

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail arrived here on Friday morning last in the Steamer Westmorland. We take the following extracts from our latest files.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

SIEGE OF KOTAH—FLIGHT OF THE REBELS LADEN WITH SPOIL. We have received our file of newspapers from Bombay to the 24th April. With the fall of Kotah and Jhansi, the war in Rajpootana may be said to have ended; but great disappointment is felt on all hands that the rebel garrison of the former city has been permitted to escape. Kotah is situated on the eastern bank of the Chambul, Gen. Roberts' force approaching it from the western or opposite side, the Rajah, still friendly to us, remaining besieged by his own troops in that part of the city which rests upon the river, and was immediately in front of our force. After an ineffectual cannonade of the mutineers' position from our side, the artillery was crossed over into the city itself, where our troops were separated only by a wall and thirty yards of ground from the enemy's works. During the ensuing days a crushing fire was kept up upon his position at these close quarters, and on the morning of the 30th two assaulting columns were formed by the 72d Highlanders and the 95th Foot. The terrible line of fire and steel carried all before it, and the columns urged their way through the city, the rebels contesting foot by foot of the ground, until forced at the point of the bayonet through the gates into the open plain beyond. And now, when thoroughly disorganised, the rebel mass, 4,000 strong, might have flung to pieces in an hour, had our cavalry force on their flank (1,200 sabres strong) been launched at them, but it was allowed to retreat without molestation across the open country, laden with the spoil of the entire city, said to amount to between one and two millions sterling. The rebels were driven out of the city at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th March, and the pursuit was not commenced until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st of April—fifty-two clear hours starting given to these scoundrels. General Roberts is believed to be one of the best officers of the Bombay army, and in view of the rebel escapes from Awah, Dhar, Tal Be'ut, Chandaree, and last of all, Kotah, it is difficult not to suppose that the hands of our commanders are tied by secret instructions from the State. The danger of sparing these men, if it really be designed is of such magnitude, that it could not well be exaggerated; and we are looking with considerable interest for General Roberts' despatch, which may possibly cast some light upon the matter. The casualties in the siege and assault of the place are about 100 killed and wounded. Amongst the former we regret to find the names of Capt. Bainbridge, of the 23d Native Light Infantry, and Capt. Banzelotte, of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment; Lieut. C. Hancock, of the Bombay Engineers, who was wounded by an explosion of gunpowder, died at Kotah on April 15, of lock-jaw. A commission was instituted for inquiring into the conduct of the Rajah, who is asserted to have remained true to his engagements to ourselves throughout, and to have sustained a siege at the hands of his own troops for the last six months.

FALL OF JHANSI.

