that Bishop Mullock is at the bottom of the whole affair; and from this he attempts to argue that the Catholics of this Island should be kept in subjection, lest another Bishop Mullock should spring up here to influence the action of the Government. We will not insult the understanding of our readers so far as to dilate on the absurdity of these assumptions. The conduct of the Catholics and their Priesthood in this Island, during the eight years the Liberals were in office, is a sufficient answer to Mr. Pope's nonsense about Catholic ascendancy. As a denomination they made no demands upon the Government—they received no favours—they were content with a very unequal representation in the Councils, and a miserably small share of the public employments.

As regards Bishop Mullock and the Newfoundland elections, all that can be said about his Lordship is, that he addressed two letters to the people of that Island, in which he referred to the conduct of the Government. In the first letter he complained that the Liberals had not conducted the public affairs in a satisfactory manner. For this his Lordship was complimented in the Tory press, praised for his independent spirit, and his regard for the welfare of the people. His right to send forth such a letter, and use his great influence in political affairs, was not for one moment questioned. But when Dr. Mullock published his second letter the tune was changed. He then frankly acknowledged that all the reforms which had been effected in the Colony were the work of the Liberal party, and that the leaders of that party were entitled to be most favourable consideration of the electors. Then there was a tremendous hubbub in Tory circles. The Bishop's interference was deprecated in the strongest terms—his influence pronounced pernicious, while his sacred office and the ordinances of his religion were grossly reviled. When the Bishop said that the Liberals were open to censure, he had done a praise-worthy and patriotic act,—but when he afterwards said that bad as the Liberals were they were better than the Tories, than he was an evil counsellor, and he was plotting the destruction of the Protestant religion. "No Popery" was the burthen of innumerable speeches from Tory lips, and innumerable articles from the Tory press in all the Provinces; but if his Lordship had said, "No Liberalism in the Government," we should never have heard the cry of "No Popery."

It is unnecessary to argue the point that a minister of religion has as good a right to take part in politics as any other man. No man is expected to lay aside his civil rights when he dons his clerical robe; and if he possesses, while engaged in the performance of his sacred functions, a large amount of influence, it shows that he has been a faithful shepherd to his flock as well as a good citizen. All over the world clergymen constantly engage in politics. The most illustrious Cabinets in Europe have derived their lustre from the clerical mind; and the most stupendous affairs of state in England, France, Spain and Italy, have been directed by the genius of clergymen. The bench of Bishops in the House of Lords is a living proof that the constitution of Great Britain does not ignore the interference of clergymen in politics; and—to come from greater to lesser things—the experience of every man in this Island enables him to say that the Protestant clergymen here are not forgetful of their civil rights with regard to political affairs.

Why, then, should there be so much reviling of Bishop Mullock? He took no part in the political contests of Newfoundland further than writing the two letters to which we have referred. He instigated none of the disturbances there; but when his flock were being slaughtered in the streets of St. John's, he used his great influence to arrest the proposed work of revenge, and saved the city from being deluged in blood.

Now, let us contrast the conduct of an Anglican Bishop, as regards electioneering matters, with that of Dr. Mullock. In a very ably written article, which appeared lately in one of the English periodicals, intitled "Meetings of Parliament," and which was copied into the New York *Albion* of the 20th July, (from which we quote), the following instructive passage occurs:—

"Among the collisions between the two Houses, the least generally known is that which was brought on by Sir John Pakington, in reference to the conduct of Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, and his son, in Queen Anne's reign. Sir John complained, and proved, that the Bishop and his son had openly and indecently interfered to prevent his election for the county. Sir John did not overstate his case; for the Prelate, at confirmations and visitations, spoke openly and coarsely against the Baronet, branding him and his ancestors with imaginary vices, and threatening all men with his episcopal displeasure who should dare to vote for him. The Commons, however, declared that the Bishop was a malicious person, anything but a Christian gentleman, and quite unworthy of being Her Majesty's Almoner, from which office they prayed the Queen to dismiss him. The Peers rushed in to his rescue; they denied the right of the Commons thus to act towards a member of the Upper House; and they got altogether exceedingly irate in their energy on the Bishop's behalf. The Queen acted fairly towards all parties. After hearing the whole case impartially, she did actually dismiss Bishop Lloyd from the office of Almoner; but she rendered his fall as little painful to him as possible, by declining to name a successor to the post."

