tary, was, that if the majority of the members of this House were Roman Catholics, the Protestant religion would suffer. As I have said already, I have no fear on this score. I do not consider there would be any danger, though every member of this House were a Roman Catholic. They could do nothing without passing an Act of Parliament, and if it interfered with the rights of British subjects it would not receive the Royal assent. If I thought the Roman Catholics were wishing to overthrow our liberties, I would be as determined to resist them as any Orangeman; but when I find them dealing fairly, I cannot treat them otherwise, than I do the rest of my fellow colonists. I have heard of petitions, which, instead of being received, were thrown under the table; I, however, would be sorry to treat this one so, as it is signed by respectable persons. Now was the time, though, for those opposed to the petition to express their opinions. I am of opinion that this Island would have been better off if there never had been any Orangemen in it. If they are encouraged by an Act of incorporation, they may walk forth in procession, with their banners flying; and though not disposed to break the peace, yet when numbers are congregated we know they are apt to become excited; and thus some poor Roman Catholic might meet a number of Orangemen in this state, and be tempted to do some rash act, which would no doubt be followed by bloodshed. The Orangemen might be able to say in extenuation of their offence that they were insulted; but the insult would be caused by provocation. I do not blame those who are Orangemen now for joining the institution, as perhaps they did so out of curiosity, but I blame them for encouraging others to follow their example. I will oppose the petition going into Committee, but I suppose some hon. members feel a little dependent upon Orangemen, and dare not vote against them.

Mr. CONROY.—Mr. Speaker, I rise also to express my regret that such an application has been made to this House. I have seen nothing to awaken fear among Protestants that they are in danger. I do not purpose to speak of Roman Catholics now; but to say that although I am a Roman Catholic, and esteem my Roman Catholic friends, yet some of my warmest friends have been Protestants. Sir, I see before me the near relatives of one, who, though a Protestant, was among the first to treat me as a friend, when I came to this country to make it my home. We visited him day after day, and the best of feeling was between us; but, Sir, if I had thought he was an Orangeman, I would not have gone near him, for, Sir, we look upon Orangemen as our sworn enemies. It does not comport with the dignity of an Englishman to insult his friends, and I had hoped that nothing of this kind would have been introduced into our Legislature. I believe there is not an Irishman in the Colony who will hear of the passing of such an act as is prayed for in the petition before this House, but will think it is time to prepare for danger. I am not aware what Roman Catholics have done, of which Protestants appear to be so much afraid. Is St. Dunstan's College the cause of all this agitation? Perhaps no one knows more about the much-talked-of negotiation respecting a grant to that institution than myself, as I was a sort of go-between in the matter—I was the person who introduced the hon. the Colonial Secretary to his lordship the Bishop. After this he used to go down to the Bishop's every day (laughter), and the subject of conversation was the grant to St. Dunstan's College. One day he asked me whether I intended to present a petition for the grant; and said that I better not do so this year, as the majority could not go for it; but that next year they would give it of their own accord. This is the truth, and I presume the hon. Colonial Secretary will not deny it. He need not then keep up an agitation on that subject. As for this Orange petition, I hope it will be rejected. Let us live in peace, and let there be no provocation to induce Roman Catholics to forget themselves. If the Act prayed for is passed, it will lead the Roman Catholics to band together in a similar manner I know what dire mischief and bloodshed has been caused by Orange Lodges in my native country, and I look upon the Act applied for as one of the very worst which can be passed in this House.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH.—Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to offer any remarks upon this subject; and I see no occasion for the feeling to which this discussion has given rise. I am not an Orangeman, nor am I connected with them in any way; yet, I am disposed to support the motion before the House. The association, it appears, has been in existence here for some time, and has now become so far developed as to require an Act of incorporation. As we have not heard that they ever committed any deeds of violence, and as the petitioners are men of respectability, we cannot well deny them their request. Orange Lodges, I understand, have been in operation here for only a few years, and I believe were it not for the strong language employed against them in this House, they would not be nearly so numerous at the present day. So far as the constitution of the association is concerned, I see nothing in it contrary to the British Constitution. So long as this cannot be shown, we are not in a position to lay our hands on the Institution, and deny its application for the passing of an Act necessary for the proper management of its property. We can principally judge of the association by the character of the individuals who compose it. I believe that the words which fell from the hon. member for Tignish had reference to my father, who had a warm heart, and who, though a Protestant, knew no distinction of creed under his roof. By giving my support to the prayer of this petition, however, I will not be doing what he would have considered improper, nor be trenching upon the rights of any class of my fellow subjects. The world is wide enough for us all of every sect and creed. I contend that the Orange Institution is likely to do more mischief in a covert, secret capacity, than by being publicly recognized. Such a movement as this will bring out the principles to the light of day, and if they are contrary to right, they will soon meet their condemnation. If the principles upon which the Institution is based, however, are legal, have we the power, I ask, Sir, to refuse the prayer of the petition? There are other secret societies, such as the Sons of Temperance, and Free Masons, which have been a long time in existence, and have never made public their secrets to this day. This body has, though it may have retained some of its secrets, laid its constitution upon the table, in order that he who runs may read; and notwithstanding it is there open to all, nothing has fallen from hon. members to show that it would be proper to refuse the prayer of the petition.

(To be continued)

THE LONDON *TABLET* ON P. E. ISLAND AFFAIRS.

THE London *Tablet* of the 4th inst. contains an excellent Letter from its American correspondent on the affairs of British America. Reference is made to Prince Edward Island, from which it clearly appears that the writer has closely studied the condition of this country. We sincerely trust that his well expressed opinions and his information, addressed to so large an audience as the readers of the *Tablet*, may not be without some advantage to this Island. The following is the portion of the Letter which relates to this Island:

"There is one small British Colony in the Gulf of the St. Laurence, lying along the New Brunswick shore, inhabited by some seventy-five thousand people, the one half almost of whom are Catholic, that unhappily at present constitutes a grave exception to the civil and religious freedom obtaining in the rest, and it rejoices in the name of Prince Edward Island.

"Allow me in this connection, and with the very best object, a few words with the present Imperial Minister for the Colonies,

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

"My Lord Duke, it was very "improvident" as you know, of the Crown to have granted away the inheritance of its own subjects seeking a home in Prince Edward Island, to a few dilapidated military and civil favourites, or refugees from the American Revolution, or starving expectants on Government, under pretence of promoting Protestantism.