The fall of the city on the 31st instant, one of the strongest and wealthiest in India, to Sir Hugh Rose's force, was briefly chronicled by us in our last advices. A very different awaited the garrison of this place to that which befel the Kwah mutineers, and although the Jezebel calling herself the Ranees of the city contrived to elude the soldiery, her troops have been nearly exterminated. The lowest account of the slain makes them 5,000 in number, whilst our correspondent asserts that eight thousand bodies were found in the palace and town alone. The enemy seem to have fought desperately, and our loss in the assault was consequently severe, amounting to four hundred killed and wounded. The following letter describes the assault and capture of the place:—"At two o'clock p. m. on the 31st, one was awake with the word 'assault immediately'; please, wasn't it? We were to storm in three places. At the right attack by the 31 Europeans with scaling ladders—at the left attack, a party was to storm the breach; and 350 men of the 86th and 25th Native Infantry, under Major Stuart of the former, to escalate at another part of the town. The high company of the 86th went first, then 100 of the 25th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Fenwick, and then two reserves of 75 men from each. This party got quietly within 350 yards of the wall (about 23 feet high) just before daylight, and on the signal being given, away they went. We advanced rapidly until within a hundred and fifty yards of the town, when Major Stuart roared out, 'Now, lads, for an Irish yell'; and such a yell was given as would frighten the devil. A terrible fire was opened on us, and when we got close to the wall, stinkpots, rockets, and red-hot balls came down on us in showers, and a good many casualties took place. We managed to place the ladders, and up they rushed Dartnell, 86th; Fowler, 86th; Sewell, 8th; Wabber, Royal Engineers, 86th; followed by the men. Dartnell was the first man up, and received four severe sword cuts. Fowler shot on, or two of his opponents and saved his life, but he will lose the use of his left hand. After some hard fighting we gained the wall, the party attacking at the breach and having got in there without much resistance, coming to our assistance. We all went on together clearing the town, when we suddenly got under fire of the fort, from which we retired, losing three men killed, and Derby, Sewell, and Holroyd, all of the 86th, wounded, and many men severely wounded. Sewell was very badly hit, but young Jaroue and a man named Barnes, of the 86th, carried him off at the risk of their lives. We managed to take up a position in a street, and here poor dear Sack was killed, leaving a wounded man. Mountain old Lowth, a brave a man as ever lived, had attacked and gained the Palace. Here Tarabull, of the Artillery, was killed, and a number of our men blown up by a magazine—seven had died. I went with 100 men to clear a part of the town. This house fighting was no joke, but we killed upwards of 200 of the enemy. All are full of the praise of the 86th, and richly they deserve it, for no men could have behaved better. They have lost one officer and twelve men killed, and six officers and sixty men wounded, all but seven severely, and I fear the deaths will be many. To our great delight on the morning of the 5th, we found the enemy had bolted from the Fort, for had they not done so we could not have got in for 100 years. It is the strongest place I ever saw. Dartnell deserves the Victoria Cross, and I hope he'll get it. Our loss is at the best 400 killed and wounded among the officers:—

KILLED.—Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, Bombay Artillery; Cpt. St. Clair, Hyderabad Contingent; Dr. Sack, 86th Regt.; Lieut. Dick, Bombay Engineers; Lieut. Menckeljohn, ditto; Lieut. Park, 24th Native Infantry. WOUNDED.—Capt. Clark, Hyderabad Contingent, very severely; Capt. Darby, 86th, very severely; Lieut. Lewis, 86th, very severely; Lieut. Dartnell, 86th, very severely; Lieut. Sewell, 86th, very severely; Lieut. Holroyd, 86th (attached), severely; Esga Fowler, 86th, severely; Lieut. Fox, Madras Engineers, very severely; Lieut. Prendergast, Madras Engineers, very severely; Lieut. Simpson, 23d Bombay Native Infantry, very severely; Dr. Cruikshank, Bombay Army, very severely, and some more—about 21 killed and wounded.

The Ranees is said to have joined the Gwalior rebels and the Nena at Calpee, and our last advices state that Sir Hugh Rose was preparing to receive an attack from them at Jhansi, which city, it is said, they are resolved to re-capture, or to die in the attempt. We can hardly believe the rumour, but should it prove well founded, the advance of the rebels will anticipate the overthrow which they would otherwise have sustained upon the banks of the Jumna.

THE RELIEF OF AZINGHUR.

To relieve Azinghur Sir Edward Lugard started from Lucknow on the 29th of March. By a flank movement across the little stream on which the town is built, Lugard turned the enemy's position, and, with the slight loss of one officer and five men killed (the officer's name is not given, but he belonged to the 10th Foot), discomfited the enemy and set the little English force free. This was on the 15th. The place had been invested since the 26th, four days after Col. Milnan had returned thither from his action with Koor Singh, near Atrawleea, on the 21st. On the 27th a sortie was made by the garrison, which was