The story about Father Conway, the Archbishop of Tuam and his suffragans, in regard to the election in Mayo, has been used to a large extent by Mr. Pope in his letters to the Protestants. He has most scandalously falsified that story as well as the Newfoundland affair. We shall briefly recite the facts. There were three candidates at the Mayo election in 1857: Col. Ousely Higgins, Capt. Palmer and Mr. G. H. Moore. The two first (Higgins and Palmer) were Catholics and extensive landholders—the latter (Moore) was a Protestant of high position and influence, and universally respected. The struggle chiefly lay between Higgins and Moore. Both were in Parliament before, but Higgins turned renegade to his principles and disgusted his party. The Catholic clergy, true to their principles, preferred an upright and consistent Protestant to a traitorous Roman Catholic, and gave their support to Mr. Moore. On the Sunday previous to the election, the Catholic candidates prevented a large number of the electors from going to mass at Ballinrobe chapel where the Rev. Mr. Conway officiated, it being thought, perhaps, that he would influence them in favour of Moore. The absence of those electors was noticed by the clergyman, and commented upon in strong terms; but the priest did not pronounce a curse upon those who should vote for Col. Higgins, which Mr. Pope asserts he did do. The priest merely said: "A great sin has been put upon those who have been kept from chapel on this Sabbath day, and I pray God that he may not blast with his malediction those who have been the authors and accessories of that sin."

Father Conway was tried before a Special jury in Dublin—far away from his own County and friends—on an ex officio information, charged with intimidating the electors of Mayo. The Attorney General, who conducted the case for the Crown, said that the prosecution was commenced at the instance of the House of Commons, who had set aside the election. The principal evidence against the priest, we regret to say, was given by Roman Catholics—friends of Col. Higgins—but the evidence brought to rebut the charge was so strong and conclusive, that the Crown case was broken down, and the jury—every man a stranger to the priest, most of them Protestants, and believed to be politically hostile to him—refused to convict the traverser, who was honoured with an ovation in Dublin at the close of the trial. We quote the evidence given at this trial for the defence, to show how infamously Father Conway has been misrepresented by Mr. Pope and others:—

Fourth Day—Feb. 19, 1858.

On Friday witnesses were examined for the defence. Nicholas Walsh was the first witness examined. He said, Father Conway had repeatedly warned the people not to commit any breach of the peace. What he said from the altar was—that he hoped the curse of God would not fall on them for detaining the people from mass; on my oath, said the witness, he did not say that the curse of God would fall on every man who voted for Colonel Higgins; from the beginning to the end of his discourse a curse of that kind was never used.

James Fleming examined—I did not hear Father Conway say Higgins had sold his country, body and soul; he did not say the curse of God would follow every man who voted for Higgins; he said he hoped the curse of God would not fall upon those who kept the people from mass; he told the people they would violate the law by throwing stones or fighting, but they were at full liberty to show their disapprobation by shouting, they were not to throw stones or beat; that they would violate the law by doing so.

Mr. Geoffrey Martin distinctly heard Father Conway say he hoped the curse of God would not come down on those Catholic landlords or people, or on their families, or something to that effect, for treating the people in that way; did not hear Father Conway say—"But, believe me, the curse of God will follow every man who gives his support to Colonel Higgins."

Dr. Hastings Twiss was in the Main Street of Ballinrobe on Palm Sunday; saw no act of violence on the part of the Rev. Mr. Conway.

James Stannars heard Father Conway advising the people to be peaceable and orderly.

Lieut John Grayburn examined by Mr. O'Hagan, Q. C. I am an officer in Her Majesty's service in the Royals; I was on duty in Ballinrobe on the Sunday; I saw the Rev. Mr. Conway in the lane; I think Mr. Arabin, R. M. was there; Mr. Conway came up and said some one had pointed a pistol at him, and Mr. Arabin took the pistol. Mr. Conway was talking about this for some time; I was keeping the mob from coming down from the main streets; Mr. Conway remained there while I was there, and he accompanied me part of the way when I left for the barrack; I saw nothing improper in his conduct.