"The French King did the same with Lower Canada, and it was only the other year that the local legislature succeeded in abolishing landlordism or "seigneurial tenure" there.

"Now, if in Canada, where all the landlords were residents not absentees, and where they pretended not to hold a *bona fide* proprietary right, but merely certain fixed and customary profit from their *censitaires* or tenants, it was found impossible to tolerate landlordism with any regard for the well-being and improvement of society, how ought it to be in the other case where settlement is discouraged, and where the local agent of an absentee proprietor of a doubtful title labours to develope the most provoking sort of Irish landlordism with all its Irish orange and green concomitants? The political party literature of the late general elections of this little Island colony may be appreciated from the fact of the several constituencies having been "stumped" by Protestant gentlemen with choice quotations from some spurious edition of Dens' Theology.

"Of course these theological gentlemen have gained their point and the government of the Island is again in their hands. It was made a crime against the good and zealous Bishop of the Island to claim for his struggling college some equivalent out of the Educational grant, if not equal at least bearing some proportion to that granted to the Protestant college, and to the Catholic population; and as if in apprehension of political opposition on his part at the elections, the organ of the then and present government devoted many months to his abuse or rather to the abuse of everything sacred to Catholics. If the Government be not desirous of abandoning British North America it behoves it to discourage and to prevent, as far as possible, feuds between Catholics and Protestants. It behoves it to remove the scandals which we witness around us. It behoves it to relieve the Lieutenant Governor, and send out a man able and authorised to abolish landlordism in the Island. The quasi landlords can only claim at most all that the crown itself conveys, namely, the wild-domain subject to certain conditions with regard to settlement. And even allowing that their grants were not long since voided by neglect of these conditions, they are only to-day what they were at the start, and their value must be fixed with reference to the ruling price of crown lands generally, in these colonies. The value ranges at 2s. 6d. the acre; and the purchase of sum 1,800, 000 acres at this rate would not be beyond the ability of this colony to discharge, if only the Imperial guarantee were given for the purpose.

"But rents are now being asked ranging from one shilling to one pound or more annually per acre, and by persons who never planted foot no the Island, or rather perhaps their local agents, who are now the curse of the country, and will in due time be the landlords. All this the Horse Government is primarily responsible for, and to it belongs the remedy. Look at the arguments of the dominant party at the late elections, and at the constitution of the Executive Council now furnished the Lieutenant Governor by that party.

"The arguments consisted of abuse of the Catholic Church and the Duke of Newcastle, and of threats as weak as water with reference to the summary settlement of the "land question." And it may occur to some loyal Catholic member of the House of Commons, such as the gifted Hennessy, to ask the Government all about this sad land grievance and foul abuse of Catholics; and whether the interests of the empire are best served by having the editor of an offensive and bigoted newspaper as chief adviser of the crown, and a mere mite of Presbyterian mortality for prophet, preacher, and guide.

"If the Government seek to shift the odium from the Crown to the people, under the pretence of unwillingness to interfere with the privileges accorded them under responsible Government, I answer that that system is a mere humbug in so small a community, and should never have been accorded it. And, in fact, are not its little acts of parliament treated as the mere by-laws of some petty corporation or municipality by the Colonial Office.

"It were much preferable to *weld* it to New Brunswick, as has been done with Cape Breton to Nova Scotia, for then the chances of "ascendancy" would be taken away, and the public men of the country would seek for antecedents in patriotic services rendered to the State, rather than in senseless, outrageous bigotry."

THE Steamer *Westmorland* arrived here from Pictou this forenoon on her first trip. She brought a Colonial Mail, but the papers furnish no news of the least importance.

The *Heather Bell* also arrived from Shediac about 2 o'clock, p. m., to-day, calling at Summerside. She brought no Colonial Mail. The Mail, we understand, was despatched via Cape Tormentine. The *Heather Bell* made her first trip to Shediac on Friday last. We understand she made excellent time, and is very neatly fitted up for the accommodation of passengers.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

A meeting of the inhabitants of Township 5 was held on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of giving a name to the settlement on the Western Road, near what has been hitherto called "Campbell's Cross." A resolution was moved and carried unanimously, that the settlement hereafter shall be called "Bloomfield."

JOHN McDONALD, Chairman.
NATHAN RAMSAY, Secretary.

From the following, which is copied from the London *Weekly Register*, it will be seen that the fame of the Orange Chaplain of our Legislature is spreading:—

ORANGE AGRESSION.—The (Charlottetown) *Vindicator* remarks as follows on a recent appointment to the Chaplaincy of the House of Assembly:—"The Rev. Dr. Jenkins has been deprived by the Government of the Chaplaincy of the House of Assembly, which has been given to that mischievous political fire-brand, the Rev. Geo. Sutherland. The conduct of the Orange faction in this matter will tend to blacken the Government in the estimation of every impartial individual. The people of Nova Scotia who are acquainted with Mr. Sutherland, and especially those of New Glasgow, will, we think, be very much astonished at the pitch of degradation to which our Island affairs have reached, when they learn that the Chaplain of the House of Assembly is the individual who, on the occasion of his first sermon at his native place, was, we understand, pelted with rotten eggs by his schoolmates, whom his overweening pride and foppishness did not permit to recognize. To appoint such a man Chaplain of the Assembly is an insult to common sense, a burlesque on religion; and we are happy to learn that the opposition members are determined on all occasions when the Rev. George enters the house, to take up their hats and walk out."

PARTICULARS OF THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.—A correspondent of the Cincinnatti *Commercial* at Lake Providence narrates the following:—

"On a large plantation near Lake Providence there lives a wealthy Southerner named Govey Hood. Mr. Hood, though unmarried, is not unmated. He lives in a state bordering, as he thinks, on connubial bliss, with a quadroon for whom he paid $1500 in *New Orleans*. Two intelligent-looking, black-eyed, black-haired girls, one of them about nineteen years of age, the other about sixteen, are the fruits of this "union." By the laws of the State, in such cases, the children take their *status* from the mother, so that the two girls are at once Mr. Hood's daughters and his slaves, and he boasts that if this abolition war were not in progress he could get $2000 a piece for them. Mr. Hood is looked upon as the true type of a Southern gentleman. His wealth is so great that his moral shortcomings are entirely overlooked, and he is received into the best society of the parish as one worthy of acceptance.

