

money, to which they have not the shadow of a claim. We cannot suppose that the people will countenance the nefarious design, by returning the supporters and nominees of Proprietors to the House of Assembly.

We need scarcely remind our readers that the Fishery Reserves Bill was stoutly opposed in the House of Assembly by all the Tory and Proprietary party there. But not satisfied with their opposition in that quarter, they have got up a petition to the Queen—in support of which they will use all their usual back-stair influence—praying Her Majesty not to sanction the Bill.

A friend, writing to us from Lot 7, informs us, that an attempt was recently made by the agent of Mr. Bruce Stewart—one of the most exacting of the Proprietary party—to get up a public meeting in that quarter, ostensibly for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing election, but, as the sequel showed, really with the view of getting a petition signed against the Fishery Reserves Bill. The petition was presented to the meeting, but only one person besides the agent of the proprietor would consent to attach his name to it; and the Government was warmly praised for passing the Bill. We did not hear whether the business of nominating candidates was proceeded with, but we have no doubt the friends of the proprietors found they had not the right sort of people to deal with in going on with that important matter.

OMINOUS!—FOR THE OBSTRUCTIVES.

It is well understood that the Hon. Mr. Montgomery declines to contest Princetown and Royalty; the Hon. Mr. Haviland is not at all spoken of in connection with this section of Prince County; and the election of Messrs. Sinclair and Ramsay—two staunch and talented Liberals—is regarded as beyond doubt.

It is also reported that Mr. Yeo will not venture into the St. Eleanor's district, after declaring his determination to contest it, and leave the Port Bill district to his son. Deeming prudence to be the better part of valour, he will return to his own barn-yard, where he can crow right lustily; and we are glad to hear that Mr. John Andrew McDonald, our young and popular townsman, stands high in public estimation in the third district of Prince County, and will not only be brought forward as a candidate, but will be elected in spite of any opposition. Mr. McDonald's well known attachment to the Liberal party entitles him to their support, and he certainly will receive it.

FATE OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN NOVA SCOTIA.

During the several years that Mr. Johnston, the present Attorney General of Nova Scotia, occupied the post of leader in opposition to the administration of Mr. Young, he made it a practice of annually pressing two measures on the notice of the House of Assembly in that province, namely, the Maine Liquor Law and an Elective Legislative Council Bill—not because he supposed the majority would be silly enough to pass either of them, but because they were found to possess good materials for bunkum, and enlisted the sympathies of a large class who were opposed to the Liberal Government. In this Island the same game was played almost simultaneously, with, of course, the like success, by those who professed to be Mr. Johnston's admirers, and held the same political views. Now, when the Tory Attorney General of the sister Province has an obedient majority at his back, and is able to carry any measure through either branch of the Legislature, he pretends to be as favorable as ever to the Legislative Council Bill, but not very unreluctantly withdraws the measure from the House of Assembly when he finds a few of his own supporters opposed to it. But as to the Maine Liquor Law, the great Blue Nose disciple of Neal Dow informs us that experience has taught him the necessity of giving his most decided opposition to that measure. For the instruction and entertainment of the few in this Island who still cling to the delusion of abolishing the use of intoxicating liquors by Act of Parliament, we give below the speech of Mr. Johnston, as we find it reported in the Halifax papers, delivered on the occasion of the second reading of the Bill to prohibit the use, importation or manufacture of spirituous liquors:—

"Hon. Atty. General said:—My opinions on this question are so well known and have been so often repeated that I do not feel it necessary to reiterate them here. I supported the bill as long as I thought there was any chance of making it a measure of real and practical utility. I have learned from experience, however, that it is impracticable. Often when pressing its adoption have I met with the argument—that it could not be carried—that it would prove a dead letter, and therefore be detrimental and injurious. My answer has always been—"the only hope of making it beneficial lies in vigor, fidelity and single heartedness of its friends." I have satisfied myself that the harmonious concert—the undeviating determination without which the bill itself would be worse than useless, does not exist; and the moment I came to that conclusion I felt that my best course was to abandon all hope of carrying it into effect. The organization of the Sons of Temperance have themselves seen and felt the truth of this. I need hardly say that I make these observations actuated solely by the reasons I have given; and that my sentiments respecting the great importance of checking, and if possible extirpating the vice of intemperance, have suffered no diminution,—but I see no hope of making the measure effective, and I am therefore compelled to oppose it."