James Cunningham examined—I was at twelve o'clock mass on last Palm Sunday; Mr. Conway officiated; I recollect after Communion his addressing the Congregation: he had in his hand the Bishop's pastoral; he spoke about the pastoral and the election; as well as I recollect he took off his robes, and laid them on the altar; I had the best opportunity of hearing Mr. Conway, I was not three yards off; he said he hoped the curse of God would not come down or fall upon the Catholic landlords who had kept the people from coming to mass on that day; that it was a mortal sin for a Catholic not hear mass without great cause; he did not say Higgins was a consummate scoundrel; he said he betrayed the people; he did not say the curse of God would fall on those who voted for Higgins; he advised the people to be quiet and peaceable, and not to put themselves in the power of the police or people, or of those who commanded them, (the witness here gave in Irish what was said by Father Conway.)

We shall make only one more observation on this subject. The part which Father Conway took in the Mayo election was proved before a judicial tribunal to be in favour of peace, order, and a due observance of the laws. That his influence was directed to the return of a Protestant *against* a Roman Catholic, is also a fact that has been proved before the same tribunal. And now let us ask, if clergymen will use their influence on behalf of persons of an opposite faith, how can they ever gain an ascendancy for their own creed; and, finally, what has the story of Father Conway and the Mayo election to do with the relative position of Protestants and Catholics in Prince Edward Island?

There are a few other statements in Mr. Pope's second and third letters which we have not space at present to notice.

THE LAND COMMISSION AND ITS WONDERFUL RESULTS.—SUCCESS OF THE SPY SYSTEM.

It is generally reported about Charlottetown that the award of the Land Commissioners has been communicated to the Government; and the principal points in it are—that the tenants should be at liberty to purchase their holdings at the rate of seventy-five pounds for every hundred acres—twenty-five pounds to be paid down by the tenant on the transfer of his hundred acres, and the balance to be paid in instalments bearing interest,—that in order to meet the balance, and pay off at once the claims of the proprietors, a loan should be raised under the guarantee of the British Government, chargeable on the revenue of this Island. We have heard nothing about a remission of back rents;—and as regards an enquiry into the titles of landholders, that question is NOT to be disturbed—the Fishery Reserves are NOT to be given up—the arrears of Quit Rents are NOT to be paid,—and the usurpation the Loyalist lands is NOT to be checked or disallowed. This is the substance of the report. If it be true, the tenantry are placed in a worse position than they were before the Commission was appointed. If it be not true, let the Government make known the award at once, and remove all doubt and uncertainty.

The ominous silence of the Government papers regarding the award shows clearly enough that it is not favourable to the tenantry. If it were otherwise, the *Islander* and the *Monitor* would have made some splutter about it, in the hope of keeping up the delusion about the Commission. This is partly the result of having a Proprietary Government to SETTLE the Land Question, and partly the result of Mr. Whitman's success as a Spy amongst the tenantry.

If the Government should pass a Bill to confirm this most extraordinary award, it will be amusing to see them eating the leek, and changing their views about an Imperial Loan. If they don't confirm it, they will show themselves to be the veriest political tricksters that ever betrayed the hopes and expectations of a free people. In any case, they will be "embowelled" on the horns of a dilemma. Only think of fifteen shillings an acre for land, when a tenant may purchase his farm on better terms by private treaty with his landlord, and when the settlers on the Worrell, Lot 11, Lot 54, and Selkirk estates could purchase their farms at less than half that price!!

Who, now, can hesitate to believe that the great Land Commission was a humbug, a delusion, and a snare?

A CRUMB OF COMFORT FOR THE ORANGEMEN.

The last No. of the *Monitor* reprints, with its usual taste for stale news, the address from the Orangemen of Canada to the Queen, which their Grand Master carried to England last year, after the visit of the Prince of Wales. We cannot say whether it has been seen or read by many of our readers, but those who have not perused it have certainly missed no entertainment or instruction. The address assures Her Majesty that the Orangemen of Canada are not the disloyal vagabonds they have been represented, but "one hundred thousand men, drawn from all classes, and of various national origin," and very zealous in their attachment to the Queen's throne and person. They cannot understand, they say, the Imperial policy which induced the Prince and his Mentor to frustrate the Orange demonstration in August last, and that they are much "aggrieved" at the "course pursued towards them by the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies." It is very surprising that the Duke did not enter into a long explanation of the Imperial policy touching Orange demonstrations; and it shows an unpardonable callousness on the part of the Queen and the Duke of Newcastle that on the presentation of the address, they offered no sympathy to the Orangemen in their grief.