In the Seventy-eighth Ohio Regiment there is a man who was taken, as a runaway slave, into our lines in Tennessee a few months ago. His complexion and features denote Anglo Saxon origin, as pure as there is in any State, North or South, to-day. His skin is fair, his eyes blue, his lips thin, and his hair light. His Tennessee 'master' admitted to Colonel Legget of the Seventy-eighth that there was not a drop of African blood in the veins of his 'slave.' He bought him in Richmond, Kentucky, several years ago, and says he was sold into slavery out of some charitable institute to which he had been committed as a vagrant. The man himself appears to know nothing of his parentage or origin. He can neither read nor write, and only knows that he is very glad to have escaped from bondage. This is the clearest case on record of a white man being sold into slavery. The man is now an enlisted soldier in the Seventy-eighth, and the officers of the regiment say he is a faithful and worthy man."

NEGRO STATISTICS.—The preliminary report of the Supirintendant of the Eighth Census has just been printed. It abounds with valuable information, and the following statistics, relating to free negroes and people of colour, cannot fail to be of interest at this time:

Pennsylvania has a free negro population of 56,849 more than can be found in any other of the Free States. The six New England States have the following: Maine 1,827, New Hampshire 494, Vermont 709, Massachusetts 9,602, Rhode Island 3,952, Connecticut 8,627, or all together 24,711; being far less than one-half of the number in our State. During the last ten years Pennsylvania has added to her coloured population 3,223, while New York State has 64 less than she had in 1850.

The Superintendant says: "The greater mildness of the climate and a milder type of the prejudices connected with this class of the population, the result of benevolent influences, and its proximity to the Slaveholding States, may account for the fact that this race holds its own in Pennsylvania, while undergoing a diminution in the State next adjoining it on the north." This increase is owing entirely to emigration, for it is a remarkable fact that that race does not increase from natural causes, for the report says: "In Philadelphia during the last six months of the census year the new city registration gives 148 births against 306 deaths, among the free coloured."

By the above statistics it will be seen that Pennsylvania contains nearly 57,000 negroes.—*Harrisburg Union.*

CONVERSIONS IN ENGLAND.—Conversions to Catholicism are going on more rapidly now than they have done for the last ten years. Among others the Marchioness of Londonderry, daughter of Lord Roden; Mr. Calcutt, M. P. for the County of Clare; and the Rev. Mr. Garde, one of the most influential of the Protestant clergymen of London, have been received within the last few weeks. The last number of the *Guardian*, an organ of the low church party here, denies a report sometime since circulated regarding the conversion of the Marchioness of Londonderry, and that journal seems to be very angry about the matter. But it is quite true, nevertheless, that the Marchioness has become a Catholic.—*Liverpool European Times, April 4th, 1863.*

THE GLUT OF SILVER IN CANADA.—It would do a hard money man good to go to Canada The currency consists almost exclusively of American silver. Silver abounds everywhere. Everybody is loaded with it, and everybody tries to get rid of it, as people do of doubtful funds. The Taxes are paid in silver, and the collectors take it by the bushel. The City Treasurer of Toronto has half a ton of it. The merchants have bags of it in their safes. The banks won't receive it. The Great Western Railway has issued printed notices that only five per cent. of silver will be received for fare or freight. Only think of a country where you cannot pay your fare on the cars in silver coin. At Toronto, London and elsewhere, business men and firms have united in a general resolution to receive silver only at a discount of five per cent. for Canada bank paper. This of course applies to American silver, as the Canadian and English coinage is a legal tender. Think again of a region, within one mile of Detroit, in which the "dirty rags" issued by the bank are worth five cents on the dollar more than the shining coin!—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Queen Victoria is forming a collection of Drawings illustrative of her married life.

Sixteen thousand tons of tobacco are consumed annually in the United Kingdom.

It is said that Tom Thumb and his wife have taken $1000 per day, on an average, since their Marriage, for admission to their levees.

Two hundred persons are employed in excavating at Pompeii. A feast for antiquarians is anticipated.

It is reported that Prince William, brother to the Princess of Wales, will be recommended to the Greek nation as their King.

In Victoria, Vancouver's Island, there was last spring an Indian population of 2500. This number has been reduced to about 50 by the ravages of small pox.

Jefferson Davis is said to be already blind of one eye, and an abscess has formed close to his sound eye, which, it is thought, will destroy that also.

It is said of Sir Tatton Skyes, the *Yorkshire* Sporting Baronet, recently deceased, that he never rode in a carriage but once in his life, when he rode home from church with his wife on his wedding day.

According to a very ancient custom of the Kingdom of Prussia, every member of the Royal Family in that country has to learn a trade. The Crown Prince (the heir apparent to the throne, and the husband of the Princess Royal of England) is a compositor.

At an inquest held in Sheffield, on Saturday, on the body of a child nine months old, the following verdict was returned:—"That the deceased died from poison having been administered to it for 90 consecutive days, a mixture called Godfrey's Cordial."

An American has lately visited Paris for the purpose of introducing coal oil for fuel for locomotives, &c It is claimed that the oil from coal will produce as much heat as the coal itself, while the saving in freight, handling, &c., is immense, the saving in bulk being 260 per cent., while 500 pounds of oil are equivalent to 2,000 pounds of coal. It is alleged that ten men in the fire room of a steamboat will do the work of fifty men with coal. The plan has been examined by a government commissioner in Paris.

C. Y. M. L. INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening the 22d instant, Dr. McKeon delivered, at this Institute a highly interesting lecture on "The influence of Woman on Civilization." The learned Doctor took an extensive view of his subject, and was listened to with much attention. Want of space prevents us from giving a more extended notice of this lecture, which embodied many important and instructive illustrations from history regarding the powerful influence of woman on civilization in all ages.—VIN.

C. Y. M. LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The evening of next Wednesday, the 29th inst., will be devoted to a discussion of the Orange question. A draft of a Petition to Her Majesty the Queen to disallow the Orange Bill, will be submitted for the approval of the meeting. All the disapprovers of Orangeism admitted free. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

April 27. E. ROCHE, Sec'y.