The reply of the ex-Attorney General (Mr. Young) is brief and pithy:—

"Hon. Mr. Young could not but remark the languid and unpathetic character of the debate, as contrasted with the animated and high toned discussions on the subject of Temperance in former years. Forsaken by its friends—forgotten and neglected, he could not but conclude that this bill has been consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets. The adjoining province had taken a leap in the dark, and suffered for their temerity—and now this province could appreciate the value of those exertions which he and his friends had used to prevent the passage of a bill, which, to say the least of it, would have proved ineffectual if not absolutely injurious. To the Maine Liquor Law bill he would say Vale, vale, Farewell, farewell."

We need scarcely add that the Bill was lost.

The Editor of the Examiner presents his respects to one of the Editors of the Protector, the Reverend George Sutherland, and congratulates him on having made his appearance as a correspondent in the last issue of that respectable periodical.

The Editor of the Examiner has been by his reverend confere requested to enumerate all the slanders that gentleman may have uttered and written against Mr. Kenny. He begs to be excused from accepting the kind overture. Having from time to time, as he received the respective copies of the pious sheet, appropriated them to various uses, as occasion might require, he has but the last No. in his possession, and consequently cannot comply with his reverend friend's request. But even if he had an opportunity of referring to the back numbers, he has too many pre-occupations to allow him to undertake the

labour, so kindly sought to be devolved upon him, but so uncongenial to his nature, of tracking all the deviations from the truth, of which his confere's journal has been the medium. He will be quite satisfied if the Reverend George himself will make out a list of, say, one half the slanders, and the Editor of the Examiner will not be hard on the Protector's editor for the balance.

Meanwhile, Reverend George is informed that the threat, that he will hold his lay brother guilty of "wiffully disseminating false and libellous accusations," must e'en go for what it may be worth; and that he is quite at liberty to hold him guilty (without trial, eh! George!) of what he pleases, except of "envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness." The Editor of the Examiner will leave to his brethren of the Protector the undisputed possession of the field wherein those moral feelings are so sedulously cultivated.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE PROTECTOR AND ONE OF ITS EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. G. T. HAZARD having anticipated our publication of his letter, the receipt of which we acknowledged last week, by embellishing the columns of Wednesday's Protector with that brilliant production—we feel that we are relieved from any obligation which we might be supposed to incur, of now occupying our space with the letter referred to. We have no taste for rehashing the correspondence given to other journals, except when the writers choose to pay for their lucubrations as advertisements, or when, in extraordinary cases, they refer to great public questions. Mr. Hazard's letter does not appear to us to be of such importance as to entitle it to publication in two papers.

Want of space precluded our noticing the letter which appeared in the last Protector from the pen of the Hon. Colonel Gray, in reference to our commentary touching the nature and extent of the "support" which that gallant officer vouchsafes to that eminently Christian journal. However, it shall be our pious duty to show, next week, that the knack of equivocating and blinking the truth, being practised, and, of course, held in favour by so distinguished a member of the Editorial Committee as Colonel Gray, is entitled to encouragement, when its practice is attempted by the publisher of the Sanctified Sheet. Meanwhile, perhaps it would be as well for Mr. G. T. Hazard to consult his late partner, Mr. George Owen, and ascertain from him what part he had in communicating the information regarding the editorship of the Protector, which our correspondent, "Anti-Humbag," has so cruelly blabbed.

As Mr. Coker's name has been used in connection with this subject, it is due to that gentleman to state, that he neither authorised the publication of his name by "Anti Humbag," nor knew that it would appear until he saw it in print.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail Packet, Schr. — arrived from Picton this morning (Monday), being her first trip for the season, and brought over the English Mail, with the usual Colonial and Foreign Mails.

We have not space to give lengthy extracts from our files, but the news, beyond what relates to India, is unimportant. From the account, given below, of the operations of the British Army in Oude, it will be seen that the mutineers have been driven from their stronghold in Lucknow, and that the most dangerous brands of the rebellion are at length thoroughly trodden under foot.

GLORIOUS VICTORY AT LUCKNOW.