unsuccessful against the numbers of the enemy, and cost the life of Capt. Bedford, of the 37th. After this check the little force remained quiet within its intrenchment, constructed during the former outbreak by Mr. Venables, an indigo planter, fairly supplied with provisions, and knowing they could hold their own till relieved. The first party to reach them was commanded by Lord Mark Kerr, with a wing of the 13th Light Infantry, a troop of the Bays, and two 6-pounder guns, escorting a convoy of more than 200 waggons. Leaving Benares on the 2d of this month, Lord Mark Kerr arrived on the 5th within ten miles of Azinghur, when he found that his further advance would be disputed on the following day. In his front lay a body of rebels, estimated at upwards of 3,000 strong, composed mainly of mutineers of the old Dinapore regiments—7th, 8th, and 40th, commanded by a subadar of the last-named corps. They were skilfully disposed along the high banks of the road and in the groves that bordered it, and in particular held a small village with such determination that ten hours' hard fighting was required to capture it. The whole of the little column was hotly engaged, the baggage guard no less than the rest, the long string of waggons tempting the enemy's attack. In reinforcing the rear guard, and driving off the enemy at the point of the bayonet, Capt. Wilson Jones, of the 13th, fell mortally wounded. In all some 43 of the force were struck, seven fatally, but the enemy's dead lay thickly over the ground, at the village especially, and he drew off in 41 directions, so that by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the convoy, scarcely damaged, entered the entrenchment. Nine days later came Lugard, and the siege was at an end.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—It is said that Lord Stanley will succeed Lord Ellenborough as President of the Board of Control. Mr. Baillie is said to have resigned, but we have not heard that his successor has been named. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is likely to succeed Lord Stanley as Col. Secretary, and rumour speaks of his being made a Peer, in case any doubt should exist as to his re-election for Hertfordshire.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—Hitherto I have been a silent observer of the controversy between Mr. Kenny, Head Master of the Central Academy, and his Reverend antagonists of the Protector; and although often inclined to pen a few lines on the subject, yet I was prevented from doing so by being preoccupied with other important matters. However, on reading the communication in the Protector, signed "Eyes," (if Eyes had a little more brains, perhaps his lucubrations would never have appeared in print), and the editorial remarks thereon, I resolved to write a few remarks about the matter.

The Protector men hitherto complained that the Academy is falling into disrepute, and that the incompetency of Mr. Kenny is the radical cause; but now they have discovered that "the country is groaning under his educational dictatorship." The reasons for these complaints or accusations exist only in the disordered imaginations of the conductors of the Sanctified Press. Had Mr. Kenny been a Protestant, probably a word would never have been written against him in the Protector; but he happens to be a Catholic, and consequently he must be sacrificed to the bigoted, fanatical, calumniating, intolerant, persecuting, uncharitable, and unchristian spirit that pervades the articles of that peace-destroying journal.

I believe that the Academy has now been established about thirty years, and Mr. Kenny is the only Catholic that ever held a professorship in that institution. The professors of the Academy were for many years exclusively Protestant; and, if I mistake not, among the number was a minister; and yet I never heard one word of complaint from the Catholics, who had equally as good a right to have teachers of their own religion as Protestants. How different has been the conduct of the fanatics connected with that intolerant and mischievous paper, the Protector. Let the politico-religious parsons of the Sanctified Press write what they may, the intelligent Protestants of this Island clearly perceive that Mr. Kenny's unpardonable fault in the eyes of the Protector is his being a Catholic. Mr. Kenny has been in the Academy some thirteen or fourteen years, and he has performed his duty therein ably, honourably, conscientiously, and impartially. He has always been at his post, and his conduct towards his pupils, and towards those with whom he has had business within his professional sphere, has been at all times gentlemanly and obliging. I venture to assert that every sensible Protestant on the Island that knows Mr. Kenny, and every one that has not imported with his person, from the Old Country or from Nova Scotia, sectarian prejudices, would most willingly corroborate what I have stated with regard to Mr. Kenny's official conduct. In fact, every Protestant that ever I heard speak of Mr. Kenny, spoke of him with respect.