The dead body of an infant was found last Thursday, on the Prince of Wales College grounds, enclosed in a box. It is supposed to have been for some time under the snow. The mystery connected with the affair has not been unravelled.—R. W.

The Steamer "Heather Bell" of this port, left here for Pictou on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and returned again this afternoon with the Colonial and American Mails and a number of Passengers. We understand that the "Heather Bell" fell in with a quantity of ice in the Gulf, which detained her both going and returning.—R. GAZ.

FIRE.—On Wednesday night, 22d inst., a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Finley M'Kinnon, North River, and before any assistance could be rendered, it was consumed, with nearly all its contents, among which were all his grain and potatoes. It is supposed the fire commenced in the roof, as it was first discovered in the upper part of the building.—PRO.

It is rumored in town that the following gentlemen have been appointed Sheriffs for the ensuing year:—John C. Binns, Esq., for Queen's County; Daniel Gordon, Esq., for King's County; William Bearisto, Esq., for Prince County.—ISL.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 24, 1863.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	4d to 8d
Do by the quarter	4d to 6d
Mutton, per lb	4d to 7½d
Pork, per lb	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	5½d to 7d
Lamb, per lb	none
Butter (fresh)	1s to 1s 3d
Do by the tub	10d to 1s
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	8d to 9d
Ham, per lb	5d to 7d
Pearl Barley, per lb	2d to 2½d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2¼d to 2¾d
Oatmeal, per lb	1½d to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	7d to 9d
Vegetables.	
Currants, per qt	none
Peas, per qt	none
Potatoes, per bushel	2s 3d to 2s 6d
Carrots, per bush	none
Grain.	
Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	4s 6d to 5s 3d
Oats do	2s 4d to 2s 9d
Poultry.	
Turkeys, each	4s to 7s
Geese, each	none
Fowls, each	10d to 1s 6d
Ducks, each	none
Partridges, each	none
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	18s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel	30s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen	none
Salmon, per lb	none
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s
Sundries.	
Timothy Seed, per bushel	12s to 16s
Clover Seed, per lb	1s 2d to 1s 6d
Wool, per lb	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Hay, per ton	45s to 55s
Straw, per cwt	1s
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 5s
Apples, per dozen	none
Plums, per qt	none
Calfskins, per lb	5d to 7d
Hides, per lb	3½d to 4d
Sheepskins, each	5s to 7s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Pills.—Health to the many.—The universality, harmless composition, and cheapness of these inestimable Pills have won for them their present fame. They cannot injure the system; no mercurial mineral, or other poisonous agent enters into their composition. The components are the finest balsams, extracted with the greatest care, and mixed together with the nicest accuracy. Holloway's Pills are unrivalled for curing headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, flatulency, constipation, and other disorders of the stomach and bowels. They stimulate or otherwise regulate the liver. They so thoroughly purify the blood, that in its circuit through its vessels and capillaries it diffuses fresh life and vigour throughout the whole frame, and gives tone to mind and body.

FROM ENGLAND.—Rev. W. B. Thornloe, Prescot, Lancashire, England, says in a letter: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye." The sale of those articles is very large in England.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich-street, New York.

Married,

At St. John, N. B., on the 6th instant, Thomas Townsend Hanford, Barrister-at-Law, to Louisa Catherine, youngest daughter of John Howe, Esq.

Died,

At Charlottetown Royalty, west, on the 9th instant, after a long and painful illness, Christiana, wife of Mr. John Moore, in the 27th year of her age.

At St. Mary's Road, Lot 61, on the 16th instant, after a short illness, Mr. Terrence Lappin, aged 54 years, leaving a wife and seven children to lament their loss. He was a native of the County Armagh, Ireland.

At St. Martin's, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, aged 23 years, Mr. Henry Carleton Boyd, third son of the late James W. Boyd, Esq.

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., after a few hours illness, Mr. Dominick Arsenault, Senr, Secretary of the "St. James Temperance Society," in the 80th year of his age. May he rest in peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 5th May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, that beautiful COTTAGE AND GARDEN, known as the Spruce House, situate in the Common of Charlottetown, the property of the late Mr. John Hewit. Plan of the property may be seen on application to the Executors, the Hon. R. Hutchinson and Mr. Wm. Sneeston.

WM. McGILL, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, April 27, 1863.

FIRST ARRIVAL,

Ex "HEATHER BELLE."

10 CASES Superior CHEESE, and will be sold low for cash.

N. RANKIN.

April 23, 1863.

HANDSOME BUGGY.

A BUGGY, NEARLY NEW, (Scott's make,) with Hood and Reversible Seats, Pole, &c., complete, for sale by

N. RANKIN.

April 27, 1863.

Field to Let.

A FIELD in the rear of Brighton Brewery. Apply to

N. RANKIN.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his numerous customers in Town and Country generally, begs to inform them that he has removed his residence to Kent-street, East of Mr. JOHN HOLMAN'S, butcher, and nearly opposite the residence of JOHN SCOTT, Esq., Carriage Builder, where he is prepared, WITH INCREASED FACILITIES, to execute all orders entrusted to him in his line of business with PROMPTNESS AND DESPATCH, *ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS*,

—VIZ:—

House, Sign, Carriage & Sleigh Painting,

Plain and Ornamental Paper-hanging,

Imitation of Wood and Marble,

And every thing connected with the trade.

And by punctuality and moderate prices, he solicits a share of public patronage.

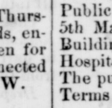
☞ Always on hand, for sale in season, WAGGONS and SLEIGHS of the BEST MATERIAL and LATEST FASHIONS.

☞ The Subscriber also wishes to intimate that he has opened a BOARDING HOUSE for the accommodation of permanent and transient boarders, with large stabling accommodation. With moderate charges, he hopes to merit a share of patronage.

E. H. MARTIN,
Kent Street.

Ch. Town, April 27, 1863. I & V

Charlottetown and Souris PACKET.



THE well-known fast-sailing SCHOONER "CHRISTIANA," LAUCHLIN MCNEILL Master, will run between CHARLOTTETOWN and SOURIS this Summer, calling at intermediate Ports. For Freight or Passage please apply at the Office of Messrs. W. W. LORD & Co., or to the Master on board.

