

to the result of this conduct of the agent of an unknown combination? In common with all who know the Island, we saw the glaring nature of this man's misrepresentations, and we were shocked at the contemplation of the misery, worse than death, which those misrepresentations might cause to his countrymen, to those whom every feeling of national sympathy and affection should have induced Mr. Smith to guard from wrong.

Without going into the details of the Scottish advertisement, the untruthful character of which is impliedly admitted by its ingenious author, we notice his letter to the *Protestant* principally to direct the attention of our readers to its general tone, which appears to us to be of an exculpatory character. The interesting individual wishes not to justify, but to palliate his false and deceptive statements, by the plea that he had left other and more ample fields of mendacity altogether untrodden. The celebrated Lord Clive, when accused of the improper receipt of presents from Indian Princes, remarked, that when he reviewed the opportunities of amassing wealth which his position had afforded, he was astonished at his own moderation. George Smith has evidently studied that incident before he penned his precious effusion.

Mr. Smith says that he has done or said nothing calculated to deter an emigrant of the right class from our shores. He has omitted the not unimportant explanation as to what he may consider the right class; and we are left, on this most material point, to the natural supposition, that the right class is that in which the writer has been ranked. That classification excludes all who would not deceive their fellow men, it might be to their ruin—who would not induce by misrepresentation the hereditary occupier of strath and glen to leave the ancestral home—to bid adieu to the graves of his ancestors and all the local associations which are cherished with greater intensity by none more than by the Scotch—to toil and battle for a living in a far distant land. Mr. Smith's patrons, we regret to say, are not entitled to the credit of originality. The *Poyais* Company set them the example.

We understand that the "Dundas Castle" to which Mr. Smith referred his Scottish correspondents, is the residence of the father of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor. Such a reference would, of course, give much weight to the statements put forth by Mr. Smith; and we can but express our regret that Her Majesty's Representative should have been so illy advised as to lead the credit of his sire's roof to the assertions of a man ignominiously expelled from the Association peculiarly devoted to the profession by which he lives—the records of which will be sufficient to remove from the minds of others, if not from his own, any amiable "doubts" they might be induced to entertain with regard to his boasted "rectitude."

Since the publication of Mr. Smith's letter, which has given rise to the foregoing remarks, a late No. of the *Glasgow Gazette* has been handed to us for perusal, in which we observe Mr. Smith's advertisement with our own comments of a previous date thereon, re-published at length. Our Scottish contemporary remarks that the truth of our statements is vouched for by a very intelligent correspondent in this Island personally known to the editor, and he warns his countrymen to beware of the "villainy"—such is the term used—attempted to be practised upon them.

THE SWAMPING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ALTHOUGH the public may not be generally aware of it, the Legislative Council—when not composed of proprietors and their minions—have ever since—and indeed some time before the advent of Responsible Government, to which their exertions mainly contributed—stood prominently forward between them and oppressive legislation. In proof of their attachment to liberal principles, we need only refer to the event of the day, when the Government deemed it necessary, for the carrying out of their bad policy to swamp the Liberal majority by the introduction of five new members—thus increasing the number in the upper House to seventeen, and refusing to produce the authority in virtue of which they made this arbitrary alteration. To show their fidelity to popular interests, it is only necessary to notice the action of the Council on the new Election Bill, which has been assigned as a reason for swamping the Liberal majority there. This Bill was introduced into the lower House by the Government, whose majority there was sufficient to carry it in spite of all opposition; but as the Legislative Council plainly saw, as well as every one else who heard the provisions of the Bill read, that it had an obvious tendency to deprive many persons of the privilege of the elective franchise, by imposing restrictions that could not be easily complied with—they considered it due to the people to give them an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it, and with that view they ordered the Bill to be printed, and to lie over for further consideration until next Session. This decision—based as it was upon a constitutional right—made the Government quite furious; they could not understand that the Council should be allowed to express an opinion of their own, although appointed by their Royal Mistress to exercise an independent judgment on all questions affecting the legislation of the country; and the upshot was, that the Lieut. Governor—too facile and too ready to listen to the deceitful representations of his advisers—exercised that power of swamping the Council with which it is said he has been clothed by his superior in Downing Street; but the details of the instructions received by His Excellency he has declined to make known to those who have a right to the possession of the knowledge.

