time stops the carriage. This permits the driver, in case his horse becomes unmanageable, to let him go entirely freed from the harness, and so that he will not be likely to injure himself.

FRIGHTFUL DISCLOSURES.

Dr. Harlow, Medical Superintendent of the Main Insane Hospital, has eliminated some startling statistics of madness, demonstrating the connecting links between dyspepsia and insanity in a very impressive manner. In a plain and lucid style he explains that the unhealthy condition of the stomach is chiefly attributable to the dietetic habits of the American people; that a strong sympathy exists between the brain and the stomach, and in conclusion argues that nothing is more common than a deranged state of the stomach and bowels, and that indigestion and costiveness are the invariable adjuncts of Insanity. He finally admits that all these predispositions can be counteracted by proper care and attention—a strict regimen, and the judicious use of vegetable medicines. The foregoing doctrine is nothing more than an endorsement or corroboration of the treatment prescribed by Professor Holloway twenty-six years ago, and still practised by him with the greatest success in all parts of the civilized world. With the intuition of a savant, Professor Holloway, after great study and deep research, divined that the stomach was the parent source of nearly all disorders: such as indigestion, headache, liver complaint, mental and bodily prostration, and his celebrated Pills were the glorious result after many years of scientific investigation. Through the stomach and circulation these Pills act on the general system. They purify the blood, renovate the digestive organs, invigorate their action and restore their natural tone and power. They stimulate the secretions of the liver, regulate the functions of the bowels, give buoyancy to the animal spirits, elasticity to the body, and health and vigor to the general constitution. Containing no mineral preparations, they can be prescribed with as much benefit for the infant as for the adult of either sex.—*Weekly Journal.*

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(From the New York Produce Exchange Reporter and Price Current, September 28.)

Flour and Meal.—We have had a very animated market since our last for Western Canal Flour, especially with holders of the low and medium grades, these have been in very general request, in part to arrive, and have advanced materially, notwithstanding the increased receipts present and prospective. The strong competition between the English, French, German and local buyers, has given sellers a great advantage, although on Tuesday, with less satisfactory but conflicting telegraphic advices from Europe, a slight depression followed, but this was of short duration, as on receipt of the "Persia's" letters, (which proved very favourable), it was soon dispelled, and prices have since gradually improved under a very spirited demand, exceeding anything we have experienced in this market since 1847, and we are pleased to notice that sellers have met this demand promptly, in part for future delivery.

A much larger business has been done in the medium grades for export than hitherto, and in this shippers have shown their good judgment, as they are really very cheap. It will be seen by reference to our export tables that a very large business has been done, especially for the Continent, fully eight-tenths of the purchases have been made for French and German ports, and it is very evident the wants of the Continent have not been overestimated, but a temporary lull in this demand at an early day is quite probable, when English buyers will have an opportunity to execute their orders.

Barley and Oats.—Barley has been sparingly offered, and prime is much wanted, but in the absence of supply and sales, our quotations are somewhat nominal, small sales of ordinary to good State have been made at 61 to 70c., some 7700 bus.

Barley Malt is in limited supply, and is wanted. Sales of 4600 bus. fair at 75 to 80c.

Oats have ruled very firm, the stock is light and the demand large for immediate consumption chiefly, at the close holders are quite firm, the rapid advance in freights on the canal and lakes thus early in the season, and the large movement in the Wheat and Corn, renders it certain that we shall not have very large receipts of Oats unless prices improve materially. We quote at the close, Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern at 33 to 35c. per bus., weight; 33 to 34½c. for Canadian; 34 to 35c. for Western, and 35 to 35½c. for State.

Launched,

On Saturday last a fine brig was launched from the slip of the Messrs. Douse. She is 221 tons N. M. and 280 O. M. built for the home market, under the supervision of Loyd's Inspector. The day was very fine, and a large assemblage of spectators had gathered to witness the scene. Amid their hearty cheers, the vessel, as soon as the dog-shores were knocked away, glided gracefully into her destined element; being christened on her progress, by Miss Jane Douse, the *George Duncan*. She is a pretty ship, and will not discredit Prince Edward Island, nor her builder, Mr. John Darrach.

Married.

At Saint Peter's Bay, on Friday, 4th ult., by Murdock Murray, Esq., J. P., Mr. Alexander Furray, Stone Cutter, a native of Arichat, to Margaret McKinnon, second eldest daughter of Laughlin McKinnon, Sparrow Road, Lot 41.