April 27, 1863. 2in

BUILDING FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is instructed by the Superintendent of Public Works to sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, 5th May next, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, the Building commonly known as the Quarantine Hospital, situated on the Government Grounds. The purchaser to remove the same within one week. Terms at Sale.

WILLIAM DODD.

April 27, 1863.

ENTIRE HORSE 'SHAMROCK.'

THE Entire Horse 'SHAMROCK,' seven-eighths full bred, took the first Prize last fall at the Fair, stands sixteen hands, by a Saladin, gran dam by Revenge and Rancevalus, *three years* in June, will stand for the season at the following times and places:

At Grand River, on Tuesday, 5th May; on Wednesday, the 6th, at Mr. Edward Kickham's, Souris; on Saturday, the 9th, at Bay River; and will continue the same during the season every fortnight.

TERMS—Twenty shillings for the season, to be paid in the fall.

JOSEPH McCOLOUGH.

Charlottetown, April 27, 1863.

NOTICE OF Public Vaccination In the City of Charlottetown and Royalty.

THE "Act to promote Vaccination" requires the Superintendent Vaccinator to appoint a convenient place or places for the due performance of such Vaccination, and to give notice of the same; and also of the days and hours at which he will attend at such place, to Vaccinate all persons who may then appear there requiring such Vaccination; and also of the days and hours at which such Superintendent will attend to inspect the progress of such Vaccination in the persons so Vaccinated.

THIS IS, therefore, TO GIVE NOTICE, that I have appointed a convenient room in the OLD COURT HOUSE, as the place at which I will attend, on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of APRIL, instant, from 2 to 5 o'clock, p.m., and on every succeeding Wednesday until the 3rd of JUNE next, ensuing.

The Act requires that every Father or Mother of every Child under the age of Twelve Years, or over the age of Three Months, shall take, or cause the same to be taken, to the Superintendent, as aforesaid, at the place and times appointed by him, in order to be Vaccinated or inspected, as the case may be. Or, in the event of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the Father and Mother, then and in such case, the person who has the care, nurture or custody of the Child or Children, shall take, or cause to be taken, the said Child or Children to the Superintendent for the purpose of being Vaccinated, unless such Child or Children shall have been previously Vaccinated by some legally qualified practitioner.

For non-compliance with the provisions of the Act, persons concerned will each be liable to a penalty of Ten Shillings, or imprisonment for six months

In order to render Vaccination accessible to all persons, the charge is limited to not more than One Shilling, and where that sum cannot be afforded, no charge whatever will be made; so that there being no excuse for not obtaining the protection of Vaccination, all persons offending against the Statute must expect the penalties will be enforced.

(Signed) H. A. JOHNSON,
Superintendent Vaccinator.

Kent Street, April 23, 1863.

P. S.—In order to guard as much as possible against the introduction of Small Pox, it is earnestly requested of all owners and masters of vessels, hailing from this port, that they will be careful not to ship Sailors or Passengers (intending to return to this Island) without assurance of their having been Vaccinated or having had the Small Pox. The many instances in which that fatal disease has been brought to this country, by inattention to this advice, it is hoped will operate as a stimulus to future care. Any Sailor or person about to sail to foreign ports may be Vaccinated at the Dispensary on any day.

The Wonder of all Nations!

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT FOR SPRING 1863!!

From the World's Fair.

THE best chance ever offered to the Farmers of P. E. Island, by which Time, Labour and Money are saved, the grand secret to us all, and can now be effected by getting one of those latest wonderfully improved

MANNY'S PATENT
Gold & Silver Prized Medal
Mowing & Reaping Machines,
WITH
Steel-lined Guard Finger Plate,

tempered same as the Knives, and is attached to the finger by a NEW PATENT PROCESS, thus making an entire new cutting face, with Horse Yokes and Swingle Trees, not in former machines, makes them now more valuable to farmers than *any of the Gold Mines throughout the world*, and are now warranted to cut one acre of Hay or Grain each hour, at one shillings cost, by forming a Club of five, which will be a fifth less expense than the old fashioned Scythe cutting, proved so injurious to the constitution and so fatal to many farmers.

With those unsurpassed Machines any quantity of Seed can be sown in Spring at one time, and no fear for hands to cut it, when ripe, need be felt, and the Crops secured a month sooner, and the cost of the Club saved. The expense now reduced to the wages of one man for a month.

In proof of same, Mr. W. Hyde, West River, whose butter and cheese are so highly prized wherever they can be got, certifies he purchased one of those

Wonderful Money and Labour Saving Machines

in 1861; cut all his Hay and Grain, nearly a hundred acres, and cut his brothers' crop also with it, and then hired it out, by which he cleared half the price of the Machine same year, and is now free, and had the crops of both farms cut in addition.

This certificate is more satisfactory on the Island, as it can be relied on, than one hundred names from other places.

The above and the following first-class Farmers and Stock Masters can be referred to, some of whom have MANNY'S PATENT MACHINES in use for three or four years, and have proved much more durable and beneficial than they ever calculated on, and consider they are the greatest boon that can be conferred on their brother Farmers, Professional men, teachers, sea captains, widows, tradesmen, and all those whose time ought be more valuable than at such unprofitable and severe work as cutting hay and grain for the horses that are at rest, and ought to be at such employment, in place of white men and women toiling themselves to death to keep the horses alive, and at more than four times the cost:

THIS IS NOT KEEPING PACE WITH THE TIMES.

P. Lane, Esq., J. P.	William Clements, Esq.,
W. Aoorn, Lot 49,	D. Creighton, Esq.,
R. Mutch, Gallows Point,	G. Harris, Esq.,
J. McInnis, "	Stewart & Owen, Shipbuilders,
R. Ings, China Point,	Hon. D. Beaton,
C. Vickerson, Vernon River,	Theo. DesBrisay, Esq.,

and forty-six others, who got those wonderful Machines that work like telegraph.

The demand is now so great, caused by the vast number of men killed in the war, and the order from Europe for 1800 of those invaluable money and labour saving Machines, with eighty-six more wanted last harvest that could not be finished in time, will now require all parties wanting those Machines to send the order to the Agent, or the Depot at Orwell, with as little delay as possible, to ensure having them in good time for harvest.

No payment will be demanded until the Fall of 1863 and 1864.

