The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 26, 1860.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

We believe two public meetings have been held, under the auspices of the City Government, and at the request of some of our towns-people, to determine what proceedings should be taken to give a cordial and loyal reception to the Prince of Wales on his landing in this Island; but we have not been informed of any thing having been done at the meetings beyond appointing a Committee from the ranks of the citizens to co-operate with a Committee of the Executive Council to make arrangements for the royal visit. We are informed that, at the meetings, there was some disagreement between the City authorities and the Executive as to the responsibility which each incurred in making preparations for an important event like that in contemplation, which is not likely to be repeated during our life time. The Executive contended that the Corporation should bear the expense of erecting triumphal arches, decorating the city buildings, and repairing the public wharfs. It is certainly the duty of the Corporation to repair the wharfs, if they require repair, even should the Prince never deign to land upon any of them; but to build arches or other ornamental frippery, is a thing which the Corporation cannot do, having no superfluous cash in their treasury; and if they attempted to levy an extra tax on the citizens for the purpose, they could not collect it without very great loss of time and trouble, and pervert the very object they must have in view in giving a public reception to the Prince of Wales. That object is to cultivate kindly feelings amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects—to strengthen their loyal attachment to the throne, and increase their respect for the law and the constituted authorities; but if they are required to pay higher taxes than are now imposed—and they are high enough—for the support of a municipal power that never commanded an extraordinary share of public confidence, and is now less liked than ever—there will be so much discontent and bad feeling aroused, and so much disrespect for the authorities evinced, as to repress every generous impulse in the hearts of our citizens, and make them wish that the Prince had never left the print of his royal footstep on our shore.

The Government of the Colony should bear all the expense that may be incurred by the visit of his Royal Highness, with the exception, perhaps, of a small charge, to be borne by our fellow-colonists who may desire to participate in the pleasures of the banquet, which will no doubt be given on the occasion; and the tickets for admission to that banquet should be sold at such a price as to enable—not merely a few gentlemen and ladies about Charlottetown, in comfortable or affluent circumstances, to look at and be looked at by the Prince—but hundreds from all parts of the Island who have as good and wise heads on their shoulders, and as loyal and generous hearts in their sides, as any of those in Charlottetown who put on airs as they put on fine clothes, and which, like charity, cover a multitude of mental and social deformities. Now, we ask, where is this banquet to be given? There are no apartments in the Colonial Building sufficiently large for the purpose; but we have no doubt that a temporary edifice could be constructed at a small expense, adjoining the Colonial Building, that would be commodious enough to receive all who would be anxious to join in the festivities. This, however, should now be in course of erection; and all the other preparations for the Prince's visit should be in a forward state, as they are in the other provinces, and not left to be commenced within a few days of the time at which his Royal Highness may be expected to arrive here. It is stated that he will leave England on the 15th July, and allowing a fortnight for his outward voyage, very little more than a month can be expected to elapse before he will set foot upon our shores. Still nothing is done, nor is there any likelihood of much being done for the occasion by the Government, who are not merely expected to take the initiative in the matter, but have been instructed by the Legislature to do so, the House of Assembly liberally placing at the disposal of the Executive whatever amount of money would be required for the purpose. It is very proper for the Government to practise strict economy in expending the public money; but it will be much more to their credit, and to the credit of the country, if they should spend a thousand or fifteen hundred pounds—if that sum be necessary—than to spend a hundred or two in giving a reception to the young Prince worthy of his exalted station. *It is not that we should do honour to the individual* in compliment to his own merits, or because he is likely to be our king at some distant day; but we desire to honour him in token of the love we all bear his royal mother, and in vindication of our claim to participate in that loyal sentiment which for twenty-three years has been the strongest support of the British throne, and adds peculiar lustre to that diadem which was never more gracefully and worthily worn than it is by the royal lady whose eldest son we are about to receive.