MALTA, APRIL 7, 2 P.M.—By the Candia, which arrived at Suez on the 29th ult., we have advices from Bombay of March 18; Calcutta, 8; Hong Kong, 27. The latest news from Lucknow is to the morning of the 15th of March. Nearly all the city was then in our possession, but few rebels remaining in it. General Outram having turned the enemy's line of works on the canal, the Martimere was stormed by Sir Edward Lugard, and the line of works seized on the 9th. The Bank-house was also occupied. On the 11th Jung Bahadur moved into line, and the 93d Regt., supported by the 42d, stormed the Begum's Palace. Our loss was less than 100 killed and wounded, the loss of the enemy being 500. At the same time, Outram, on the north of the Goomtee, seized on the stone bridge, and cut up 500 of the enemy. On the same day our guns moved, and the buildings in advance of the Begum's Palace were occupied. On the 14th the Imambarrah was stormed, the Ghoorkas assisting. The Kaiserbagh was then entered, and after a fight all day solidly occupied. 24 guns were taken. General Outram then crossed the iron bridge and opened fire on the flying enemy. Our loss was not known at Bombay, but it is supposed to be small. The enemy rushed by the artillery on the 16th, flying from the city in great numbers. Two columns of cavalry and artillery, under Brigadiers Campbell and Hope Grant, were sent out after them.

Mann Singh had come into Jung Bahadur's camp. He had previously sent in Miss Orr.

Sir Hugh Rose, with the Second Brigade of the Central India Field Force, was moving on Jhansi. The rebellious district of Shafgard had been annexed to the British territory by Sir Robert Hamilton. The First Brigade is besieging Thandere.

General Whitlock reached Saugor on the 7th of March in advance of his column, which had halted at Duhmo.

CONFLICT WITH THE ARABS AT ADEN.—The Sultan of Adh- hiee, a town twenty miles from Aden, having stopped and prevented supplies from entering the fort, the brigadier commanding the Aden garrison went out on the morning of the 18th March with a force of 600 men and two guns, and after a skirmish with the Arabs, succeeded in bringing them to terms. The Arabs are said to have lost between twenty and thirty men, without a casualty on our side. When the Candia left Aden all was quiet, and the natives had again been received within the walls.

ATTEMPT OF THE CHINESE TO RECAPTURE CANTON.—Braves were mustering in large numbers round Canton, determined on an attempt to retake the city. The representatives of the Allied Powers were preparing for their departure northwards, but it is said that all thought of visiting Peking this year is given up. The inflexible, with Yeh as a prisoner, arrived at Singapore on the 1st of March.

EXCLUSION OF OFFICIALS FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

The following, which we extract from the New York *Albion*—a journal which has always maintained a highly Conservative tone on Colonial politics—we commend to the careful perusal of our Island Tories in general, and their scribble of the *Islander* in particular. These worthies have long been yelling for the exclusion of office-holders from the House of Assembly. This doctrine is purely and unqualifiedly opposed to the spirit of British institutions; and the United States presents the only instance in which it is adopted. We have ever denounced the absurdity; and the originators and promoters of this stupid agitation—at least those of them who are qualified to form an opinion on such

a subject—well know that the adoption of the principle for which they affect so much zeal, would lead to the subversion of popular control over the officers of Government, and render them perfectly independent of their fellow colonists. The people of this Island, in common with the other Colonists of British North America, have experienced the pleasing truth, that the nearer their political institutions approximate to those which have made the mother country, the very ark of freedom, the more prosperous, loyal and contented do they become. Under Responsible Government an adverse vote of the people's representatives can scatter the officials as chaff before the wind; but let this hybrid rule be adopted, and they may laugh at the expression of popular censure which would not then have power to stop or check patent and notorious corruption, incompetence, or malversation in office. We hope that the sensible observations of so experienced and accurate an observer as the Editor of the *Albion* may sink deep into the hearts and minds of the Unholies, and cause them to repent and turn from the evil of their ways. As to the Editor of the *Islander*—well—no matter:—

"WHAT IS THE DEFEAT OF AN ADMINISTRATION?—What this means at Westminster is pretty well understood; but we seek in vain to comprehend it, when the scene is transferred to Washington. Two or three times, within an exceedingly brief period, we have seen that sort of fact occurring there, which elsewhere prefigures change and trouble. All we can perceive at Washington, when an Administration is in a minority, is a comfortable lull from an otherwise never-ending storm. For the satisfaction, however, of our readers lying North and East of us, whose representative institutions are differently worked, we are bound to reveal to them one explanation that has been vouchsafed to us. The President is of course unaffected, during the remainder of his term. The Cabinet, it is said, need not be remodelled, simply because its measures are balked. The real change—the real result—the real blessing, that follows all this Congressional debating is this: the chances of the next Presidential election are materially changed by it! Happily for us, our duties do not call upon us to watch or study the American Republican system; for we must own that the more casual glances we bestow upon it, the more incomprehensible it appears. The different way in which the popular will, as expressed by Parliament, is made to tell at Westminster, may be studied profitably by those who have leisure for theorising or drawing deductions."