Farmers not up to the great benefit of levelling and rolling the land are strongly advised by all Agricultural Societies and chemists to try it, when it will be found to pay well for the little outlay and trouble. To encourage the experiment, two dozen field rollers can be had from the undersigned, if ordered soon, at COST, and 12 months given for payment.

AGENTS:

CHARLOTTETOWN—John Williams, who is so well known for keeping the best and cheapest Seed on the Island; W. E. Dawson, whose Cash Store is the cheapest on the Island for farmers. James McGill, Spring Park, who is so famous for securing prizes for grain at our Exhibitions.
GEORGETOWN—W. B. Aitken, Thomas Owen, F. P. Norton.
MONTAGUE—Thomas Annear, Philip Beers.
GRAND RIVER—R. Walker, J. W. Truelove, J. McDougald.
MURRAY HARBOUR—Thomas Clements.
SOURIS—Edward Kickham.
ST. ANDREW'S—P. Griffin.
CASCUMPEC—G. W. Howlan.
CAMPBELLTON—Jas. Broderick.

Other Agents and instructions in Circular from

PATRICK STEPHENS,

General Depot, at Orwell Cheap Store, cheaper than the cheapest. FROM A NEEDLE TO AN ANCHOR—both included.

Feb. 9, 1863.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c. &c.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office occupied by Capt. ORLEBAR, R. N., Great George Street, at 11 o'clock, on

THURSDAY, 7th MAY NEXT,

the following Articles of FURNITURE, &c., viz: 6 Cane-seated CHAIRS, 2 EASY CHAIRS, 1 ROCKING CHAIR, 1 SOFA, 1 CARPET, 2 FRANKLIN STOVES, Window Curtains, 1 Table, Cheffoinear, Whatnot, Book Case, Chimney Ornaments, Looking Glass, Oil Cloth, 2 Iron Bedsteads, 2 Hair Mattrasses, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Toilet Glass, Toilet Sett, Towel Horse, Carpet, Book Case, Lot Books, 2 setts Fire Irons, 4 Wood Stoves, 1 Cooking Stove, lot Crockeryware, lot Firewood, &c. &c. 1 MILCH COW.

TERMS made known at time of Sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

April 20, 1863. isl & pro

TENDERS FOR WORK.

SEPARATE TENDERS will be received at the office of W. W. LORD & Co., until Monday, 20th April instant, at noon, for the following descriptions of work, required in the erection of a DWELLING HOUSE, 42 feet by 38 feet, and 16 feet post, viz:—

First—Excavating for the cellar 43 feet by 39 feet, and 6 feet deep, the earth to be put by the contractor into carts.

Second—Building a stone wall in said cellar 18 inches thick, per perch; also building two stacks of Chimneys, per thousand brick.

Third—Framing (including studding the halls), Rough-boarding, Shingling, and finishing the outside complete, excepting water spouts and gutters, which will be furnished to the contractor ready to put up.

Fourth—Finishing the Wood Work inside complete in every part to the satisfaction of the owner.

Fifth—Plaistering per yard, and corniceing per foot.

All materials found by the owner. Good and sufficient security will be required, for the due and faithful performance of each contract. For plans and other particulars please apply at the above office.

W. W. LORD.

Charlottetown, 6th April, 1863.

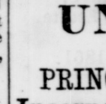
TO LET.

TO LET, and posses-ion given on the 11th JUNE next, the SHOP AND TENEMENT IN QUEEN SQUARE, occupied by CHARLES BELL, Esqr. For further particulars enquire of

MRS. STAMPER.

April 13, 1863.

Schooner 'Cherub.'



THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, the Schooner "CHERUB," 43 tons register, as she now lies in Lord's Dock.

J. S. CARVELL.

April 13, 1863. 1m

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature.

Capital Thirty Thousand pounds Currency, in 3,000 shares of Ten pounds each, payable by instalments in three years.

PROVISIONAL MANAGING COMMITTE.

C. Palmer, Chairman,	Hon. W. W. Lord, M.L.C.
Hon. G. Beer, M.L.C.	Hon. James Pope, M P. P.
Henry Haszard, Esq.,	Geo. F. C. Lowden, Esq.
Wm. E. Dawson, Esq.	William Heard, Esq.
James D. Mason, Esq.	Thomas Dodd, Esq.
Alfred Phillips, Esq.	Wm. R. Watson, Esq.
J. A. Darcy, Esq.	Owen Connelly, Esq.
George Davies, Esq.	

THIS BANK is formed to supply an addition to the money circulation of this Island, the want of which has for some time been sensibly felt. It is the natural consequence of an increasing population, an expanding Commerce, and of the enlarged production of an industrious and energetic people. Incredible as it may seem, until the year 1855, there never was a Bank established in this Island; in that year, under the pressure of a similar necessity, the Bank of Prince Edward Island was called into existence; and while it has facilitated the trade and commercial business generally, it has largely contributed to the developement of the resources of the Country, and its results are supposed to have been satisfactory to the Shareholders, having for some years past paid them an annual dividend of ten per cent.

The increase in the population since the year 1855, the large addition to our trade and commerce, the increasing Revenue, the breadth of arable land cleared and cultivated, the growing increase of farming stock, the augmented export of grain and agricultural produce of all kinds, have rendered further Banking operations in this Island absolutely necessary.

It appears from the census of 1860, and from other authentic sources, that in the preceding five years the increase in the population of this Island was 9 361 persons; increase of breadth of land under cultivation 45,000 acres; increase in the quantity of roots and cereals exported 842,000 bush. That in the year 1861, the Imports amounted to £314,902, currency; the Exports, including shipping, to £343,421, currency, (showing a balance of trade in favour of the Island.) That in twenty years, from 1839 to 1859, the revenue more than doubled itself, the figures being, in 1839 £17,011; in 1859 £41,000.

Whilst to carry on this additional trade, the public Banking accommodation up to 1855 was nil, and since that time it has never exceeded £52,000 per annum, or about thirteen shillings per head for the population, a sum so small as to be almost incredible; while the Banking accommodation of the neighbouring Province of New Brunswick, it is believed, amounts to thirty shillings per head.