Looking again at the speech with which His Excellency closed the late Session, we cannot divest our minds of the belief that he has been entirely misled by the implicit faith which he appears to have given to the representations of his advisers respecting the second branch of the Legislature. Up to the beginning of the session he certainly could have no knowledge, or any just appreciation, of the characters or qualifications, either individually or collectively, of the members of the late Council, and nothing occurred during the session to justify the course—for it can be regarded in no other light—conveyed in the following paragraph of His Excellency's speech:—"Circumstances constrained me, in the course of the session, to make an alteration in the composition of the upper branch of the Legislature. For this change I had been by no means unprepared—the possible necessity of it having been anticipated, not only by myself but by Her Majesty's Government."

Now, let us ask whence did His Excellency derive this anticipation? From his knowledge of the Council? He had none—he never, as we have been frequently told, held any communication with any of them as to their doings as a legislative body. If he saw them pursuing a wrong course, where was his advice, where his remonstrance? But this anticipation was shared by Her Majesty's Government! No doubt; but whence did that Government obtain the information? Surely it must have been only from the Lieut. Governor's despatches; so that the anticipation in both cases came from the same source, and was produced solely by *ex parte* statements, which the Council could never see, and to which they could, therefore, never reply, and of the purport of which they are now refused any knowledge. Thus are British subjects punished for unknown offences, and through them the liberty of the subject is invaded. We will never believe that the Colonial Minister has the least notion of the real state of this case. He is deceived, and His Excellency the Lieut. Governor is deceived, or these things could not have occurred. In the meantime, supposing power should revert to those who are now in a minority in the House of Assembly, must five new members be added to the Legislative Council? Why, in that case we shall have the partisan nominees of every incoming Government, who will feel itself "constrained" to make an "alteration in the upper branch of the Legislature," rising upon each other's shoulders until they reach as high as the

tower of Babel, and no doubt such an eminence will, in like manner, terminate in a confusion of tongues.

In connection with this subject—which we are giving a mere cursory glance for the present—we cannot omit to contrast the conduct of the Government in 1852 with that of 1860, when the Legislative Council threw out a Bill similar in its character to that for their postponement of which their independence has been most summarily and despotically destroyed. In the year referred to, the Government secured, in the House of Assembly, by a large majority, the passage of a Bill to extend the elective franchise. It was sent to the Council, with the confident expectation that it would receive the concurrence of their honors; but somehow the Bill was lost in the upper House, and was a far more important bill than that of last Session, because the bill of 1852 was intended to enlarge the liberties of the people, while the miserable abortion of 1860 was designed to strip a large portion of our fellow-colonists of one of their most cherished constitutional rights. Did the Government of 1852 manifest any displeasure at this exercise of an independent legislative authority by the Council? Did they address the Queen on the subject, or ask the Lieut. Governor to interfere? No—the sacred character of the upper branch of the Legislature was preserved from the assaults of violent hands—its independence and freedom of action were fully recognised and respected.

We do not by any means argue that a contentious Council, or a contentious House of Assembly is above the Imperial law and authority. The one may be controlled by the Royal prerogative—the other by Act of Parliament; but these measures to be resorted to only in cases of extreme necessity—not for the purpose of creating a majority to support the policy of any particular set of officials, under the pretence that the alteration is the result of "restraint" necessary to punish or neutralise crimes that have never been committed.