PUBLIC MEETING AT ST. PETER'S ROAD.

A meeting was held on Monday last, at Robinson's school House, St. Peter's Road, under the auspices of the Political Alliance. The President, Mr. H. Haviland, and Mr. Bevan, Secretary, were present, accompanied by Frederick Brecken, John Longworth, John R. Bourke, John Ings, and George W. DeBlois, Esquires, and were met by the Alliance party from all parts of the District. Mr. Robert Robinson having been nominated chairman, was just about to take the chair, when Mr. Coles stepped in, to the great confusion of the Alliance party, who had met by special invitation. The chairman then read a notice, signed by three individuals, which he said was posted up, stating the purport of the meeting, and after a long silence James Robertson, Esq. said that as they had met for the purpose of nominating candidates for the expected election, and Mr. Coles being present, if any one had any questions to ask him, he had no doubt he would answer them. Mr. Coles replied he would, and that the greatest rogue had better throw the first stone. But he would beg to state that he had, only after four o'clock, received a note from a person in the neighbourhood, acquainting him of the meeting; and further, the person was of opinion that the Liberal party would not attend, as they understood that he had not been invited; and from the appearance of the meeting he believed he had not many supporters present. Mr. Alexander Robertson then proposed Mr. Coles as a candidate, when Mr. John Ferguson objected to Mr. Coles, as he was opposed to the Bible being introduced into the schools by law, and censured Mr. Robertson for proposing him, which led to angry words between those gentlemen; but when the storm was over, Mr. Coles rose and went into a lengthy explanation in reference to his views on that question, and said, as far as the Academy was concerned, the Act establishing that institution was passed about thirty years since, and if the Bible was excluded from it, he was not to blame; for he believed the forefathers of some of the gentlemen present, who were now so very loud in disclaiming that Act, were the persons who passed it. Mr. H. Haviland said, he was not answerable for his forefathers' actions, and endeavoured to show the necessity of now introducing the Bible into all the schools, since the Catholic Bishop's letter asserted that nothing but a godless system of education would suit the Catholic population; for the Board of Education may rescind their resolution tomorrow, as they only breathed the breath of the Government. Mr. Alex. Robertson said that that letter was written under the belief that the system which had provided for so many years was to be disturbed, and that it was withdrawn long since. Mr. John Longworth said he had come there to represent his brother Henry, who was prevented from attending on account of sickness in his family, and then entered into a lengthy argument in favor of leaving a law to allow the Bible to be read in the schools. Mr. Coles replied by asking, how it was that Mr. Longworth had been in the House of Assembly for years, and did not attempt to introduce such a bill? He had been Law Clerk to the House when the Tory party had the majority for a few months, and that party took credit for making the Free Education Act perfect, but did not legislate on the Bible. Now, however, to serve political purposes, the Bible must be the cry. Mr. Longworth said that the Catholic Bishop had not interfered at that time. Mr. Coles thought it was not right to make the Bishop's letter their stalking-horse, and he could not see what better regulation could be made to give satisfaction to all parties than the arrangement as it stands at present. In fact, the country people were well satisfied that this arrangement should not be disputed. Mr. Henry Longworth was then proposed as a candidate as also was Mr. James Bevan, which motion brought the latter gentleman to his legs, and he commenced his harangue by producing a list of charges against the government, similar to those produced by Messrs. Duncan and Beer at the Temperance Hall, at the meeting for the nomination of candidates for Charlottetown and Royalty, and wound up on the Bible question. Mr. Coles again rose and refuted all the list of charges, when Mr. Frederick Brecken came forward and made out a pretty fair argument for the Alliance, which was met by Mr. Coles again. Mr. John Archibald McDonald was then proposed, and in a short speech accepted the nomination. Several questions were put to Mr. Coles by James Robertson, Esq., in reference to a grant of money voted by the House of Assembly last session to pay the expenses of a lawsuit lost by the trustees of Dunstaffnage School, which were answered by Mr. Coles, and it being near 10 o'clock, the question on the different candidates was put, the Tories having a large majority of "Ayes." The Chairman said he did not know how to determine the question, when Mr. Coles said that the day of polling would be the best decision, and moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, after Mr. Thompson had taken the chair.—Com.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE SAW MILL BRIDGE, COVEHEAD ROAD.