U. S. CONSULAR FEES.

The Colonial Secretary, having been driven from his position as the paid advocate of the Government, has devoted his editorial labours for the benefit of the last *Islander* to the production of some disparaging remarks on the Consul of the United States resident at this port, for exacting a fee of two dollars and a half for every certificate granted by that officer on the exportation of our agricultural produce. The editor says, in one paragraph, he is "*informed*" such a charge is authorised "by the authorities in the United States," but in the next he seems to doubt the correctness of his information, for he remarks: "*If* the charge complained of be not authorised by the American Law, it will, of course cease to be made;" and he proceeds to show that a law was passed in the United States, in 1859, limiting the charge for certificates on the exportation of Colonial produce to 50 cents, and argues inferentially that the two dollars is an improper and illegal exaction by the Consul here.

We are not prepared at present to go into the merits of this case, but we may obsere that we understand from Mr. Catlin, the Consul referred to, that he makes no charge for certificates on our agricultural exports but that which the law of the United States authorises and requires him to make, as he is prepared to show any person who may be inclined to visit the Consular Office; and as to the charge for consular fees having, as the Secretary says, "a serious effect upon the trade of the Island," and tending to "embarrass the working of the Reciprocity Treaty," we are authorised to state that the whole charge for Consular fees in this Island, during the last year, did not exceed five hundred dollars, for every cent of which the Consul was obliged to account to his Government, while the exports for which those fees were charged amounted, in value to the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars—showing conclusively that our reciprocal trade with the United States *has not been materially embarrassed by the Consular fees.*

Though not prepared to enter into a controversy with the Colonial Secretary on the subject of U. S. Consular Fees, we may remark that he and every other intelligent gentleman in the community knows, or ought to know, Mr. Catlin well enough to believe that he would not damage the high character he has borne during his residence amongst us, by making charges not allowed by the laws of his country—a violation of which would not entail merely loss of character, but loss of office and means of support. If the Colonial Secretary was really anxious to obtain correct information respecting the Consular charges, we do not suppose there is any one in the community whom the Consul would more readily oblige than him; and we regret that he had not the forethought to apply to Mr. Catlin before he published those remarks in the *Islander*, which are calculated to compromise the official character of the Consul, and which—considering that they emanate from the pen of the principal officer of our Government here—cannot tend to keep alive and warm those friendly relations which all our people should be so desirous to foster with the citizens of the United States, who, without reference to social ties and almost daily intercourse, are our very best commercial customers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication signed "a Lot 3 Lad" is ingeniously written, and betrays considerable skill in the use of humourous satire; but contains too many personal reflections, which would be deemed unwarrantably severe and offensive, to justify its publication. The same remark is, in some measure, applicable to the communication respecting a visit of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to Cascumpeque. The Government papers are silent on the subject of such visit, and we therefore doubt its having been made. The personal allusions in our correspondent's letter are, however, inappropriate. We are satisfied that the Liberals and all others who disapprove of the conduct of the present Government can easily base their opposition to it on stronger grounds than by attacking the personal peculiarities of any of its members.

Two letters of "Aurora," in reference to the acts of the present Government, will receive attention at an early day.

"Salmagundi" is deferred for want of space.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamer *Hammonia* arrived at New York on the 17th inst., from Southampton. She brings dates from London to the 4th inst.

Advices from Sicily announce that the Neapolitan army had capitulated to Garibaldi. The articles, which were signed on board the English war steamer *Hannibal*, between General Lauza and Garibaldi and the revolutionary committee, stipulate that the Neapolitan army, 25,000 strong, should quit Palermo with all the honors of war, and embark with their material on board the Neapolitan squadron. The evacuation was to commence June 4th.

A terrible and desperate fight, in which many women participated, had occurred previously at the Strodo di Toledo, between Garibaldi and the Neapolitans, which resulted in the defeat of the latter, and the immediate commencement of the bombardment from the Neapolitan squdron.

The above news reached Paris June 2nd, and was fully confirmed by other despatches received the next day.

The *London Times* says Garibaldi is now master of the island.

It is asserted that Signor Carafa had demanded a guarantee for the territory of the Two Sicilies, and also the intervention of the maritime powers.