The effect of the large additions above referred to, has been an increasing annual demand for Discount, and for a larger amount of Circulation or Floating Capital; but as the Bank of Prince Edward Island did not provide this, the Public in their necessity were driven to the private discounter for accommodation, at very heavy rates, and it has been estimated that at these rates a sum nearly equal to the Capital of the proposed Bank is annually discounted.

Deeply impressed with the importance of this evil, and feeling that there is in this Island an ample field for the secure and profitable action of a second Bank, the promoters have set on foot the proposed Establishment; and in submitting this prospectus to the Foreign as well as Island Capitalists, as a safe and profitable investment, they beg to refer to the Act of Incorporation of the Union Bank, now before the Legislatnre, and to those parts of it especially intended for the security of Shareholders and the public generally, namely, Section 18th, whereby Stockholders are declared personally liable for redemption of all Bills issued by the Corporation, and all debts due thereby in proportion to the Stock they respectively hold; but no Stockholder shall be liable for any sum exceeding twice the amount of his Stock, in addition to the Stock held by him.

And also Section 20, wherein it is enacted that the total amount of debts (deposits excepted) which the Bank shall at any time owe, shall not exceed three times the amount of the Capital Stock paid in. The Directors being made liable in their private capacities for any excess.

Subscription lists for Stocktakers (already largely subscribed for) are in the hands of each of the provisional committee.

Charlottetown April 20, 1863.

Carriage Mounting, &c.

IN AXLES,
SPRINGS,
BANDS,
MALLEABLE CASTIGS,
CART PIPES & BUSHES, &c.

BEER & SONS.

April 6, 1863. 4w

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, relinquishing the Business carried on by him as successor to J. W. BRADLEY & Co., at the corner of Kent-street and Great George-street, and having to clear off the Stock by the 8th MAY next, offers the various assortment of HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CROCKERY, PAINT, &c. &c., at very low prices.

Welsh & Griffith's CIRCULAR SAWS, from 38 inches downwards, at very low prices.

ALFRED PHILLIPS.

Ch. Town, March 23, 1863. isl

FARM FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the FREEHOLD INTEREST in a FARM of 50 acres of LAND, situated about 4 miles from Charlottetown on the North River or Tryon Road, and within 5 chains of the North River Bridge. The advantages it thus possesses in being so convenient to a shipping place like the Bridge, must be apparent to everybody, and will make it of increased value with purchasers.

If not sold by private contract before the 24th July next, it will on that day be put up and sold by PUBLIC AUCTION.

TERMS—One-half of the purchase money down, and the balance at the end of four years. For particulars enquire at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

MARTIN DUNN.

North River, April 27, 1863. tf

IMPROVED FREEHOLD FARMS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers SEVERAL VALUABLE IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, situated on Township No. 31, viz:—

TWO FARMS containing 48 and 60 acres each, and located on the South Wiltshire Road, and within eight miles of the city. These Farms are in a good state of cultivation, with Dwelling Houses, Barns, Water, &c., on the premises.

ALSO, 100 acres, situated on the Tryon Road, with good Buildings, a well of water, and good improvements.

AND ALSO, several other improved FARMS, beautifully situated on the West River, with good improvements also.

ALL THESE PROPERTIES are in a flourishing settlement, with abundance of Hard and Soft Wood, and within ten miles of the city, and convenient to shipping places, and obtaining advantages in the way of sea manure, &c., seldom met with.

Possession to any of the above farms can be given immediately, if required.

For further particulars apply to

WM. DOUSE,
Charlottetown.

April 20, 1863. tf

Freehold Land FOR SALE.

FIFTY ACRES of VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, on Lot 8, in Prince County, a good part of which is cultivated, will be sold cheap, on application, at Summerside, to the owner—

MRS. JOHANNA O'CONNOR.

April 18, 1863.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY!

Two Pasture Lots and One Town Lot for Sale at Georgetown.

THE above Lots comprise Pasture Lots Nos. 298 and 299, adjoining each other, containing 16 acres of excellent land, fronting 10 chains on the Post Road to Charlottetown; part of one of the Lots is improved; and Town Lot No. 11, 3rd Range letter F, fronting McEachern's Hotel, a good Lot, in a good situation.

Persons wishing to purchase the above property, in part or the whole, may have an opportunity to do so, on application to the Subscriber up to 16th May next, on which day they will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in Georgetown, at 12 o'clock, noon.

TERMS easy, to suit purchasers.

W. SANDERSON, General Agent.

Georgetown, April 6, 1863. 6w

At the same time and place, will be sold a Small FREEHOLD FARM, situated at Burnt Point, near Georgetown, fronting on Cardigan Bay 20 chains, containing about 20 acres, half of which has been under cultivation; there are a small Dwelling House and Barn on the premises.

An excellent Fishing Station, with a perfect Title. W. S.

FOR SALE!

A SHORE FARM, at Kildare Capes, on Lot Three, containing 100 acres of LAND, 70 of which are in a good state of cultivation, fenced off into eight acre fields, and the remainder covered with Hardwood and Fencing. The Main Road runs through the Farm, and it has a front of ten chains on the Gulf Shore, where abundance of Sea Manure can be obtained.

The Buildings are nearly new—DWELLING HOUSE 30 × 25; a FRAME BARN 40 × 30; a LOG BARN of about the same size, and a small FISH HOUSE at the shore.

Part of the Purchase Money can remain on the premises. *Application for further particulars to be made to Mr. Thomas Mountain on the premises, or to*

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, March 9, 1863. Isl

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE WATER LOT, in GEORGETOWN, containing half an acre of LAND, with usual privileges, known as No. 1, or POINT LOT. Terms Cash or short time on security. Apply to the Hon. JOSEPH HENSLEY, Charlottetown.

December 2, 1862. tf

Shop to Let at Summerside.

THE subscriber will let a NEW SHOP at SUMMERSIDE, situate at the head of the Queen's Wharf, in the best business position in that locality. It is handsomely fitted up for a general business, with a commodious office attached, and spacious cellar underneath.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Saint Eleanor's, 25th March, 1863. 1m

For Sale or to Let,

A WELL FINISHED DWELLING HOUSE and STORE, with a good Granary and Stable, in an excellent business stand, at the Head of St. Peter's Bay. Apply to Andrew A. McDonald, Georgetown, or on the premises to

JOHN PARKER.