A public meeting was held at the Old Saw Mill Bridge, Covehead Road, Lot 34, called by the Hon. Col. Secretary (Mr. Coles), to explain his views to that portion of his district, and to answer such questions as might be put to him touching his political conduct for the past four years. David Lawson, Esq., jun., was called to the chair. After a lengthy address from Mr. Coles, that gentleman was proposed by his old and staunch friend, Ewen McMillan, Esq., as a candidate for the third district of Queen's County, under the new division of the County, and was seconded by Mr. Daniel Mullins. Mr. Henry Longworth was then proposed by Mr. Charles Gregor. Francis McQuaid, Esq. was proposed by Mr. Higgins, of Covehead, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Murphy. Hon. Robert Mooney was also proposed and seconded; also Mr. James Bevan. And, after all the candidates had addressed the meeting, as well as Mr. George Beer, who gave a repetition of his speech at the Temperance Hall on the nomination of the candidates for Charlottetown, and which was fully answered by Mr. Coles, it appeared that the favourite candidates were Messrs. Coles and Mooney in the Liberal interest; and Messrs. Longworth and Bevan on the Tory side; but by far the largest number of electors present were on the former. Several of the Alliance

Brigade from Charlottetown, who had attended the meeting on the St. Peter's Road the evening previous, were in attendance. At the close of the discussion, Heath Haviland, Esq. came forward and attempted to address the meeting, but by calling the electors, who were principally Mr. Coles's supporters, "Coles's Body Guard," a cry of "Pull him down," brought the chairman to his feet, who requested Mr. Haviland not to insult the meeting; but Mr. H. declaring he would speak as he liked, jumped off the platform, and said if he would not be allowed to say what he chose, he would not speak at all. A motion was then made for Mr. Alexander Robertson, St. Peter's Road, to take the chair, when a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Lawson for his independent conduct in the chair; and three cheers having been given for the Liberal cause, the meeting closed.—Com.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—a quantity of common sense, sufficient to serve the anti-toleration, anti-progress, anti-liberal, anti-religious Editors of the unsanctified Protector for the next six months.

The sense to be delivered in small "flask" bottles, of any pocketable size, hermetically sealed, and in such quantities as may be required to meet the exigency of each particular occasion, such as General or Civic Elections, Fires, or Public Meetings for the advocacy of the prostration of the Bible in the Public Schools, &c., &c.

Payment will be made in weekly Protectors, which are considered by the "Januiss" who send them forth as the "Holloway's Pills and Ointment," for protecting the contractor from gout, rheumatism, lumbago, piles, nightmare, bunions, blindness (from intemperance), tumours, indigestion and impurity of the blood, measles and sudden death; and an "Ayer's sugar-coated Cathartic," for immediate relief from godliness, brotherly love, temperance, and purity of mind. Inquire on the Queen-square, up stairs, till forbidden.—Com.

New Advertisements.

Political Meeting at the Temperance Hall.

A PUBLIC MEETING, under the auspices of the Central Liberal Society, will be held at the TEMPERANCE HALL, on

To-morrow evening, (Tuesday)

at half-past seven o'clock.

Liberals! come forward and present a bold front to your opponents, who are hereby invited to attend.

Ch. Town, April 26, 1858.

Valuable Farm.

FOR SALE, and immediate possession given, 60 acres of LAND, north side of Lot No. 44, East Point, the property of Ronald McDonald, jun., Tulloch, and now in possession of Ronald McDonald, Esq., his father, who is authorised to sell the same; and who will extend a good bona fide title of it by reference to the Hon. Charles Young, Attorney-at-Law, Charlottetown. Time will be given for one-half of the purchase money.

Big Bush, April 26, 1857. R. McDONALD.

Silk Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends for past favors in the Hat and Clothes Cleaning Business, now informs them that he has also commenced the making of Silk Hats, and is prepared to execute orders in the above line. Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Hats made to order in any style, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. He will attend the Saturdays' market with a supply of Hats prior to his removing to the City.