The friends and supporters of the Administration will, no doubt, plead that, in accordance with the principles of Responsible Government, the head of the Executive was bound to follow the advice of his Council. If His Excellency is such an admirer of constitutional law as to obey the mandates of his advisers on all occasions, it might be reasonably hoped that his respect for all the forms of the constitution, where no advice was required, would be equally manifest and give evidence of the sincerity of his admiration—that he would have watched with solicitude over the independence of one of the Legislative bodies, and, at least before that independence was violated, have stated on what grounds the necessity was not only "anticipated," but the violence to be perpetrated. It is too evident for the public reputation of the parties concerned, that the whole thing was predetermined, and the only anticipation which existed was, that the Session would close without affording any pretext at all for what has been done, —the postponement of the Election Bill was taken up in their despair of any other "circumstance" occurring. Some of the tools of the Government, indeed, got up a report, that the revenue and appropriation bills would be lost if the Council were not changed; but the Government were very clearly made to understand that there was no reason to "anticipate" such "circumstances." We are confident the Legislative Council would have readily passed all the other measures of the Government, if there had not been one new member added, in the same spirit as they passed the Post Office Bill and other Government measures which were introduced at the beginning of the Session, and which could have been easily thrown out, if the Council were bent upon a factious opposition.

Other remarks on this subject suggest themselves, but we must reserve them for a future occasion.

UNABLE to refute the statements made in our last No., touching the erroneous and disingenuous assertions which the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts was shown to contain—the *Islander* has recourse to the very miserable pretext of saying, that the Report was signed by Messrs. Thornton, Kelly, and Sinclair—three of our own party—and therefore must be considered correct. We don't care if it was signed by every member of the Liberal party in the Assembly—not even excepting the two members for St. Peter's, had they been on the Committee, and inclined to do an amiable turn for their colleagues—the document is not correct, and we challenge the *Islander* to join issue with us—prove the reverse and abandon the little lawyer trick of saying that Mr. Thornton did this or that, and Messrs. Kelly and Sinclair followed suite. It is quite clear to us that the gentlemen referred to signed the Report in a hurry—not wishing to make a fuss, perhaps—Mr. Thornton signing first and the other two following him, taking it for granted that it must be correct when his name was there, and neither of them examining closely for himself the statements contained in the Report. But assuming that they erred in this instance with their eyes wide open, is that any reason why we must adopt their errors? Mr. Secretary Pope, we know, is a very sensible man; but suppose he puts his hand in the fire without thinking exactly of what he is doing at the time, are we to conclude that he has performed a sensible action? No, no—Mr. Pope had better discuss the facts of the case, instead of riding off on a side issue about what Mr. Thornton or any one else appeared to think, without closely examining the subject of his thought.

We are informed that another change has occurred in the staff of the General Post Office in this Island—Mr. McLeod, the junior Assistant, having resigned his appointment, on account of the insufficiency of his salary, and a very young son of Mr. Richard Faught, of this City, has been appointed to the vacant place. There were several applications for the office from children of a larger growth, each supposing that he had a better claim than another, but all being immeasurably disgusted with the Government for giving the preference to Master Faught. It is not for us to express an opinion on the subject. It is amusing, however, to notice the rabid manifestations of the spirit of Snatcherism, as formerly understood, on the part of some of those who were so ready to cry out "Snatcher!" with as much fury as if a mad dog were let loose upon a Liberal sought or obtained an appointment under the late Government. It is not now polite to apply the term of Snatcher to any of the partisans of the present Government—the name has gone out of use,—but somehow or other, they wrangle and squabble most furiously amongst themselves about the public spoil. Will any one give us a new name for the wranglers? Snatcherism conveys no idea at all of a discontented and turbulent spirit they manifest.

THE LABOURS OF THE SESSION.

