

While we intend to use him for our mirth when he is waspish, we can assure Mr. Lawson that if we were in possession of the course to be pursued by the Government with reference to the Representation Bill, we would scarcely allow his silly waddle to draw from us any indication of their intentions.

"Friend, for your arguments I am grieved Where still so much is said, One half will never be believed, The other never read."

There is a funny looking fish at Cape Cod, called the Bladder fish, which can inflate its skin to very grotesque dimensions, and when in that state the boys take delight in tapping it with a stick, which process has a most instantaneous effect in letting the wind out of the bladder, on which the little animal shrinks to the limits assigned by nature.

This is only equalled by the French Academy's definition of a crab: "A small red fish which walks backwards." When this was submitted to the celebrated Agassiz for approval, his remark was: "The definition is correct with one or two unimportant alterations—a crab is not red, it is not a fish, it does not walk backwards. In other respects, gentlemen, you are quite correct."

The remaining part of the article verges so far upon the domain of bathos, that we know not what to make of it. The conclusion is, however, in happy keeping with the effusion of the previous week on the same subject, as it appears, if indeed it have any meaning, to be diametrically opposed to the preceding portion—

"Thus Amphibia, I have read, At either end assails; None knows which leads or which is led, For both are heads and tails."

The worthy tone assumed by Mr. Lawson towards ourselves, has been caused, we suppose, by our having had the presumption to differ—in common, we confess, with a good many—from the editor's legal opinion. Now, we cannot help his being angry with us; but he appears to keep his temper remarkably well when his opinion is laughed at by most of the Common Councilors, who have, on two or three occasions, expressed their estimate of him as a man and a lawyer in terms much stronger than any we have used.

"Here's Agamemnon, an honest fellow enough, and one that loves quilts, but he has not as much brains as earwax."—Ahem! Shakespeare again.

Our unknown reporter has favoured us with another account of proceedings in the secret Society called the Holy Alliance. One of the leading speakers in that assembly, whose name he has not given us, rising, said:

"Gentlemen—You are all aware that so long as that odious body called the Legislative Council exists, there is no hope for our designs. You cannot have forgotten that when, by some lucky means, (I scarcely know how, but I know it was before the villainous school system took effect,) we had got rid of Cotes and Pope, and their fellows; we were at the point of re-establishing things in their former wholesome state; we had begun by giving official situations, such as the Treasury for instance, to persons not in the Legislature—for, you are well aware, that to have them there, subject to the impertinence of the people's representatives, could not be tolerated; we had, I say, got all these things in a proper train—though, indeed, we shewed the cloven foot too soon—when in stepped this monstrous Council, and voted us and our proceedings an unconstitutional affair; presumed to say we did not represent the people whom we had deceived, and prompted Sir Alexander Bannerman to carry out his views; opened, by their proceedings, the eyes of the people; and were the prime cause of our being put to the right about, and of annihilating all our best efforts to resuscitate the golden days when we and our dear relatives and friends ruled supreme. Now, if we cannot get rid either of them or the House of Assembly, we will try and make them both powerless; if we can only get the Council, that will be the first step. I do not suppose, notwithstanding our influence at Home, we can do away with it altogether, for some how or other, there still lingers in the British Parliament a power which will contend on for the empty forms of the beggarly constitution. Let us, then, make our attacks by degrees, and success is certain. I need not tell you, gentlemen, that that worn-out concern, called the constitution, intended to make a second power, called at Home the House of Lords, to counterbalance or arrest any attempts on the Crown—to overturn the just liberties of the people; or, on the other hand, to preserve (as they would say at Home) the legitimate power of the Crown from being usurped by the people, to their own prejudice. Now, this foolish power of things being still in existence, we fear our Society, powerful as it is, will not succeed in doing away with this second or mediatory power. Well, then, let us gag it—tie it down—deprive it of all independence—render it a dead letter and a farce—sine corpore nomen. The Council was well enough before the Liberals thought it right that, for the sake of local interests, there should be in its numbers persons from all corners of the Island—Tom, Dick, and Harry—Liberals of course, but great enemies to the Proprietors, the Family Compact, and all the time-honoured practices by which we heretofore lived and governed. Well did I foresee, that to undermine this so constituted Council, it would be necessary to pay them, and I chuckled in my heart when the proposition came forward, for I then saw there would be an argument for their being elective—never mind how

delusive, it is a good ruse or dodge; there was the trap, and they fell into it. Well, now, as we want to get rid of this body altogether, is it not best to sap and mine the approaches, as they did at Sebastopol, before we take them by storm? To deprive them of their independence, make them elective, and then the work is easy. If the people are tired of them because they assisted the people's freedom, what is that to us? Let them see to that. Believe me, gentlemen, your plans are to succeed. Nothing is more important than to render this said Council powerless as an independent body. You have nothing to do then but to get a majority in the Assembly, and you may just do what you please, for the same constituency will return both bodies. Do not be dissuaded by people telling you that—as has but so recently happened—this second body in the constitution may again step in and save the people from oppression; that is all gammon, and already forgotten. Seeing they have done it once, we have the better reason to take care they do not do it again. Render them elective, gag, destroy, blind, and annihilate them; let them know they shall no longer stand between the wind and your nobility. Do you not see how the thing will work? You succeed in humbugging the people—get a majority in the Assembly—the Council must obey, and never again save from your clutches all that you desire to obtain and hold dear—to say nothing of loaves and fishes.