The Canadian Orangemen say "there is no law in British America against our organization." That may be true. We know of no law on this side of the Atlantic against any secret Society; but we are well aware that there is a strong public opinion against Orange Societies—that only in Upper Canada they have the boldness to avow themselves,—in Prince Edward Island, encouraged by the present Government, they are only just beginning to come out, although we believe they have been working in the dark for several years; but we know that in the United Kingdom there is a very stringent law against secret Societies, which was called for by the alarming spread of Orangeism in Ireland, and the disturbances it created. We know, moreover, that by one of the articles of the Army Regulations, the men and officers in Her Majesty's service are strictly prohibited from joining an Orange Lodge or countenancing an Orange association. Now, it could not be expected that the Prince of Wales would countenance a secret Society, by riding under its arches, against which Society a law of the United Kingdom was plainly directed, and which, as an officer of the Army, he could not do, without violating the Queen's Instructions.

The Orangemen of Canada further say:—"That there was no desire on our part to claim a public recognition from His Royal Highness, or his advisers, was evinced by our willingness to withhold our addresses of welcome when we were informed that their reception might prove embarrassing." Here is an admission from themselves that the organization of the Orangemen of Canada was distasteful to the Prince—they would not present their addresses of welcome, because they knew his Royal Highness did not wish to recognise them; but still—unwilling to take a civil hint from the Prince and the Duke of Newcastle—the Orangemen wanted to display their yellow rags, sport their bits of yellow ribbon, and flaunt their dirty banners in the face of the Prince of Wales.

That the Queen approved of the conduct of the Duke of Newcastle in advising the Prince not to land where any Orange display was made, is abundantly proved by the fact that there was no response to the address of the Canadian Orangemen. It may be said that they did not pray for any thing on their own account. But the object of the address evidently was, that there should be an enquiry into their conduct—that Her Majesty might be graciously pleased to compliment the Orangemen on their loyalty, and pass over or extenuate their rude conduct towards the Prince. Her Majesty, however, wisely observed a prudent silence about the whole affair. She could not courteously decline receiving the address through the agency of her Minister, who took it back from her royal hands, and shot it into the rubbish heap. But there is not a word of acknowledgement of the "loyalty" of the Orangemen—no sympathy expressed for the manner in which they were "aggrieved" by the Duke of Newcastle—in short, no recognition at all of the Orange Body from the Queen or her Ministers. When the Prince of Wales was in Canada, His Royal Highness believed that such a thing as an Orange Society existed there, but he loathed it; when the Grand Master crossed the Atlantic with his address to the Queen, and scraped and bowed his way into the Colonial Office, the Queen gained the same information in an official manner; but the "Grand Master" got no encouragement from Her Majesty, and not a line from the Colonial Minister, as a tangible proof that the address was received.

The Orangemen's grievance was that the Duke of Newcastle treated them with disrespect. Now, if the Duke had exceeded the bounds of his duty, and made a good case for the Orangemen, the subject would have received favorable consideration from the Government, and, perhaps, have been discussed in Parliament. But the Government and Parliament treated the whole thing with contemptuous silence—thus showing that the Colonial Minister acted perfectly right in rebuking the Orangemen of Canada in the way he did; and that their hollow cry about "loyalty" was no atonement for their infamous conduct in insulting the Prince of Wales.

We have the *Monitor*, under its leader headed "Mr. Pope and the Examiner," putting fresh brands to the Protestant question by way of trying to make a little more crackling of thorns under the Orange pot, that must be kept boiling till the hoped-for Pentecost of a general election gives conversion to the tottering multitude of electors, and strength to the feeble knees of the funking Tories. The gasconade of the *Monitor* on Wednesday was note-worthy only as shewing the consistency of that paper—a consistency that proves "the spirit of that sheet," unacquainted with Samaritan benevolence, undirected by the influences of good will, and ignorant of Protestantism, not "as parties now stand," but as they ought to stand. In what a Bombastes Furioso style "the vast majority of the Protestants of this Island" is noised out? It is, friend *Monitor*, only one Protestant vote in every (say) seven hundred acres throughout the whole Island. Is it that which makes your "vast majority?" Be sure and tell your friends what big Protestants those ONES must have appeared to your editorial imagination. Vast majority, indeed! It is only two thousand spread over a million and a quarter of acres of settlements. You had better make the most of them while you have them, lest there is taken away from you even that which seemeth to be yours. If the Protestants who assume the "chief places of Government" agree with the *Monitor* of the Tory school, then they are "VAST;" if with the *Examiner* of the Liberal school "insignificant," such a monitor ought to do penance according to established Church Protestant usage, clothed in his own *sheets*, and standing on his own *form*. Friend Monitor, your "clerical" pen challenges the *Examiner* to get up a *tu quoque* battle about Protestant priests interfering with politics, but you have come to the wrong office for this information: you had better apply to your Rev. Elidor, or other Orange harmonist. But if you want a challenge, we will give you one. In your last but one number of the *Monitor* you described a sable Venus taking liberties with a visitor's person, "with an innocence that was refreshing," and on the same page heralded an Orange sermon. Now, we challenge you to prove that the filthy description of that naked interview was not purposely juxtaposed to that Christian sermon. The monitor of a class ought to be the most moral boy of the whole lot, but unhappily what ought to be is too often but the *ignis fatuus* of what is.