We give below a list of the Bills passed during the late Session. A perusal of the titles is sufficient to enable the reader to form a pretty good opinion as to the harassing, herculean labour which was required in passing a large number of them—for instance, such Acts as the ones relating to pigs in Summerside—horses, cows and sheep in Charlottetown—Royalty—the wonderful Dredging Machine at Crapaud—the Bills incorporating several churches, burial grounds, &c. Only think of it!—47 members in two houses of Parliament, besides the Lieut. Governor, and a numerous staff of officers, reporters, printers and stationers, to determine whether or no the pigs of Summerside shall lead a wandering vagabond life through the streets of that rising village—whether a poor man's cow shall crop a bit of waste herbage about the Royalty roads, and whether two or three Presbyterian Ministers, with their trustees, shall have a legal right to manage their own church affairs, and determine where their people are to be buried. All this sort of legislation, and a great deal more, could be done in one hundredth part of the time consumed by the Legislature, if submitted to a municipal corporation or a quarter sessions—without any fuss, parade, or a title of the enormous expense now incurred.

Out of the whole 43 Bills embraced in the following list, we find that 21 are partly private Bills, and partly copies of Acts passed in previous years—none of which required any mental labor, or gave rise to much discussion. Several of the remaining 22 are poor things that give no proof of statesmanship or intellectual ability; but their stupidity is in some measure relieved by getting into company with two or three Bills based on the policy of the late Government. Indeed, the only pardonable error to be attributed to the present Government is the petty larceny they have committed on the mental progeny of their predecessors. The sharpest of Philadelphia lawyers would be puzzled to discover their own original merits.

- 1. An Act to amend an Act made and passed in the 18th year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws now in force relating to the Office of Sheriff in this Island."
- 2. An Act to authorize a Cash Account to be opened by the Lieut. Governor in Council with the Bank of Prince Edward Island.
- 3. An Act to amend the Act for the transfer of the management of the Island Posts within Prince Edward Island.
- 4. An Act for separating the Offices of Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils of this Island, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
- 5. An Act to alter the Act incorporating the Church Warden and Vestry of the Church of England.
- 6. An Act for raising a Revenue.
- 7. An Act to enable the Controller of Navigation Laws in this Island to grant and issue Fishing Licenses to citizens of the United States, for Vessels built in Prince Edward Island, and owned by them.
- 8. An Act for the amendment of an Act passed in the Sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled, "An Act to repeal an Act made and passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of King George the Third, intitled, "An Act relating to Wills, Legacies, and Executions, and for the settlement and distribution of the Estates of Intestates, and to make other provisions in relation thereto."
- 9. An Act to amend an Act relating to Bills of Lading.
- 10. An Act for the better appointment of Officers.
- 11. An Act to amend the Act to regulate the Registry of Deeds and Instruments relating to the Title of Land, and to repeal the Laws heretofore made in relation thereto.
- 12. An Act to continue certain Acts therein mentioned.
- 13. An Act for the protection of the Salmon Fishery.
- 14. An Act to amend the Act relating to Judgments recovered in the Supreme Court of this Island, and to amend the Act therein mentioned.
- 15. An Act to amend the Act for the purchase of Land on behalf of the Government of P. E. Island, and to regulate the sale and management thereof, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
- 16. An Act to alter and amend the Act relating to the establishment of Township Boundary Lines.
- 17. An Act to protect the rights of Married Women in certain cases.
- 18. An Act to authorize the City of Charlottetown to appropriate a certain piece of Land as a site for a public Market House.
- 19. An Act to make certain alterations in the Laws for the performance of Statute Labor, and the improvement of the Highways.
- 20. An Act to authorize the appointment of a Harbour and Ballast Master for Hillsburgh Bay, and that part of the Port of Charlottetown not within the control of the City Council.
- 21. An Act to amend the Act to prevent the running at large of Swine in Summerside and vicinity.
- 22. An Act for preventing Fraud by secret Bills of Sale.
- 23. An Act to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church, Charlottetown, Little Sand.
- 24. An Act to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of Saint Columba's Church, Hillsburgh Bay, and that part of the Presbytery Number Thirty-four.
- 25. An Act relating to the recovery of Small Debts, and to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned.
- 26. An Act to authorize Rachel Nichols Gilson.
- 27. An Act to incorporate the Cassempere Temperance Hall Company.
- 28. An Act to provide for the revising and reprinting of the Laws of this Island.
- 29. An Act to alter Verdicts on Trials by Jury, in Civil Cases, in this Island to be returned, although the Jury may not be unanimous, and to make other amendments to the Jury Law.
- 30. An Act to alter the running at large of Horses, Neat Cattle, and Sheep, within the County of Charlottetown.
- 31. An Act to incorporate certain persons therein named under the style and title of the "Grand Dredging Machine Company."
- 32. An Act to amend the Act relating to the Vestry of the Parish of Charlottetown in the Minister and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church.
- 33. An Act to incorporate the Cassempere Marine Railway Company.
- 34. An Act to alter the management of the Cassempere Marine Railway.
- 35. An Act to give effect to the report of the Committee to be appointed on the Land Question.
- 36. An Act to alter and amend the Laws regulating the Sale by License of Spirituous Liquors.
- 37. An Act in further amendment of the Laws regulating the sale by License of Spirituous Liquors.
- 38. An Act to amend the Act for raising a Revenue.
- 39. An Act to alter and amend the Law relating to Education.
- 40. An Act to establish a College in Prince Edward Island, under the name and style of "The Prince of Wales' College," and to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned.
- 41. An Act to alter the Normal School Act.
- 42. An Act to increase the amount authorized to be loaned by the Land Purchase Act.
- 43. An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty.