At Holland Grove, Bedeque, on Thursday, the 19th September last, by Augustus E. C. Holland, Esq., J. P., Mr. Montague Howat, eldest son of Cornelius Howat, Esq., M. P. P., of Tryon, to Martha, seventh daughter of Mr. William Plats, of the same place.

On the 1st inst., at St. Andrew's, by the Rev. Pius McPhee, P. P., James McDonald, Esq., of Line Farm, Fort Augustus, to Catherine Ellen, third daughter of Mr. Angus McDonald, Elderfield, Pisquid.

Died.

On Tuesday evening last, after a tedious illness of about twelve months, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John Hobs, Cabinet-maker, of this City, aged 43 years.

At Brackley Point Road, on the 3rd instant, Mr. John Kennedy, farmer, aged 71 years. Mr. Kennedy was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this Island in the year 1817. He was for many years an elder of the Kirk of Scotland, and was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Darnley, on Wednesday night last, the 9th inst., after a lingering illness, in the 54th year of his age, Robert McNutt, Esq., leaving a widow and a large family, besides numerous relatives and friends, to mourn their loss. Mr. McNutt was a quiet unobtrusive man, and was universally respected.

PRICES CURRENT.

Charlottetown, October 12, 1861.

Provisions.		**Poultry.**	
Beef, (small) per lb.	2½d @ 5d	Turkeys, each	5s @ 7s 6d
Do. by quarter	2½d @ 4d	Geese, each	2s @ 3s
Mutton	3d @ 5d	Fowls, each	1s @ 1s 3d
Lamb per ℔	3d @ 5d	Ducks, each	1s 2d @ 1s 6d
Pork, per lb.	3½d @ 4½d	Patridges, each	9d @ 1s
Do. (small)	6d @ 7d	**Fish.**	
Veal per lb.	2d @ 4½d		
Butter (fresh)	1s 1d @ 1s 3d	Codfish, per qtl.	18s @ 20s
Do. by tub	10d @ 1s	Herrings, per bbl.	25s @ 30s
Cheese	3d @ 5d	Mackerel, per doz.	1s 6d @ 3s
Tallow	9d @ 11d	**Lumber.**	
Lard	10d		
Ham	none	Boards, (hemlock)	3s 6d @ 4s
Pearl Barley	1½d @ 1½d	Do. (spruce)	4s @ 5s
Flour, per barrel	42s 45s	Do. (pine)	7s @ 9s
Flour per ℔	2d	Shingles, per M.	none
Ooatmeal	1½d @ 2d	**Sundries.**	
Eggs per dozen	6d @ 8d	Timothy Seed per bush.	none
Vegetables.		Clover Seed per ℔	none
	1s	Wool per ℔	none
Potatoes pr bush.	[illegible]	Hay per ton	65s @ 75s
Carrots per bunch	2d	Straw per cwt.	1s 9d @ 2s
Green Peas per qt	6d @ 7d	Homespun per yard	3s 6d @ 6s
Grain.		Apples per dozen	4d @ 8d
Wheat per bushel	none	Calfskins per ℔	4d @ 7d
Barley	3s 6d @ 4s	Hides per ℔	4d
Oats	1s 10d @ 2s	Sheepskins each	2s 9d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERRING SEINE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY next, the 17th October, at 12 o'clock, on PEAKE'S WHARF—

1 large HERRING SEINE, nearly new
1 second-hand HAWSER, 60 fathoms.

Sale positive—no reserve.

Oct. 14, 1861. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

NOTICE!

To the Electors of the Second District of King's County.

PUBLIC MEETINGS of the Electors of the above District will be held at the following places, and at the dates herein mentioned:—

At the House of Mr. John Phelan, Morell, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

At the Head of St. Peter's Bay, at the House of Mr. Sutherland, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, at 4 p. m.

At Grand River School House, Cross Roads, Lot 56, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

The object of the foregoing Meetings is to enable the Members for the District to give an account of their proceedings in the House of Assembly during the last Session, and to give some explanation regarding the Land Commissioners' Award.

Oct. 14, 1861.

GRAND RIVER WHARF, LOT 56.

RONALD WALKER

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced Business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. McAulay & Johnston, where he has received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

NEW GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which will be sold cheap for cash.