Head St. Peter's Bay, 16th April, 1863. tf

1863. NEW YEAR! 1863.

NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED AT THE RENFREW HOUSE,

(Thomas's Old Stand, Great George Street.)

THE subscribers have lately received the following Goods, in addition to their Fall Importations:—

Hhds SUGAR, very bright
Chests TEA, warranted good
Boxes SOAP
Boxes and Half Boxes RAISINS
Currants, Spices, Pepper
Mustard, Indigo, Starch
Weaver's Reeds, all Nos.

Rubber Goods:

Ladies' & Misses' Rubber SHOES
Do do do BOOTS
Ladies' Rubber Buskins
Children's Rubber Shoes
Mens' do COATS
And a variety of other Goods.

Also on hand:

Boiled and Raw OIL, PAINT
Putty, Window Glass, SKATES
Plough and Cart Mounting
Cut Nails, all sizes, &c. &c. &c.

☞ We beg to call the attention of City and Country buyers to our Stock, which is now complete in every department. With regard to price, we are determined that no fault shall be found in this respect. Our goods are bought in the cheapest markets, and will be sold as low, to say the least, as any in the city.

DELANY & WILSON.

February 2nd, 1863.

REMOVAL.

ON the 1st day of MAY next the subscriber intends REMOVING to the spacious and commodious Premises, on the East side of QUEEN STREET, formerly occupied by PIERCE GAUL, Esqr., where he trusts the increased facilities will enable him to attend with promptness to the wants of his numerous customers.

He would also intimate that his SPRING and SUMMER GOODS from BRITAIN are expected immediately upon the opening of the navigation.

CHARLES BELL,
Merchant Tailor.

Charlottetown, April 20, 1833. 2i

Holland Gin!

200 CASES, 1 doz. each, and 5 Hhds. De Kuyper's BEST GIN,
20 chests Congo TEA, (very superior),
1 Bale No. 1 Buffalo Robes,
100 Boxes Lozenges,
all at LOW prices.

WILLIAM DODD,
Queen Square.

Dec. 22. isl

FOR SALE,

150 Quintals Labrador CODFISH,
10 Barrels No. 1 MACKEREL,
50 Ash full bound Pork BARRELS,
400,000 Cedar SHINGLES,
50,000 Pine do.
10,000 feet 3 inch Spruce DEALS,
Paling Laths and Studding.

JAMES PURDIE.

April 13, 1863. 1m

BENZOLE,

OR SPIRITS TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE. One barrel of this article, now generally used in the place of Turpentine, and sold for less than HALF its COST, for sale at the CITY HARDWARE STORE.

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.

Jany. 12, 1863.

Queen Insurance Company OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed agent for the above first class Insurance Company, is prepared to take risks on all descriptions of property.

J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10. tf

[EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS.]

On reference to a return made to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1861, it will be seen that the increase of Duty for the year, paid by the "QUEEN," was £2567, being upwards of £1000 more than paid by any other office ever yet established in this City.

[From Gore's General Advertiser, Oct. 24, 1861.]

"Indeed, we believe that we are perfectly justified in saying that no other Company, within the same period, ever attained so large an income in either the Fire or Life Departments as the Queen Insurance Company. In making this statement, we make no exception even in favor of our older local companies, namely, the Liverpool and London, the Royal, and the Lancashire Insurance Companies."

[From the Civil Service Gazette, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"Among these important institutions stands eminent for its solidity, as well as for its success, "the Queen Insurance Company," which last week held its annual meeting of proprietors in Liverpool. A reference to the ample report in another page will fully satisfy every reader of the signal progress made by this association since its foundation. Such success is, indeed, rarely attained; and it attests at once the excellence of its management, and the public confidence in its constitution."

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"It must be gratifying to the public generally, and especially to the proprietors, to find that its income during the past three years has increased at the rate of £20,000 per annum. We believe that no other Company, within the same short period, ever attained so large an increase either in the Fire or Life Department. This speaks highly for the activity and zeal of the management, while the promptness with which all the claims, arising out of the late disastrous fire in London were met, testifies to their financial ability and the care and prudence which marked the investment of these funds."

MOLASSES & SUGAR!!

TO ARRIVE FROM WEST INDIES DIRECT, on first opening of navigation—
200 Hhds. MOLASSES | 20 Hhds. SUGAR.

J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, 9th March, 1863. tf

LABRADOR HERRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has in Store a quantity of choice Labrador Herrings for sale.

J. S. CARVELL.

March 2, 1863. 6m

BUTTER.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received 80 Packages CASCUMPEC BUTTER—a choice article.

J. S. CARVELL.

March 2, 1863. isl pro 2m

Barley! Barley!

WANTED, 3000 Bushels BARLEY.

J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1863. tf

Hardware.

THE Undersigned is landing, per EDA MARIA, from BOSTON and from ENGLAND,—
EAGLE PLOUGHS,
EAGLE O. PLOUGH MOUNTINGS,
HORSE NAILS,
POWDER AND SHOT.

ALFRED PHILLIPS.

Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1862.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

D. O'MEARA REDDIN,
R. REDDIN,
Attornies and Barristers at Law.

☞ OFFICE in Dorchester Street.

Ch. Town, March 30, 1863. I & V

STUDY ECONOMY.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he REPAIRS

India Rubber Boots and Shoes,

so as to render them water-proof, and as good as new.

☞ Monday in each week is specially devoted to this part of his business. Charges moderate.

WM. DOUGAN.
DesBrisay's Building, next door to Apothecaries' Hall.

April 13, 1863.

A Beautiful Set of Teeth.

PERFECT freedom from premature decay, and Teeth of a pearl-like whiteness, by the use of JOHN GOSNELL & Co's CHERRY TOOTH PASTE. For sale at the City Drug store of

W. R. WATSON.

Ch. Town, Nov. 10, 1862.

No More Choking!

THE Hairs of Hopkin's Adamantine-Cemented TOOTH BRUSHES will not come out by main force. For sale at the City Drug Store.

W. R. WATSON.

Ch. Town, Nov. 10, 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JAMES COLES, senior, of Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts to either of the undersigned, duly attested; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned, in Charlottetown.

GEORGE COLES,
SILAS BARNARD, } Executors.

Charlottetown, 24th November, 1862. [Dec. 22