"ANTICIPATING THE ROGUES."

We have heard, within the last two or three days, that the above phrase, which was often used in derision of a member of the late Liberal Government, is about to obtain a somewhat remarkable significance in reference to the conduct of the present Administration in regard to the purchase of Lord Selkirk's estate in this Island. Rumour says that Mr. Douce is not inclined to relinquish the possession of "his Lordship's shoes," which he has worn, with so much advantage to himself, for many years past—that, in short, he has anticipated the Government in the purchase of the Selkirk property; and is now only waiting advice from England to become its sole owner. Whether the Government are a party to his secret interference in this matter, remains to be seen; but the whole thing wears a very suspicious aspect. If it be true that Mr. Douce is to become the owner of the Belfast property, we are afraid the tenantry on that estate have a poor prospect of obtaining a remission of their long arrears of rent, and a still more shadowy prospect of acquiring the fee simple of their farms at 3s. 6d. per acre, with the small addition that would be necessary to pay the working expenses of the transfer. Had the party in power been really desirous of settling the tenantry in freedom, not only on the Selkirk Estate, but on other properties, and had they not opposed the Loan Bill—the Belfast property would now be in the hands of the Government, and might be sold to actual settlers on terms as advantageous as those obtained by the small freeholders on the World Estate.

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

We are indebted to R. C. Sovell, Esq., of Shediac, one of the Railway Commissioners of New Brunswick, for copies of the Reports of the Railway Board in that Province for the years 1858 and 1859. They contain a great deal of important statistical information for persons interested in such works, and they show very clearly that the popular Government of New Brunswick are prosecuting with great energy and earnestness towards completion the magnificent enterprise which is destined to have a well founded claim to the high-sounding title of the European and North American Railway. The traffic on the road is increasing enormously, as one might expect to witness through a fine tract of country like that stretching from Shediac to St. John; and we are glad to learn that the cars will be in motion for the whole distance to St. John early in July next. The work will be pushed on with more than usual energy until then, in order to have it completed by the time the Prince of Wales will arrive in these provinces, when it is not unlikely his Royal Highness will take a trip along the line. The people of this Island, and particularly those to the westward, cannot fail to take a deep interest in the progress of this work. It has already been the means of giving a great impetus to our trade and to the development of our agricultural resources; but when the road is completed its advantages to us will be almost incalculable—throwing open to our people in the western end of the Island, as it will, the St. John market within one day's journey, and the Boston market within three. Already has Summerside risen from the condition of a poor straggling little village to the dignity of quite a respectable town, owing to the great traffic which the railway has created between that place and Shediac; and the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to unite the two places and two Colonies still more closely by putting a steamer on the route every day. It is very likely that this subject will engage the attention of the Legislatures of the two Provinces in their next Sessions, and we sincerely trust it will be dealt with in no illiberal or parsimonious spirit.