The *Monitor* continues loud:—"The Romish Priest pronounces his curse, so greatly dreaded by the ignorant. * * Should he (the Protestant minister) attempt it, it would fail, and moreover he would act against the very genius of Protestantism." Let the *Monitor* attend Priest Fitzgerald's Protestant service on the first day of Lent, and pay attention, after the Litany is ended, and he will hear a little bit of commination quite "refreshing" to his Protestant memory, and perhaps discover a Protestant ministerial punishment in this world BY PENANCE, "that their souls might be saved in the day of the Lord." If Protestant ministers confine themselves to only blessing their party at the hustings, it is only because they would dread the retributive justice of their own people, if they unrubrically cursed.

The Monitor says, still rather loud: "The Romish Priest does not scruple, in certain cases, to use the horsewhip. Where shall we find a parallel for this?" The answer is, in every hunting parish in England.

The *Monitor* continues: "Spiritual weapons are more formidable than material ones," and this accounts for the letters in the *Islander*: an effort to be uppermost cannot be sustained without a few caustic poultices upon the sore places of old religious dissimilerities, and Pope's very spiritual weapons are therefore sharpened by the Monitor to do deeper work among the friends of real progression. The alteration of paste to the "Living God," which the Monitor calls, in the vexation of his righteous soul, "monstrous blasphemy" in Latin, is also done or attempted to be done by some Protestants in English. There is no occasion to go back to pagan worship for a parallel to this: it is found with the Protestant party known as "High Church." There is not a Minister of any sect that does not absolve on confession—the difference only lies in the form of absolution. The Monitor cannot deny that any properly constituted Apostle of Christ can, on behalf of his Divine Master, forgive sins. What Christian evangelist will not pour the consolations of forgiven sin into a dying penitent's ear, confirming a hesitating belief? The Monitor puns—stand back Liberals. He speaks of Edward Whelan as in the pot-ential mood—that mood that implies possibility and liberty. There is many a true word said in jest. That is just Edward Whelan's mood, for every thing round him implies the possibility of sending some of the Monitor's expectations to the winds, or maintaining his coarse pun—TO POT.

A THOROUGH-BRED STALLION, imported by the Agricultural Society, arrived here in the *Gazelle* on Saturday morning. Every precaution was taken to ensure the safety of this horse on the passage out, and an experienced Stud Groom was engaged to attend him. He has consequently been landed in excellent condition.

We understand that the Island is indebted to the Earl of Zetland for the selection of this Stallion. The judgment and knowledge of horse-flesh possessed by his Lordship are well known; and we trust that the importation of this fine animal will raise still higher the character for good horses which this Colony already has. "Sambo" is three years old, by Gourkah out of Makeless by St. Martin, per dam Lady Eden by Partizan. He is a dark brown horse, almost black—about 16 hands high—with a powerful frame, and a fine gentle temper. He has already won the Tyro Stakes at Newcastle, last year, and another race at Catterick bridge in April, 1861. When a colt of a year old he received a slight injury on a hind fetlock. This happened, we understand, while travelling by railway. The part has been fired, and consequently is much scarred; but it seems in no way to interfere with the action of the horse, as the above two races were won by him since the accident occurred.—We believe that "Sambo" will shortly be sold by Auction, under the usual conditions. He is at present in His Excellency's stables, under the care of Mr. Andrew Little, the stud groom who accompanied him in the *Gazelle*.