R. W. assures his Friends and the Public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render his Establishment worthy of their patronage.

October 14, 1861. Ex. only, 6m

Turnips! Turnips! Turnips!

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS of superior TURNIPS for Sale. Apply to GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, 14th October, 1861.

WANTED—A GENTEEL HOUSE for a small family, with Stable accommodations. Rent moderate. Apply at this office.

October 14, 1861.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

JUST RECEIVED by M. W. SKINNER, a large supply of Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, which is said to be very effectual in relieving that distressing complaint, Asthma. Isl & Pro Oct. 14, 1861.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

NOISE or Ringing in the Head, Deafness, Sore Eyes, &c. &c., are soon cured by Durno's Catarrh Snuff. For sale at the Cash Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER.

October 14, 1861. Isl & Pro

ON CONSIGNMENT,

And now for Sale,

8 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO
50 boxes Digby HERRINGS
100 bbls. Labrador Herrings
15 dozen Corn Brooms
5 cases BOOTS & SHOES
4 boxes Maccaroni
5 Iron Bedsteads

A lot of Cooking and Franklin Stoves, for wood and coal. Some small Cook Stoves for vessels.

All the above at low prices.

Oct. 14, 1861. WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, ex *Westmorland*, and for sale cheap—

35 sides SOLE LEATHER
70 " NEATS Do.

Oct. 14, 1861. N. RANKIN, Queen Street.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BAGSTER'S

HISTORY OF P. E. ISLAND.

For Sale at all the Book Stores, Price 3s.

AUCTION!

Without Reserve.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale, at AUCTION, at her residence, Little River, Lot 56, King's County, on MONDAY, the 21st day of October next, at Eleven o'clock, forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole of the personal Property is disposed of, consisting of the following, viz: 12 Milch Cows, Ayreshire breed; 3 Heifers, 2 pairs Oxen, rising 5 years' old; 5 Steers, 1 two year old Bull, Ayreshire breed; 1 Bull Calf, do; 3 Horses, 1 large Horse 30 head Sheep, superior breed; 6 fattened and several running Pigs; Carts, Ploughs, Turnip Cutter, Drill Barrow, barrels Herring quantity empty Casks and Barrels, kegs Green Paint, Counter Scales and Weights, Jaunting and Wood Sleighs, 1 superior Waggon, patent axles; 1 set Brass Mounted Gig Harness, 1 do. Silver do, 1 Side Saddle, 1 Gent's ditto, 2 sets Purchase Blocks, Blacksmith's Tools, &c. &c.

FURNITURE—Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Chests of Drawers, Toilette Tables, Washstands, Carpets, Bedsteads, 10 Featherbeds, Bedding; kitchen Tables, common Chairs, Kitchen Utensils, Parlor Stoves, Clocks, Looking Glasses, 150 lbs. Tallow, 150 lbs. mould Candles, home-made; China, Earthenware, Dishes, Brass and Silver Plated Candlesticks and Stands, Medicine Chest, Window Curtains, Stair Carpet, Oil Cloth, and various articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale—Under ten pounds, cash; from ten to twenty pounds, six months; and over twenty pounds, 12 months' credit, on approved joint notes of hand.

ELIZABETH DINGWELL.

Little River, Sept. 26, 1861.

The above Sale is postponed until MONDAY, the 28th day of October instant, then to take place at the time and place mentioned. October 7.

Eligible and Desirable Building Lots.

Known as the Property of the Misses Stewart.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE, those beautifully situated LOTS fronting on QUEEN STREET and immediately opposite the Police Office, and where the new Market House is intended to be erected, which must ultimately enhance the value of the Property.

Lot No 1, 23 x 81 feet, Corner Lot.
" 2, 24 x 81 " } Front Lots.
" 3, 24 x 103 "
" 4, 24 x 103 "
" 5, 24 x 103 "
" 6, 21 x 50 " } Rear Lots.
" 7, 21 x 50 "
" 8, 21 x 50 "

The House will be sold in part, or the whole, as it can be easily separated. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, where every information can be obtained.

JOHN R. BOURKE.

Mill View, Lot 49, Sept. 9, 1861. 3m.