Mr. Kenny has been attacked in the columns of the Protector, by these styling themselves Ministers of the Gospel, in a style of language that would disgrace a chimney-sweep. To some of those productions he has replied in a dignified and masterly manner; others of them he has treated with that silent contempt that they so well merited. With regard to the competency of Mr. Kenny, no person but a fool or a knave will for a moment deny that he is fully competent to conduct the institution at the head of which he is placed. The present state of the Academy, when every thing is taken into consideration, compares favourably with the state in which it was when most flourishing. (In the time of Mr. Humphreys, as is supposed by some.) Mr. Humphreys was certainly a talented man; but, in my opinion, Mr. Cundall and Mr. Kenny have done much more for the good of education than he did. In the Academy about twelve years ago, boys who actually could not commit to paper a half-dozen of ideas in decent English, were studying Logic and Philosophy; and those that were learning Latin Hexameters and Greek Iambics, were perhaps little better. This was very much like beginning the dice at the top and building downwards. The case is now different. The foundation is laid first, and hence the superstructure will likely be solid. The English language being the most useful, is first learned; and then if the pupil is to continue his course for several years, Latin and Greek is commenced. Had this course been pursued with regard to "Eyes," perhaps it would have been for his advantage. If I remember rightly, Mr. Kenny, in a letter last spring, successfully defended the course of instruction pursued in the Academy, and therefore it is needless for me to go over all the same ground again. If the students at the Academy were not very far advanced in the Latin Authors the last examination, that certainly is not Mr. Kenny's fault. It would be unreasonable to expect boys studying Latin for nine or ten months to be able to read Horace or Juvenal. Mr. Kenny is not to be blamed if parents do not wish to continue their children at the Academy long enough to receive a classical education. I am not altogether unacquainted with Mr. Kenny's capabilities, and I have no doubt but that he knows both Latin and Greek much better than all the editors of the Protector put together.

I will now proceed to consider the communication, the reading of which induced me to begin this letter. It appears that it has been the practice at the Academy, for many years past, to subject the candidates who intend to present themselves before the Board of Education to a preliminary examination. One of the most trust-worthy of the senior pupils often gives out the dictation, and the sheet on which the dictation has been written by the candidate is given to one of the members of the Board, without being corrected by the "amiable urchins," as "Eyes" is pleased to call some of Mr. Kenny's pupils. This regulation existed when Mr. Cundall was Head Master and Secretary of the Board, and it gave universal satisfaction, until "Eyes" thought proper to expose himself to the derision of all sensible men by his splenetic communication of the 29th ult. in which, speaking of some of Mr. Kenny's pupils, he uses such select phrases as "whose upstart presumption, Central Academy insouciance and total disregard to all politeness, and I presume justice."

It may be well to ask who this "Eyes" is that has thus thrust himself on public notice. If common report is true, he is no other than a certain braggart who lately came out from Scotland, and has exposed himself to the contempt of all who know him, by his boasting of knowing six or seven languages. I suppose that when he came out to America, he thought that we were half barbarians here; but, like his countryman, John Murdoch Stark, he has been sorely disappointed. He has found that, notwithstanding his being a great linguist in his own estimation, he has made himself, from his ignorance of English, the laughing stock of Mr. Kenny's urchins.

If I have not been misinformed, this prodigy was expelled from his boarding-house last spring on account of his not being too fastidious with regard to cleanliness. If his exterior faults were the worst feature of his character, I might here pass them unnoticed; but it appears that he has been unfortunately infected with the interior turpitude of his relative "S," viz: that abominable vice of telling lies. This is evident from the fact that this disappointed candidate, after the preliminary examination at the Academy last week, reported through the city that the dictation was given out from a Popish prayer-book. This lie resembles that of "S," about the Bible, so much that few men would hesitate a moment in recognizing their authors as brothers-in-law. His communication in the Protector is also full of overflowing with lies. Poor "Eyes" has learned that however his knowledge of languages may qualify him to hold forth on the abominations of Popery, and to become a great gun when connected with the Protector, yet something more is required to be a common district teacher in P. E. I.

Will the editor of the Protector have the kindness to let the public know whether my partial description of "Eyes" is correct, or whether the communication above that signature is a fabrication of his own, made to order?