MASONIC PIC NIC.—The brethren of the Mystic Tie held their annual Pic Nic at Warren Farm on Thursday last. The day was very fine, and the party was a very large one—being, we understand, nearly 400—including a large proportion of the beauty and fashion of Charlottetown. Dancing, quoit playing, leaping & nine pins, formed some of the amusements—while pleasant walks in the shady groves around Warren Farm were not neglected by some of the youthful pleasure-seekers. Creature comforts were provided in abundance—the heavy baskets sent by many fair ladies bearing ample evidence to their taste and liberality. Altogether the Pic Nic was a very successful affair, and its successor next year will be looked forward to with much pleasure.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, August 3d, 1861.

Provisions.		Poultry.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	4d @ 6d	Turkeys, each	5s @ 7s 6d
Do. by quarter	3d @ 4½d	Geese, each	none
Mutton	3½d @ 6d	Fowls, each	1s 3d @ 2s
Lamb per lb	4d @ 6d	Ducks, each	none
Pork, per lb.	none	Patridges, each	none
Do. (small)	6d @ 8d	**Fish.**	
Veal per lb.	2½d @ 4½d	Codfish, per qtl.	18s @ 20s
Butter (fresh)	10d @ 1s	Herrings, per bbl.	25s @ 30s
Cheese	3d @ 5d	Mackerel, per doz.	1s 6d @ 3s
Tallow	9d @ 11d	**Lumber.**	
Lard	10d	Boards, (hemlock)	3s 6d @ 4s
Ham	6d @ 8d	Do. (spruce)	4s @ 5s
Pearl Barley	1½d @ 1¾d	Do. (pine)	7s @ 9s
Flour, per barrel	42s 45s	Shingles, per M.	none
Flour per lb	2½d @ 2½d	**Sundries.**	
Oatmeal	1½d @ 2d	Timothy Seed per bush.	none
Eggs per dozen	6d @ 7d	Clover Seed per lb	none
Vegetables.		Wool per lb	1s 3d @ 1s 6d
Potatoes pr bush.	2s 6d @ 2s 10d	Hay per ton	60s @ 70s
New Potatoes per quart	3d	Straw per cwt.	1s 9d @ 2s
Carrots per bunch	2d	Homespun per yard	3s 6d @ 6s
Green Peas per qt	6d @ 7d	Apples per dozen	none
Grain.		Calfskins per lb	4d @ 7d
Wheat per bushel	none	Hides per lb	4d
Barley "	4s @ 4s 6d	Sheepskins pr lb	1s @ 1s 3d
Oats "	2s 3d @ 2s 6d		

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

FIRES.—A barn belonging to Admiral Bayfield, situated in the Common, a short distance from the City, was totally consumed by fire on the afternoon of Friday 26th, together with some two or three tons of hay which had been carted into it only a short time previous to the fire. The fire originated, we understand, from the ignition of a lucifer match with which a little boy, son of one of Admiral Bayfield's servant's was amusing himself.

The coach-house at Warblington, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, was totally consumed by fire, between five and six o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon. It is only a few months since the extensive and valuable stables, on the same premises, were burned down. In both cases, the origin of the fire is involved in mystery; but we strongly suspect that tobacco pipes, lucifer matches, &c., had they tongues, might reveal the real cause of these disasters.—*Mon.*

DROWNED from on board the ill-fated Brigt. *Union*, on the coast of New Zealand, in June, 1860, Mr. Alexander McGregor, aged 22 years, a native of Rosshire, Scotland. The deceased emigrated from this Island on board of the *Prince Edward*. He was highly esteemed in life, and now much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Died,

At Cornwall, on Monday last, Sela, wife of Mr. Zachariah Mayhew, in the 51st year of her age. Her end was peace.

At St. John's, N. F., on the 6th inst., after a short but painful illness, Mr. Richard Perchard, aged 57 years.

At Charlottetown, on the 19th ult., Henry Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Clement White, aged 8 years and 6 months.

Ship News.

Arrived—Barque *Gazelle*, R. Cameron Master, from Liverpool, with general cargo to W. W. Lord & Co. and others, and the following passengers:—Messrs. Dalgleish, Hopwood, Calder, Messrs. J. W. Daniels, Joseph Davies, Adam Ness, and three in the steerage.

Passengers.

From Shediac, on the 31st ult.—Rev. Mr. Murry, Miss Gillis, Miss McLoughlin, Miss Pippy, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Ross, Messrs. Patten, Hook, Foster, McFarlane, F. Hawkins, Brothers, McDonald, Simpson, Barclay, McBeath, Perkins, Dunn.