Piedmont, it is also asserted, protests against intervention.

Letters from Naples of the 28th state that a grand manifestation had taken place, with shouts of Garibaldi, Emanuel, Sicily.

The town of Agrigent had risen.

STILL LATER.

The steamer *Bohemian* arrived off Farther Point on the evening of June 17. She left Londonderry on the 7th inst.

The late gales on the English coast had produced fearful results. The weather had been very backward. On the 29th May snow fell in Liverpool and London.

The sailing of the *Great Eastern* has been delayed a short time.

In the House of Commons on the 4th, Mr. Gladstone stated that another vote of £500,000 would be needed on account of the Chinese war. This is in addition to £85,000 already granted.

The Reform Bill had been debated in committee. Its further discussion was postponed until the 7th inst.

On the 5th Lord Palmerston stated, in reply to Mr. Wyld, that the Admiralty intended to furnish ships for surveying the northern seas in connection with the project for laying down a telegraph cable between England and America by way of Ireland.

A company is said to be forming to run a line of steamers between England and India via the Cape. The vessels are to be 6000 tons register, and of power enough to perform the service within 45 days.

Advices from Naples of the 3rd inst., received via Genoa, state that the King has refused the conditions of the capitulations, and that hostilities would recommence at noon.

A despatch from Turin announces the renewal of the bombardment, and that Palermo was barricaded, and part of the royal troops were surrounded by insurgents.

A Neapolitan General is said to have gone over to the insurgents.

A later despatch, dated Palermo, evening of the 3rd, announces that the bombardment had not been renewed, and the armistice continued. Garibaldi was still master of the town, but the forts were occupied by the Neapolitan troops. The terms of the capitulation had not been carried out. Letters from the French squadron say that the armistice was to last until Tuesday, 5th. Garibaldi was forced to grant the armistice for want of amunition.m

SPAIN.

A manifest, signed Juan of Bourbon, addressed to the Spanish Cortez, had been published, laying claim to the throne of Spain in consequence of the abdication of his brother Charles on the 23d of April last. He disclaims any idea of gaining the crown by force.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Dates from Bombay of May 4th, Calcutta 8th, and Hong Kong April 25th, have been received. The season throughout India was very fine. The cholera was raging in India.

It was reported in Shanghae that the ultimatum had again been sent to the Chinese Emperor, unaccompanied by any demand for indemnity. It was anticipated that this would simply embolden the Chinese. It was understood, in any event, that no blockade would be enforced south of the Gulf of Pecheli.

The rebels near Canton were causing great injury to trade.

JAPAN.

Serious conflicts had taken place between the followers of the insurgent chief and those of the Regent. The foreigners were much alarmed, as the insurgent leader was bitterly opposed to concessions under the treaty.

Forty rooms have been engaged in the Rossin House, Toronto, for the use of the Prince's suite. His Royal Highness and the Governor General, with their immediate attendants, are to occupy Government House.

The Prince de Joinville, during his stay in Quebec, to be the guest of General F. W. Williams.

We regret to notice the death on Monday last, of Mr. W. Till, Junr., the proprietor of the *New Brunswicker*. The deceased was highly respected while living. A large family mourns his loss.

HILLSBOROUGH DISTRICT SCHOOL.

The midsummer examination of this School was held on Friday last. Among the visitors present were G. Beer, Esq., M. P. P., John Kenny, Esq., Head Master Central Academy, and several District Teachers from the country. The exercises consisted of Geography, Grammer, Arithmetic, Recitation, General Information, Reading, Spelling, &c. At the close of the examination which occupied about 2½ hours, Mr. Kenny briefly addressed the Scholars, and complimented them on their proficiency since the last annual examination, which he also attended. The teacher, Mr. Archibald McNeill, then read the names of the most proficient of the pupils in the different branches taught, and also those who excelled in exemplary conduct and punctual attendance.