Had I seen this week's Protector before late to-day, the above very hurriedly written remarks would appear in better order. I am, dear Sir, your very humble servant. June 5, 1858. FAIR PLAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—I feel called upon to reply to an article in the Islander of the 28th ult., over the signature of "Duncan Maclean," on the Survey of the Worrell Estate, wherein that gentleman endeavours to show that the Colonial Secretary was not justified in his statement relative thereto in March last. I am much surprised that Mr. Maclean should have changed his opinion since our last interview, he having then given me, in his own hand-writing, his calculation of the area of that Estate, which agreed with my report to the Government, as near as may be, as he admits; but states, as his opinion, the only evidence admissible is my Field Book, which I refused, not for reasons supposed by Mr. Maclean, but, considering as the plans were delineated from actual survey, they were all that could be required for the calculation of the area of the same. I was bound on oath to make a correct return to the Government of the area of that Estate within two years after the purchase, which I personally ascertained to be close upon three thousand acres minus of the quantity stated by the vendors of it, after deducting the area of bays and roads. I feel confident that I am too well known to be suspected of so base an act as to make a false return. No, Sir. On the accuracy of that return my professional character stands or falls. JOSEPH BALL.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—I intended to have forwarded for publication in your next issue, a report of a public meeting which was held at Rolle Bay Cross Roads on the 31st ultimo; but as I did not succeed in having it ready by to-morrow's mail, I have thought proper to send this note for insertion, so that the results of the meeting may be known throughout the District as soon as possible.

Mr. Cooper was proposed and seconded, but no division took place. Mr. Flynn resigned in favour of Mr. Beaton. A division was then called on Mr. B.'s nomination, which showed that a majority of those present were willing to support him. A division also took place on Mr. Knight's nomination, but only a few persons appeared in opposition. June 4, 1858. THE SECRETARY.

P. S.—Since the meeting was held I have heard that Mr. Cooper has declined contesting the election. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—To shew you the tyrannical disposition of the Tories of this Island, both in the city and country, I refer you to Charlottetown jail. There are at present ten debtors, all committed to jail by Tories. Search the rooms there, and you will not find one debtor imprisoned by a Liberal. A few days ago a man was sent to jail for a sum very little over two pounds, the amount of an account for provisions purchased during the past hard winter. The tears were in his eyes when he came in. He stated that he was obliged to take the only 9d. that was in the house, which statement was satisfactorily corroborated by his wife the following morning. He stated also that he was quite willing to pay the amount if he was able, and begged for a little time, and not to bring his wife and family to starvation; but, Tory like, his creditor was inexorable, and would not let him out without the money. The following day a friend of his from the country, hearing of his imprisonment, came and relieved him. During the time of his imprisonment, the sum of three shillings and tenpence was made up in the jail, to keep his wife and family from starving. These are facts which, if required, can at any time be proven by reference to those who are in the jail. Liberals and Tories, be aware of those who would crush you, if it was in their power; and I would say, with the last Monitor, put the question at the hustings, "Are you or are you not in favour of imprisonment for debt?" May 21, 1858. A RELEASED DEBTOR.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LOT 7.

A meeting of the electors of Lot 7 was held at Mr. Michl Dalton's school-house, on the 25th May, at 5 1/2 p. m., for the purpose of choosing a fit person from this end of the second electoral district of Prince County as a candidate for the ensuing election. Mr. J. McNeill was called to the chair. In April last, Mr. Robert Gordon canvassed the district, and it was generally understood that either he or Mr. H. McWilliam was to be the candidate, they having agreed that one should resign in favour of the other ere the election. Mr. McWilliam, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Gregg, when partly through the district, found he would not be supported, and he resigned in Mr. Gregg's favor, thus breaking faith with Mr. Gordon. At the meeting Mr. Gregg declared that it was useless for Mr. Gordon to oppose him, as the voters had promised to support no other. In his speech he commenced at Patagonia; went on until he came out at the Isthmus of Panama, then through North America, crossing the Strait of Northumberland to Lot 7, all the while decanting on the beauty of the countries lying between Cape Horn and the West Point of this Island, and wound up by exclaiming against the Queen's Printer's salary. Mr. Eugene McCarthy followed, and spoke in favor of the present Government, pointed out the onerous duties of the different public officers, dwelt long on the propriety of establishing a Court of Enquiry to investigate the landlords' titles, and concluded by calling on Mr. Gregg to make known to the meeting his political views, and required him to pledge himself to sustain the Government as now administered, before he would get the support of the Liberals. Mr. Gregg then stated that he was a Liberal, would go for a Court of