From Pictou, on the 2nd inst.—Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Ross, Mr. Hasson, Rev. Mr. Pratt, Miss Stewart, Miss Stewart, Miss Muney, Mrs Muney, Mrs. Wilson, & Family, Mrs. Lee, Messrs. J. Fraser, Sinclair, J. McDonald, A. McDonald, Ogden, Bell.

In the Brig *Prince Alfred* for London.—Daniel Davies, Esq., Mrs. Davies & daughter, Miss Margaret Cameron, Mr. Edward Robertson, of Newton, & daughter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale of Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at ELEVEN o'clock on TUESDAY, the 13th August next, on King Square,

A quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,

the Property of a gentleman about leaving the Island, consisting of Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Furniture in Mahogany and Walnut, splendid Damask Curtains, Rings, and Brussels Scotch Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Cooking and Franklin Stoves, Hair Mattresses, 1 Waggon, set Harness, Cart, &c.

For terms, &c, see Catalogues, to be had at the Office of WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, August 5, 1861.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE 1st Class, Regular Trader, Barque "GAZELLE," R. CAMERON, Master, will sail for the above port on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., and returning will sail

FOR CHARLOTTETOWN

on or about the 15th of SEPTEMBER. For Freight or Passage, having superior Cabin accommodations, please apply to Messrs. D. CANNON, SONS & Co., Liverpool, or at Charlottetown to W. W. LORD & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 5, 1861. 2in.

TEA PARTY.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT the TEA PARTY for the benefit of ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, MOUNT STEWART, advertised to take place upon the 12th of AUGUST, through unavoidable circumstances has to be changed to the 8th of AUGUST, when the Steamer *Ino* will leave Prince Street wharf at the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m., returning the same evening. Fares for the Steamer to be collected at the gate in the usual manner and usual rate, viz: 1s. each way for Adults; half price for Children. Tickets for the Tea, 1s 6d. each; Children half price—to be provided upon the ground.

Tea upon the table at 3 o'clock.

☞ Should the day prove unfavorable, the Tea will take place on the following day.

August 5, 1861.

BOAT FOUND.

FOUND adrift on the shore, at Lot 3, Miminigash, about the 4th of May last, a Keef Boat, about 13 feet keel, the owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

PATRICK O'BRIEN.

Miminigash, Lot 3, August 5, 1861, 3in.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on Messrs. J. W. BRADLEY & Co., will please forward the same, duly authenticated, to the Assignee on the premises; and all parties indebted to the late Firm are requested to settle their Accounts forthwith, to prevent legal collection.

Charlottetown, Aug. 5, 1861. 3w.

N. B.—The STOCK selling off at a considerable reduction in prices.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONGST the many articles comprised under the above head, and sold by the Subscriber, he recommends attention to the SUPERIOR QUALITY and low price of his CRUSHED and GROUND SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, &c. &c.

July 8. B. DAVIES, Queen Square.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Gentlemen Farmers will find at the CHEAPSIDE STORE

AN EXCELLENT assortment of SCYTHES, SNEATHS, Scythe Stones, Reaping Hooks, Spades, Shovels, Hay and Dung Forks, Rakes, Mounted Hames, &c. &c.

July 8. B. DAVIES.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

LADIES' and GENT'S, a variety of, at B. DAVIES', Queen Square.

July 8.

A Consignment

OF 5000 pieces of ROOM PAPER, in new styles, for sale by B. DAVIES.

July 8, 1861. 5i

Don't Forget,

IF YOU WANT

DRY GOODS or GROCERIES,

YOU can be supplied with the BEST, at most reasonable prices, at

TURNER'S,

Great George Street,

for he has now Open, and Selling Fast,

A FIRST RATE STOCK,

received from England by Isabel and Gazelle.

BRITISH DRY GOODS STORE,

May 20, 1861.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

BY THE MAYOR.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown, I do hereby give public Notice, that an Election of

MAYOR AND FIVE COUNCILLORS,

For the City of Charlottetown,

will be held on TUESDAY, 6th AUGUST next, at the several places following, that is to say:

In Ward No. 1—At the Store of **A. H. Yates, Esq., corner of Queen and Water Streets.**

In Ward No. 2—At the Fire Engine House, fronting on Great George Street.

In Ward No. 3—At the City Hall.

In Ward No. 4—At the Fire Engine House, fronting on King's Square.

In Ward No. 5—At the House of Mr. Edward Needham, fronting on Great George Street.

And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open till 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

"Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and north of Grafton Street. Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town."—*See* 18 *Vic. Cap.* 34, *intituled* "*An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown.*"

T. H. HAVILAND, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 10, 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.