This is the largest School conducted by one Teacher in this City; number on the Register for the quarter now ending 94. Average daily attendance 60. Present at the examination 50.—*Com.*

Married,

At St. John's Nfld., June 19th, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundlad, assisted by the Venerable Archbishop Lower, William James Ward, Notary Public, to Anna Maria Webster Ward, daughter of the late John Ward, Esq., of Plymouth, New Hampshire, U. S.

Died,

At Big Cape, Lot 42, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., of putrid sore throat, Peter Charles, youngest son of Mr. Martin Ryan, aged 2 years 10 days. *Only two days previous, his innocent prattle was heard echoing through that house which now seems desolate and forsaken. May his departure be but as a jewel lost on earth and now in heaven, to draw nearer the throne where he worships, the hearts of those earthly friends who mourn his absence.—Com.*

On the 25th inst., of inflamation of the lungs, in her 5th year, Jane, relict of the late Mr. Martin Dogherty of teis City. The funeral will take place on Wednesday next the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock p m.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

June 20—Schr. Elizabeth, Boudroit, Arichat; bal. 21—Mary Jane, Foster, Richibucto; salt. Marie Dolphine, Trembeay, Quebec; salt. 22—Pearl, Turnbull, Pictou; coal. 23—Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte; deals. 25—Amelia, Gerrior, Halifax; goods. Venus, Beaton, Pugwash; limestone. Mary, McMahan, Tracadie; Shingles William Nelson, Selliker, Bay Verte; deals. 26—Flora, Hughes, Tatamagouch; freestone. Ellen, Pentz, Pugwash; limestone.

CLEARED.

June 20—Schr. Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou; bal. Mount Vernon, Babin, Halifax: produce. 21—Glory, Hearn, Labrador; fishing stores. George Dundas, Young, Pugwash; bal. Sophia, Blanchard, Tracadie; bal. 23—Sarah, Allard, Magdaline Islands; bal. Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte; bal. Breese, McLeod, Pictou; bal. J. P. Meriam, Clark, Boston; produce. Mary Jane, Foster, Richibucto; bal. 25—Mary & Charles, Babin, Halifax; produce. William Nelson, Selliker, Bay Verte; bal. Romp, Walsh, Labrador; fishing stores. 26—Plough Boy, Robertson, Pictou; bal.

SHIP NEWS.

The Bark *Garland* Kelly, master, for Bristol, sailed from Port Hillon Thursday last—timber, deals, 17,000 bushels of oats, and some potatoes, by Hon James Yeo.

QUEBEC, May 22—Arrived Ship James Yeo, Scott, Cadiz; salt. 28th Bark Atlantic, Sergeant, Newport; railway iron. June 10—Ship Elizabeth Yeo, Scott, from Liverpool, with salt

May 30—Cleared, Ship Louisa, Howes. 31st—Bark Ocean Queen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Hooping Cough.—This harassing disease now very prevalent and largely swelling the bills of mortality, is sure to extend its dominion, for its contagiousness contaminates all children previously unaffected. Fortunately for humanity this alarming disorder is now fully placed under control by Holloway's Ointment, which allays the nervous irritability, and checks the disease. Children of all ages and constitutions are daily saved by rubbing this Ointment on the spine and chest; its virtues penetrate the skin, enter the blood, repress irritation, prevent inflammation, moderate the cough, whose paroxysms they ere long subdue. If old enough, the little patient should take Holloway's Pills to avert future pulmonary dangers. Both, used simultaneously, soon quell the severest coughing fits.

A PHYSICIAN IN NEW BEDFORD writes to a friend:—"Say to Joseph Burnett & Co., that I can te tify with pleasure to the virtues of their *Kalliston*, and also of their *Oriental Tooth Wash*. As a physician I can truly say that the *Kalliston* is the best antidote for Mosquito Bites that I ever tried, and I often advise its use. It is also a good lotion for the cure of some forms of *acne*, and other eruptions of the face: for slight burns and scalds, in which cases, according to my wife, it quickly relieves the pain. And in CHICKEN POX it relieves the irritation of the vesicles, and appears to prevent spitting. The *Tooth Wash* appears to be the best in use for spongy, bleeding gums."

Prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston; and sold in Charlottetown by M. W. Skinner, T. Desbrisay and W. R. Watson.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—The cures effected by this remedy are truly astonishing. The confirmed Dyspeptic regains his pristine vigor, the Asthmatic "breathes freer," Indigestion disappears. These *bitters* produce these wonders. Let all who suffer try them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

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

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

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

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

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

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAYING AND HARVESTING
Machines and Implements.

RECENTLY received from England and the United States, and for Sale at the Charlottetown

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE,

Manny's combined MOWER and REAPER, for one and two horses,
Griffin & Son's best SCYTHES, in variety,
Patridges best quality Steel HAY FORKS,
Horse and Hand HAY RAKES, (large assortment),
CRADLES for Grain, various sizes,
SCYTHE SNEATHS and STONES, in variety.

N. B.—Manny's two horse Machines have been in use in the Island during the last two Summers, and have given every satisfaction, proving themselves to be *the best combined Mowers and Reapers extant.* As the number of Machines on hand is limited, Farmers had better make early application to the Subscriber. Terms liberal.

W. W. IRVING.

Charlottetown, June 26, 1860. tf.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.

☞ A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

☞ A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the

Best and Cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.

Burnett's Kalliston,

As a Wash for the Complexion has no equal. It is distinguished for its cooling and soothing properties, and is admirably adapted to all unnatural conditions of the skin; removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Roughness of the skin, &c., curing Chapped Hands, and allaying the irritation caused by the bites of Mosquitoes, and other annoying Insects. Prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston. Price, 50c. per bottle. For sale everywhere.

June 26, 1860. 1y.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SUMMERSIDE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received until Saturday the 14th day of July next, for the framing, raising, laying the floor, and finishing the out-side of an Episcopal Church, at Summerside, to be completed by the 1st day of November next.

Security will be required for the proper performance of the contract.

A Plan and Specification of the building can be seen by applying to

DAVID ROGERS,
Sec'y. of Building Committee.

Summerside, June 26, 1860. 1sl. 2w.

PASTURAGE.

A Few COWS taken to pasture within one mile of the City, apply to

J. H. GATES.

Charlottetown, June 19, 1860.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Lands.

Townships Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 & 43.

SEVERAL good Tracts of LAND on the above Townships remaining unsold, the Commissioner, to render such Lands immediately available to intending purchasers and settlers, purposes opening Roads through various sections thereof.

The Commissioner will therefore attend for the disposal of Lands, and the opening of Roads, at such places and dates as hereunder mentioned.

On Monday, the 2nd day of July next, at 12 o'clock, a. m., at Maurice Kennefic's, Cardigan, Lot 38, from thence to the farm of Patrick O'Brien, Burns' Road, Lot 39, and will sell the opening of a Road from Burns' Road to the west side of Morell River.

On Tuesday, the 3rd, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at Widow Kennedy's, Lot 40, from thence to the Mill Road, (Webster's) to the farm of James Whelan, and will sell the opening of such Road south.

On Wednesday the 4th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., at or near Hayden's Mill, Cardigan Road, Lot 41, from thence to a projected settlement road, crossing the Upton Road, and will sell the opening of such Road north, towards McKay's Mill.

On Thursday, the 5th, at 8 o'clock, a. m., at John Sutherland's, Esq., Saint Peter's Bay, and from thence proceed to the opening of a new line of Road from the Portage towards the rear of shore farms on Lot 42.

On Friday, the 6th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., at Thomas Curtis', Bay Fortune Road, from thence to examine the several contracts incompleted last year, on the new road from Fortune Road (where the several contractors are required to attend), and to extend the same to Matthias McCormack's, Baltic Settlement Road, and at which time arrangements will be made for the following day.

The price per chain for the opening of Roads, as well as the price per acre for the Lands, and the conditions thereof, will be made known at the time of sale.

On the Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, and at the hours above named, the Commissioner will be prepared to receive payment of all amounts then due.