Old Hats and Clothes cleaned and renovated on improved principles.

Agent—Mr. John Williams, Market Square, where a supply will be constantly kept. JOHN HOBBS.

Charlottetown Royalty, April 26, 1858. 2m

WANTED immediately, a steady MAN who thoroughly understands farming work. Apply to Malpeque Road, April 26. 6w R. W. BRECKEN.

Ship Bread.

100 BARRELS Ship, Pilot and Navy BREAD, for sale cheap for cash only.

SAMUEL A. FOWLE & Co. Peake's Buildings, April 26, 1858. 6w

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—In reply to the Billingsgate slang advanced in a letter in your last No., which you have very properly excluded from your columns to correspondence and placed amongst your advertisements, signed "P. G. Clark," and which production is in keeping with the character of Pete, I have to state, that neither the Editor nor the person whose pen is hired to do the work for Pete can cause me to pocket the affront. I do not indulge in pocketing any article to which I can lay no claim. In my letter in the People's Journal of the 16th inst., I challenged P. G. Clark to show that his extracts were taken from any written apology of mine; and I again repeat that challenge. Failing, therefore, in his attempt to prove his position, he is compelled to swallow the leek. The allusion made to the Land Office only proves that Pete is capable to stoop to the lowest scurrility that can possibly emanate from a pen. I voluntarily resigned a situation of £100 a year as Assistant Registrar of Deeds under Government, and accepted of the office of Deputy Land Commissioner under the Hon. W. W. Lord, at an advanced salary; and here I may mention that P. G. Clark would have gladly secured the latter office had he not been told that "Archy was a tried man" and he was not. I subsequently served in the Land Office under the Hon. J. Aldous, who has thought proper to discharge the duties of that office himself, and thereby dispense with the services of a Deputy. I am, however, happy to say, Mr. Editor, that I can, with all boldness, appeal to the Hon. R. Mooney, under whom I acted as Deputy Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans for nearly three years, and also to the Honbles. W. W. Lord and John Aldous, in defence of my conduct as a public officer; and I challenge any of these gentlemen to allege anything to my charge, the commission of which could even lead to a dishonorable, but to say ignominious dismissal from office, as stated by P. G. Clark. And I can also, with equal confidence, appeal to the duties of said offices, as well as to the Auditors of Public Accounts, to whose inspection the business of these departments is quarterly submitted. Can P. G. Clark say as much? Has he not in many instances been found guilty of extracting double fees from parties, in his capacity of Deputy Sheriff, for which he has been admonished as well as detected more than once, and told that if he persisted in the indulgence of this evil propensity he would have to suffer the consequences? Has he not, as well as the public, read the affidavit of Mr. Robert Mutch, of Lot 50—a highly respectable and trustworthy man—contradicting his testimony; and to the oath of which of the two does Pete think the public will give the most credence? Regarding the Note of Hand to which he alludes, I can only say, that I am satisfied John Andrew Macdonald, Esq., will by no means corroborate the charge which P. G. Clark, in the true character of an assassin, prefers against me. The affidavit to which he refers was filed in the Supreme Court against me by the person who is said to assist Pete to put his falsehoods in readable shape, and was placed there, as may be seen on reference to the file in the office of D. Hodgson, Esq., relative to a charge preferred by me against the party to whom I allude for a dereliction of duty in his capacity as an Attorney, and through whose inadvertence I feel that I sustained considerable loss. I now challenge P. G. Clark, aided by his professional assistant, to refute any of the statements advanced by me; and I tell him that I am possessed of an unbending principle, which will not allow his fabrications to go un punished, but on the contrary hurl back all his bitterness of feeling and malice, until, like the rattlesnake in the dog days, he has become blinded by his own poison, and thereby rendered perfectly harmless. Yours respectfully, A. McNEILL.

Charlottetown, April 23, 1858.

SAMUEL A. FOWLE & Co., Commission Merchants, PEAKE'S BUILDINGS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., SAMUEL A. FOWLE, JOHN A. FOWLE, Charlottetown, April 26. 2m Boston, U.S.A.

JOHN A. FOWLE & Co., Commission Merchants, NO 11 FOSTER'S WHARF, BOSTON, U. S. JOHN A. FOWLE, SAMUEL A. FOWLE, Boston, U. S. April 26. Boston, U.S.A.