A TRAVELLING AGENT WANTED.

HAVING nearly two thousand pounds to collect, in newspaper accounts, in this Island, we are anxious to engage the services of an active, intelligent, and tolerably well educated Travelling

Agent, to make a tour of this Island in the course of the present summer, to collect those accounts, and extend the circulation of THE EXAMINER. Proposals will be received at this office until the 11th day of June next, from persons willing to engage in this service—stating the amount of compensation they will require per week or month, or the per centage on moneys collected. A good horse and vehicle will be provided at the expense of the Proprietor of the EXAMINER, if required; but he will exercise his own judgment as to the fitness of parties offering, without reference to the amount of compensation that may be demanded.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Inquirer," on City affairs will appear in our next No.

Died.

At Bear River, Lot 43, on Sunday, the 25th ult., of pueril sore throat, Bernard, aged 4 years, and on Tuesday, the 5th inst., Mary, aged 6 years, son and daughter of Mr. Alex. McDonald.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ESTERDAY. May 11—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pilot. 12—Schonner Copy, Campbell, Shediac; deal. Park Gazette, Cameron, Liverpool, G. B. Coombs, 14—Ship John Farquhar, Hall, Halifax; meal, &c. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Sch. Henrietta, Crowell, Halifax; goods. Edward, Sprague, Bay Verte; lumber. Alma, Evans, Newfield; berries. Robert Scott, Roscher, Cape Breton; coal. 15—Annie, MacKenzie, Ship Harbour, N. S.; bal. St. Westmorland, Evans, Pilot. Sch. W. H. Hart, Evans, Port au Basque, N. F.; bal. 16—Brigitte, Maid of Erin, Egan, St. John's, N. F.; bal. 17—Westerland, Evans, Shediac. Sch. Annie, Gerrish, St. John, N. B.; goods. Patrol, Pugre, Huctochie; boards.

CLEARED.

May 11—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. 12—Sch. Enterprise, McEachern, Plaster Cove, N. S.; potatoes. 14—Sch. Westmorland, Evans, Pilot. Sch. Moses Eddy, Babbage, Boston; produce. 15—Annie, MacKenzie, Shediac. 17—Do., do. Pilot. Sch. Carpo, Greenlaw, Boston; produce.

SHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—The *Margaretta Stevenson* (steamship) from the Clyde to Prince Edward Island, put in here to-day, unloading water, short of fuel, and with compass out of order.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce the best and 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 are unprepared upon the system of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, and do not produce the ordinary effects, they are at the same time, in a mild and delicate, 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 the 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 own relief, and 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:—Constiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a full stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Intention of the Bowels and Pains arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Disorders of the Stomach, which require an evacuant medicine, Serdolia or King's Ery. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Dermatitis, Pimples, Scald Head, 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 who sell some other pills they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other can give you compare with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best and there is no truer, and they should buy it. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price 25 Cts. Per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

BARRY'S TRICHOPEPHOS IS THE BEST AND CHEAP

EST article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important Sale of Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Horses, Carriages, Farm Stock, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at "WARBLINGTON," the residence of JAMES WILSON, ESQ., one mile from the City, on MONDAY, the 18th day of JUNE next, at 11 o'clock, the whole of his large and valuable Stock of Household Furniture, Horses, Carriages, Farm Stock and Implements.

Also if not previously disposed of, the very desirable residence of "WARBLINGTON," consisting of 36 acres of LAND, with all the necessary Buildings, &c., suitable for the residence of a Gentleman.

Catalogue can be had at the Office of the Auctioneer, WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer, Queen Square, May 22, 1860.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.