120, Liberty-street.

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

Mustard! Mustard!

THOSE who want REAL MUSTARD, not imitation, as is generally sold, can buy the real Durham Mustard at the Cash Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER, in any quantity.

July 29, 1861.

GEORGETOWN PUBLIC TEA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th AUGUST, the Ladies of Trinity Church Congregation intend (D.V.) giving a Public TEA PARTY at the attractive grounds of WOODSIDE, the residence of Dr. Kaye, the proceeds to form a fund towards the renovation of their Parish Church.

This laudable undertaking should not fail in commending itself to all who would further a good object; and as the spot kindly granted for the occasion is one of the most highly cultivated and delightful in King's County, and the arrangements for the entertainment and gratification of visitors certain, it is therefore to be hoped that the tables will be abundantly furnished with guests from far and near.

The Georgetown Company of Rifle Volunteers are expected to give additional interest to the event by a Full Dress Military Drill and Parade.

TICKETS 1s 6d, children half price, to be had at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Knight, LeBroeq, and Aitken, and at the entrance to the Grounds.

July 22, 1861.

Flour, Molasses, Leather, &c.

Hourly expected, per Carrie M. Rich from Boston.

300 BARRELS Extra and Superfine FLOUR,
10 Puncheons bright heavy MOLASSES,
25 Barrels CORNMEAL,
50 Sides Sole LEATHER,
10 Boxes Carendish TOBACCO,
10 Chests TEA, 15 Boxes Candles,
6 Barrels Crushed SUGAR, 25 doz. Buckets,
25 doz. Brooms, 6 Boxes Clothes Pins,
6 Boxes Confectionary, 50 boxes Lozenges,
4 Casks Burning FLUID,
2 do. Kerosene OIL, 6 boxes Oranges,
2 do. Lemons, 4 kegs Baking Soda,
2 Casks Washing Soda, 3 Barrels Treacle,
6 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 25 Bags Table Salt,
Boxes Coffee, Pepper, Starch, Cream of Tarter, &c.

For Sale by P. W. HYNDMAN.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1861.

Nails! Nails!

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of COIL NAILS, which he is prepared to sell VERY LOW.

April 1, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,

10 PUNS. MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
12 Puns. Porto Rico do
30 chests Congou TEA, 6 casks Burning Fluid,
10 Bbls Washing Soda, 60 barrels Ship's Biscuit,
5 casks Boiled Oil, 10 Hhds SUGAR,
5 do Bright Varnish, 3 casks High Wines,
20 Bales Candlewick, 6 Hhds. GIN,
1 cask Scotch WHISKEY, 10 cases do.

July 8, 1861. ALEX. McKINNON.

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.

For Pic Nics or Sportsmen.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE, by which a cup of Coffee can be made in a few minutes; Pine Apple Syrup, Black Currant Vinegar, Gooseberry Syrup, Black Currant Syrup, a large lot Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, &c. &c. For sale by

July 8, 1861. M. W. SKINNER.

PAVILION HOTEL,

Great George Street.

(Opposite the Roman Catholic Cathedral.)

MISS STREET, having again taken possession of the above Establishment, has re-opened it as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, having furnished it in the best style; and she is now prepared to accommodate her friends and the public generally in a superior manner. The Building being a spacious one, well adapted and arranged for an Hotel, and being situated in the centre of the City, near to the principal public buildings, she trusts it will be found to be a desirable and pleasant location for a temporary or permanent residence.

Charlottetown, May 13, 1861. 3m.

A Splendid Assortment of

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

Ribbons Parasols and Parachutes,

BANDEAUX.

Poplin, Rep and Jupe Dresses.

All the New Styles in

HATS and BONNETS,

Cashmere and Tissue Shawls.

300 doz. Bonnet Wreaths & Borders,

500 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 9d upwards.

HABERDASHERY, and Small Wares in Great Variety, at

VAUX'S,

Glasgow House, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, June 3, 1861.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!

Important to Country Dealers

THE attention of Country Dealers, and the public generally, is called to a sample stock of CLOTHS from New Brunswick Manufactories, which for *price defy competition.*

April 1, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL.

REMOVAL.

DR. GAUVREAU has removed to the corner of POWNAL and SYDNEY STREETS, where he may be consulted at all hours. Entrance on Sydney Street.

Charlottetown July 1, 1861.