JOHN ALDOUS,
Commissioner of Public Lands.

Land Office, Charlottetown, June 26, 1860.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
General Post Office,
Charlottetown, June 14, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Act passed during the last Session of the Legislature, all letters and packets posted in any Post Office within this Island, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will, on and after the 20th JUNE instant, be liable to a Fine of Six-pence, if the postage thereon is not fully pre-paid.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

Accounts, Arbitrations, &c., &c.

COMPLICATED Accounts arranged, Arbitration Papers prepared, Insolvents' Papers organized for appearance and presentation before the Court, and all intricate or improperly kept accounts clearly and inteligibly stated. Fees proportionate to time and talent required.

Address Accountant, care of SWABEY & ROBERTS.
Great George Street, Charlottetown.

June 26, 1860. 1sl 1y.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Coughs, Colds, Coughs, Colds, Coughs, Colds,
Coughs, Colds, Coughs, Colds, Coughs, Colds,
Phthisic,
Phthisic,
Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,
Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Bronchiti,
Asthma,
Asthma,
Whooping Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough,
Whooping Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough,
Quinsy,
Quinsy,
Consumption, Consumption, Consumption,
Consumption, Consumption,
Consumption,

and all like diseases, find an unfailing antidote, a ready relief, and a sure and speedy cure, in that great and universally approved Remedy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

FRESH AND RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

"*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* in another column, and assure them they can find no better remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchial affections, or any disease of the throat or lungs.

"In August, 1858, an estimable friend of ours returned from a visit in the country much emaciated, and laboring under a severe cough, which had made such rapid inroads upon her constitution, that we felt something must be done at once, or she would become a victim of consumption. Having known the beneficial results which have occurred from the use of *Wistar's Balsam*, we made purchase of some for her, and we are happy to say, that before she had taken the contents of one bottle, her cough had entirely left her, and she is now in the enjoyment of excellent health."—*Olive Branch, June 25, 1859.*

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Letter from Elder H. L. Gilman, a Minister of the Gospel in Vermont.

GLOVER, Vt., June 20, 1859.

MESSRS. S. W. FOWLE & CO.:—

Gents,—I hereby certify that I have been troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs, and have applied to several physicians for help, and have tried almost every remedy of the numerous ones which have been recommended, without receiving any assistance, but had been growing weaker and weaker, until, hearing of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* about a year since, I commenced using it with immediate relief. It has not only restored my lungs to a sound state, but I am entirely relieved of the difficulty or disease of the heart. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best lung medicine before the public, and I most cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints.

H. L. GILMAN.

All who suffer with any disease of the Throat, Lungs, or Chest, can obtain like relief by using

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

PREPARED BY

S. W. FOWLE & CO.,

NO. 18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

SOLD BY

Druggists, Dealers, and Merchants, in every town and city in New England, and elsewhere.

Sold by WM. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island, T. Desbrisay, and M. W. Skinner, Charlottetown, and by dealers generally.

June 26, 1860.

ALMA.

FOR SALE, that valuable situation lately occupied by the subscriber, containing 100 acres of LAND, twenty acres of which are clear and mostly under hay, &c. There is a house 27 by 25 feet and stable 40 by 24 feet, situated on the Main Western Road, on Township No. 5, in Prince County, one-half an each side of said road; being one of the best stands for a House of Entertainment on the road, as the road from the West Shore to Cascumpec passes through the Farm, crossing the Western Road at the house. The house and stable were built particularly for the business. For further description of the premises apply to Mr. Benjamin McEwen, on the adjoining Farm. For terms of sale to the owner at Lot 16. The Farm is a leasehold.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Lot 16, June 19, 1860. 4w

THE SPRING STOCK
OF OVER
1200 PACKAGES,

Received per 'Gazelle,' 'Isabel,' and 'William Douse,

AT THE

British Dry Goods Store.