THE Reading Room in connection with the Club is now open for subscribers. Hours from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. The Rules for the regulation of the Reading Room will be shortly published. Among the papers already received are the *Times*, *Daily*, *Bills of Exchange*, *Illustrated London News*, *Wharfedale*, *Smith's European Times*, *Punch*, *New York Free Current & Shipping List*, *the Scottish American Journal*, &c., and various colonial and local papers. The payment of six shillings to the Secretary in advance will entitle persons to admission for the remainder of the season.

May 22, 1860. M. McLEOD, Secy. ary.

IN THE PRESS, AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, A LECTURE

ON GALILEO AND THE ROMAN INQUISITION. Delivered before the Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute.

By the Hon. D. BRENNAN.

It will be a n-ctavo pamphlet of about 40 pages. As a large edition is being printed, it will be sold at a low price, the proceeds to go to the funds of the Institute.

May 22, 1860.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS.

This Spring's Importations per "Isabel" & "Gazelle." THE SUBSCRIBER will sell by AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 28th of MAY, instant, at 11 o'clock, in the Store adjoining Mr. JAMES REDDIN'S, in QUEEN STREET, a large and extensive Stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

all of the newest styles and designs, just from BRITAIN, consisting of:—

Pieces of Gray Cotton, Striped Shirting, Denims Blue Drills, Black & Coloured Coburgs, Alpaccas, Figured Delaines, Printed Cottons, Cotton Handkerchiefs; Cotton "Canton", Molesters, Tweeds, and Doerings; Bedtick, Drill, Jean, Hemp Cargets, &c.

Fashionable Dresses,

in the latest style; also, a lot of Printed Muslin DRESSES, Hats and CAPS, Felt Hats, Straw Hats, and a lot of small wares too numerous to mention.

Also—10 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO. A complete and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for Summer Trade, and worthy of the attention of intending purchasers, having been selected expressly for this market.

The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

TERMS—£10 to £25, 3 months; £25 to £50, 4 months; £50 and upwards, 6 months; on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

ALEXANDER MCKINNON, Auctioneer, Charlottetown, May 22, 1860.

MONEY FOUND.

FOUND on the 15th inst., between the residences of Chas. D. Bristow, Esq., and John Arbuckle, Esq., a small sum of MONEY. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying the expense of this notice, by applying at the *Examiner* Office, or to

MICHAEL DALTON, Charlottetown, May 22, 1860.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

TWO JOURNEMEN PRINTERS can obtain about six months work at the Office of this paper, if immediate application be made.

May 22, 1860.

PASTURE.

EXCELLENT PASTURE can be obtained, on application to the Subscriber, within 25 miles of the City. About eight acres were lately sown water, and the remainder is in good condition. There is a good watering place on the Pasture.

EDWARD WHELAN, May 22, 1860.

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:—

Twill Striped Regattas, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Fancy Regattas, Hosery, Pins, Threads, White Shirtings, Cotton Reeds; Muslins, Printed Cottons, Coburgs, Umbrellas, Onaburg, Grey Cottons, Red Tick, Lining Cottons, Hats, Doerings, Tweeds, Cotton Warps, Tailors' Trimmings, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—Sums under £10, cash; £10 to £25, three months; £25 to £50, four months; £50 to £100, five months; £100 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. Is.

Intestate Estate Sale.

BY WILLIAM DODD.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 18th 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 Easton Street and forty feet on Hillsborough Street (a little more or less), with all the buildings thereon; and of which said Real Estate said intestate, John Anderson, died seized 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. Is.

For Liverpool.

THE A 1 Barque "GAZELLE," 400 Tons, R. Cameron, Commaner, 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, apply to Messrs. D. Cannon & Sons & Co., or in Charlottetown to

W. W. LODGE & 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, CASSIMERS, DOESKINS, CASSINETS, VESTINGS and TAILORS' 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, Esq., and will bear comparison with any Goods in the City for style, quality and price.

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

CHARLES BELL, Merchant Tailor, Charlottetown, May 15, 1860. Is.

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.

What a splendid Growth of Clover!!

FARMERS! have you seen Williams