TO ARRIVE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL by AUCTION, on arrival of the Schr. "Ariel" from Boston—

40 Boxes Candles
20 do Soap
8 Doz. Buckets
15 Boxes Cheese
12 Doz. Wash Boards
12 Boxes Clothes Pins
6 Doz. Jute Mats
10 do Shoe Brushes
37 Cases Boots and Shoes, comprising a well-assorted variety suitable for the season.

ALEXR. McKINNON, Auctioneer.

October 7, 1861.

Molasses, Leather, Tobacco, Apples. Cheese, &c. &c.

TO arrive per Brigantine "Ariel" from Boston—

100 sides Sole Leather
10 puncheons Molasses
20 boxes Tobacco
72 do Mould Candles
25 do Soap
20 do Raisins
6 kegs do., 100 lbs. each
25 boxes mixed Confectionary
50 do Lozenges
5 do Saleratus, in pound papers
6 kegs Carb. Soda
5 casks Washing Soda
32 boxes Biscuit and Crackers, assorted
4 casks Kerosene Oil
20 boxes Tobacco Pipes
30 doz. Brooms, 25 doz. Buckets, 3 doz. Barrel Covers
25 boxes fine flavored Cheese
40 bbls. Apples, 10 do. Onions
1 bbl. Lard Oil
1 bbl. Irish Moss, 2 tubs Tapioca
2 cases Matches, 50 bags fine Salt,
10 boxes extract Logwood
125 boxes Smoked Herring
Boxes Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Corn Starch, &c.

For sale low by P. W. HYNDMAN.

October 7, 1861. (Isl & R W)

Notice.

THE Tenants on Townships Nos 35 and 36 in this Island, are hereby cautioned against paying any person whomsoever any Rent or arrears of Rent due to the Subscriber, as one of the Heirs of the late Hon. Donald McDonald, no person being authorised to receive the same.

MARY MARGARET McDONALD.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, October 7, 1861. Isl G 1m

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

THE ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW and FAIR for HORSES and SHEEP only, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of OCTOBER, inst. The list of Prizes, &c., will be seen in handbills. JAMES D. HASZARD.

October 7, 1861.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.

JUST arrived from Albany, five hundred STOVES, comprising Cooking, Parlor, and Air-tight Stoves, in variety, and for sale at Dodd's Brick Store.

Oct. 7. 4w DODD & ROGERS.

TO FARMERS.

JUST RECEIVED at Dodd's Brick Store, a lot of FARMERS' BOILERS, 30, 50, and 70 gallons.

Oct. 7. 4w DODD & ROGERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEIL RANKIN, Esqr., having by Deed of Assignment, duly executed, made over and transferred all his Books of Accounts, Debts, Notes of Hand, Judgments and other securities for Debt, to the Assignees of MURRAY & CO., of Halifax, N. S.;—This is to notify each and every person in anywise indebted to the said Neil Rankin, that immediate payment must be made to the Subscriber, who only—in this Island—is legally empowered to receive payment and give discharges.

ANDREW MITCHELL, Atty. of Assignees.

Charlottetown, August 26, 1861. 6w.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Edward Cox, Esq., M. D., of Vernon River, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within three months from the date hereof, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to Estate of deceased, are required to make payment forthwith, to the undersigned, at his residence at Vernon River.

GEORGE ADAMS, Administrator.

Vernon River, Oct. 1, 1861. 1m [Oct. 7.

A CARD.

NEIL RANKIN begs leave to inform the MERCANTILE and TRADING COMMUNITY of Prince Edward Island, and the Neighbouring Provinces, that he has made arrangements for the immediate prosecution of business as an

Auctioneer, Commission Merchant & General Agent,

in each of which lines all Commissions with which he may be favoured (at home or from abroad) shall receive his prompt and best attention.

Charlottetown, July 8, 1861.

New York Commercial Circular.

WITH perfect confidence in our long experience in Commercial Business, we respectfully offer our services as SHIPPING, COMMISSION & IMPORTING MERCHANTS, in the City of New York.

Under our new Firm we commence a new and unencumbered Business, and are fully prepared to receive and sell Produce of the British Provinces, Merchandise of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture connected with the shipping interest; all of which departments we assure our friends and correspondents will receive our prompt attention.

FOWLE, HEWETT & CO.

97, Pearl-street, New York.

New York, June, 1861. 6m [July 8, '61.

Grain, Grain.

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery.

Constantly on hand at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the Market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of old Malt Whiskey Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, November 14, 1860.