THE whole has been selected in the best English and Scotch Markets by one of the Firm, and will be sold *at most reasonable rates.*

The newest and most elegant styles in Mantles, Dresses, Shawls, Bonnets; Flowers, Ribbons, &c., superior White Cottons and Linnens.

Floor Cloths, Druggets, Damask, &c.,
and every description of Staple and Fancy Goods.

—ALSO—

IRON, Steel, Hardware, Glass, Paint, Varnish, excellent Congou, and a very splendid article of Souchong TEA, Coffee, Sugar, Sultana, Layer and Valentia Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Marmalade, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

May 29, 1860. tf J. H. TURNER & Co.

A Superior Article in Gents'
SILK AND FELT HATS,

—ALSO—

A Choice Assortment of LADIES' SUMMER BOOTS. On Sale at the BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

W. & A. BROWN.

June 5, 1860.

GLASGOW HOUSE.
1860. Spring Imports. 1860

Received per Ships 'Isabel' and 'Gazelle' from Great Britain,

A LARGE STOCK OF

British Manufactured Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS,

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

Selected in the best Markets in Europe by an experienced buyer, and now offered at very low prices for Cash.

C. C. VAUX, Queen-street.

May 29, 1860. 2m.

An Elegant Assortment
OF
SHAWLS & DRESSES,
AT
GLASGOW HOUSE,

SURPRISINGLY CHEAP!

June 19, 1860. 3w.

GLASGOW HOUSE!

JUST OPENED, per "CARRIE M. RICH," 6 Cases Women's, Misses,' Boys' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

Gents' Patent and Lace BOOTS.

The best assortment ever received, and will be sold low for Cash.

June 19, 1860. 3w.

'QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE'
IS NOW SUPPLIED WITH
An Excellent Assortment of
DRY GOODS,

SELECTED AT SOME OF THE FIRST HOUSES IN ENGLAND,

WM. HEARD.

☞ W. H. thankful for the large share of patronage he has so long enjoyed, intimates that in future the business will be conducted, so as to merit a still greater share of the support of *Cash customers.* June 12, 1860.

BEER & SON

HAVE RECEIVED THIS SPRING A

Larger and much Better Assortment
OF
NEW GOODS

than usual, to which they invite the attention of the Public.

May 29, 1860. 2m

NEW GOODS.
SPRING 1860.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Barque *Gazelle*, their SPRING IMPORTATION of

British Merchandize.

May 29, 1860. W. & A. BROWN

J. S. CARVELL,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
(Tremain's Buildings,)
HEAD OF QUEEN'S WHARF,
CHARLOTTETOWN, - - - P. E. ISLAND.

Highest CASH price paid for WOOL, GRAIN, &c.

June 5 1860. 3m.

Herring Seine.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber a HERRING SEINE, 75 fathoms long, 8 fathoms at Bunt, has been used but three times, and is as good as new. Will be sold at a low figure.

—ALSO—

250 Gunning Bags, very cheap,
150 Barrels family FLOUR,
15 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO.

WLLIAM DODD, Queen Square,

Charlottetown, June 12, 1860. (Isl. 4w.)

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

WHO will buy old fashioned FURNITURE when they can purchase for less money the very LATEST STYLES and BEST QUALITY at

DOUGLAS'S
FURNITURE ROOMS,

where he has the
LARGEST STOCK ON THE ISLAND

to select from, and at the very lowest prices. All persons about to furnish, will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to FURNISHING WINDOWS and FRAMING PICTURES.

All orders promptly attended to and thankfully received.

GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Kent-street, June 5, 1860. 6w

NEW ZEALAND.

FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND to all eligible persons, who emigrate at their own cost—for the purpose of settling in the Province of Auckland. Every information given upon application to

CHARLES BELL,
Emigrant Agent.

City, June 12, 1860. tf

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

COLES'S STEAM CARDING MACHINE is now in good working order. Wool will be received for carding on the usual reasonable terms.

Charlottetown, June 12, 1860.

To Painters.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, PUTTY, &c., which will be sold at the *lowest* prices.

June 12, 1860. 4w. CHARLES DEMPSEY.