Enquiry, and promised, if returned to the Assembly, to lay a heavy tax on the wearers of "moustaches." Mr. Patrick Connick next addressed the meeting, eulogised the existing Government for the many benefits conferred by it on the country, touched on the Land Question, and moved that, if Mr. Gordon would not be supported, Mr. Eugene McCarthy be put in nomination, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. McCarthy briefly returned thanks. A delegate was appointed to ascertain if Mr. Gregg's assertions in reference to the support he would receive from Lots 11, 12 and 13, were to be relied on. Messrs. McNeill, McWilliam, J. Ramsay and Dalton severally addressed the meeting. It was moved that Mr. McNeill leave the chair and Mr. Jas. Ramsay be called thereto, and a vote of thanks was awarded the former gentleman for his impartial conduct as chairman. The meeting was adjourned at half past ten, when Mr. Gregg's friends expressed their dissatisfaction at the indignity offered their champion by disbelieving his statements about his canvassing tour, and insisted that the delegate should not proceed to find out their authenticity. The delegate, however, in two days afterwards, broke the trust reposed in him, by refusing to perform his duty. There is not the least doubt of the return of two Liberal candidates for this district.—Com.

Married.

By the Rev. Dr. Knox, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, on the 24th ult., Mr. Ephraim Stewart, to Miss Mary Sutherland, both of Brudenell River.

Wid.

On Tuesday, the 25th May last, at Andover, Mass., of measles, after an illness of ten days, Mr. James Saint John Travers, Printer, aged 22 years, third son of Mr. John C. Travers, of this city. At Sackville, N. B., on the 10th of May last, Mr. John McKay, teacher, in the 38th year of his age, leaving a wife and one child to mourn their loss; the deceased was eldest son of Mr. James McKay, St. Peter's Bay.

In this City, on Friday, the 4th inst., Mr. John Gibson, merchant, aged 36 years. He has left a wife and one child to mourn their irrevocable loss.

On Friday evening, the 25th ultimo, after a long and severe illness, ELLEN, second daughter of Mr. James McWilliam, Arisbig Mills, in the 23d year of her age.

On Monday, the 16th ultimo, after a short illness, Richard Grogett, Pensioner, late of the Royal Artillery, aged 64 years.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Westmorland, from Shediac to Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 3d of June.—Frederick Brecken, Esq., Ralph Brecken, Esq., and son, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Heard, Miss A. Read, Mrs. Lord Mrs. Canada, Miss Grant, Dr. McLellan, Rev. Mr. Stirling, Messrs. Coles, Brown, C. McNeill, Crosby, Berrel, P. McKiern, Greyham, Curry, Lord, Johnson, Rubley, Bier, Barnett, Dannon, Crowell, Dogberry. In do, from Pictou to Charlottetown, on Friday, Messrs Macleod, Couley, Heard, McKenna, Hartsorn, Stumper, and Rev. A. McKay. In the Barque AURORA, from Liverpool, on the 1st of June, Hon. G. R. Goodman, Miss Caroline Goodman, Mrs. Harvey, son and servant, and Mr. John Douce.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED. MAY 28th, Schr. Stirling, Landry, Pictou; boards, &c. Velocity, Shaw, Richibuctou; boards. 29th—Glitz, Needham, Pictou; coal, Susan, Lang, Halifax; goods. Brig. Louis, Fortia, Richibuctou; boards, &c. 31st—Schr. Alma, McKay, Boston; goods. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; deals. Roward, McIntosh, Halifax; goods. Aurora, Crawford, Richibuctou; deals. Angeline, Babin, Pugwash; limestone. JUNE 1st—Ploughboy; Robertson, Pictou; coal. Belle, Sprague, Bay Verte; deals. Clipper, Forrest, Halifax; goods. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou; coal. 2d—Mount Vernon, Boudroit, St. John, N. B.; salt. Mayflower, Gerriod, do; goods, &c. Ellen, Pentia, Pictou; coal. Cherab, Bears, Tracadie, N. B.; shingles. Sophia, Blanchard, do; shingles. 3—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails and passengers.

CLEARED.

MAY 28—Brig. Petrel, Clow, New York; produce. Schr. Ramp, Swain, Richibuctou; bal. Mary Cutter, Murray, fishing voyage; fishing stores. 29—Albion, Rielly, do; do. Foam, Malone, Labrador; salt. 31—Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; bal. Stirling, Landry, Pictou; do. La Rooka, Davidson, fishing voyage, fishing stores. JUNE 1—Glitz, Needham, Pictou; bal. Angeline, Babin, Shediac; do. Trinidad, Sutherland, fishing voyage, fishing stores. Aurora, Crawford, Miramichi; bal. 2—Hope, McLeod, Halifax; coal. Compages, Kennedy, Shediac; cats. Belle Sprague, Bay Verte; bal. Dart, McNeill, Richibuctou; goods. 3—Carrie M Rich, Hardy, Boston; produce. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; bal.

New Advertisements.

Respecting the public meetings which are to take place in the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, I protested against them at Mount Stewart Bridge, and I call on my friends not to attend such meetings. Charlottetown, 7th June, 1858. R. MOONEY.

To be Sold by Public Auction on the 8th day of July on the Premises,

A FREEHOLD PROPERTY, thirteen miles from Charlottetown, the most eligible situation for country business on the Island, situated at Vernon River Bridge, Lot 50—where vessels drawing ten feet of water can load at the Bridge—the public road from south side of the Island running close by the shop door. There are on the premises a DWELLING-HOUSE, in good repair, containing on the lower floor a Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms and Kitchen, also a Shop 24 x 20, on the upper floor two Bed-rooms; a two-story GRANARY 40 x 25, with double floors; a new SHOP 48 x 20; a Store-house, Stable and Coach-house, and a good Well of water close to the house. For further particulars apply in Charlottetown to BENJ. DAVIES, Esquire, or on the premises to the proprietor, Terms Liberal. BENJAMIN DAVIES, Auctioneer. June 7, 1858.

PANAMA HATS.

A FEW of the above, very superior. Also, LEGHORN. A PALM LEAF and other Summer HATS in variety, just opened. BEER & SON. Charlottetown, June 7, 1858.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

45,000 Feet Miramichi PINE BOARDS, Nos. 1, 2, 3; 40,000 Pine and Cedar SHINGLES, 1,000 Feet 2 inch Pine and Spruce DEALS, 5,000 do Spruce BOARDS, 150,000 do 3 x 6 DEALS. To be sold low for CASH. June 7, 1858. JAMES FURD E.

INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views. A FEW splendid sets of the above for sale at a low figure. —ALSO— Purse-monnettes and ladies' Money Bags in every style. The patent Crystal Tube Pipe for smoking. Balis, Mazepa, Navy and Violet Pipes. Smokers are invited to call and see. June 7, 1858. C. C. VAUX, Queen Street.

Patent Windlasses.

JUST received on consignment, 20 patent common WINDLASSES, different sizes, which will be sold cheap for cash. J. & T. MORRIS. Queen Street, June 7, 1858. 141.

Saddle, Harness, Collar and Trunk-making ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to the public generally that he has commenced business in the above line in the house on the corner of Queen and Sydney-streets, near the store of the Hon. Daniel Brennan, where he will keep for sale a large assortment of GIG, CARRIAGE AND CART HARNESSES. SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, &c. All orders for any article connected with the trade will be punctually attended to. He is also prepared to trim Sleighs, Gigs and Carriages in a superior style. The subscriber feels confident he can give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage, from his having had a long experience in the business both in the Old Country and in this Island. Charlottetown, June 7, 1858. N. B.—A liberal discount will be allowed to country wholesale dealers. JOHN BOWENS.

Ship Bread.

100 BARRELS Ship, Pilot and Navy BREAD, for sale cheap for CASH only. SAMUEL A. FOWLE & Co. Peake's Buildings, April 26, 1858. 6w