Three groans for the Council! Three groans for Responsible Government! Three cheers for what is left of the Compact! Three cheers for our noble selves!"

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The Mail packet Lady le Marchant arrived here from Picton on Friday last, carrying, with the usual Colonial and American Mails, a Mail from Europe, with advices to the 9th inst. In our present No. will be found extracts from our latest papers, furnishing details of the most interesting and important news.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Fair Play," in reference to the recent Boat Race at Port Hill, will appear in our next No.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE AND BAD FAITH.

We have Scripture warrant for saying that "the leopard will not change his spots;" we have the proofs of our own experience for asserting "that the Czars of Russia cannot be honest." The Treaty of Paris was concluded upon terms of imprudent and impolitic leniency towards Russia, from a generous and chivalrous conviction on the part of the Allies that Alexander II., having succeeded to the throne of his fathers at a period of great and unexampled calamity to his Empire, had drawn a lesson of truth from the adversity which everywhere surrounded him, and was honourably resolved (as he constantly professed himself to be) to abandon the crooked ways of his ancestors, to forsake the path of lawless aggression and usurpation which they had followed and prescribed, to wield his sceptre in a spirit of peace and goodwill to all mankind, and to abide by all his engagements to Foreign Powers with fidelity and honour.

Little more than six months have since elapsed, but in that brief time we have seen enough to convince us that Alexander, with all the advantages of an increased experience, is no wiser, or more truthful, as a Sovereign—if he be any better as a man—than his father who went before him. The atmosphere in which a Russian Prince, the heir to a throne, is born, is in truth environed with illusions, and may in a great degree be said to be impervious to truth. From his earliest youth the heir of the Czar is surrounded by flatterers, who induce him to believe that Russia is the first Empire, and its Emperors the greatest Potentates, in the world. The Russian people, too, he is taught to believe, are mere instruments in his hands for the attainment of universal dominion—an object not merely legitimate but laudable, in the eyes of that God of whom he considers himself the viceroy on earth. For a Prince so educated, or rather so deliberately misinformed, much excuse is to be made; and when his errors are merely personal, they should be not too severely judged.

But the conduct of Alexander, in reference to the Isle of Serpents, to Kilia, to Ismail, to Kars, and to the frontier of Bessarabia, has been so discreditable, and in respect to the Bessarabian frontier, so extremely and disgustingly dishonest, that one is entitled to presume any knavery or wickedness of a Prince capable of so acting. Russia has not only refused in direct terms to perform some of the articles of the Treaty of Paris, the ink of which is scarcely yet dry, but has evasively attempted to wriggle out of others of them by arts of the most dishonourable and contemptible nature.

Nor is it here alone that Russia has failed to redeem the pledges given to the too-confiding Powers of Europe at the Paris Conference. Instead of confining himself to the patriotic labour of ameliorating the condition of his own hapless people, and improving the rugged and roadless face of his own wide-spread and half-waste dominions, we find the Second Alexander as active as any of his forefathers in the wily and wicked endeavour to sow the seeds of jealousy and discord between the various kingdoms of Europe. At the present moment the principal aim of his heart, and the prime object of all his craft, is to effect a severance of the union between England and France. To achieve this grand object no expenditure of fraud, of treachery, of lying, of cajolery, of money, or of Machiavelism will be spared. Millions and millions of silver roubles have been, and will be, expended in every quarter of Europe, and in some quarters out of Europe—to wit, America and Africa; nor will a first or a second failure deter a Cabinet which speculates so largely on the credulity and sordidness of mankind. There have been for months, and are now scores of secret Russian agents at work in all the Courts of Germany, in Spain, at Naples, in Sardinia, in Turkey, in the Danubian Principalities, in Greece, in America, and in Egypt, announcing that the alliance between France and England is dissolving, if not actually dissolved; and obscurely hinting that the unnatural union must give place to a more perfect understanding between France and Russia. In Paris and throughout France, Russian agents, male and female, from Madame de Lieven downwards, pursue a different species of tactics. There they are instructed to insinuate doubts of the fidelity and loyalty of England—to preach against English cupidity and sordidness, and that restless mercantile spirit so near akin to revolution. In England, on the contrary, Russian agents—and there are many in London, Manchester, and Ireland—declaim against the fickleness and perfidy of France, endeavour to revive the ancient anti-Gallican mania, and seek to rekindle the ancient rivalry and the extinct old anti-Gallican spirit. There are three or four sections of secret agents and spies at work, apparently with views altogether different; but yet the object of each section, or of the heads that guide each section, is only to cause first distrust and jealousy, and ultimately a coolness between the two Powers, from whose fortunate union the progress of Russian aggression and plunder has received so severe a shock.—News of the World, Nov. 9.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES AND THE WESTERN ALLIANCE.

In the absence of any explanation on the part of the Ministry of this country, it is difficult to understand the policy of the course which they are pursuing in reference to the Danubian Principalities. Little or no doubt any longer exists that a very grave and serious misunderstanding has arisen upon that point between them and the Government of France. The French Emperor is decidedly favourable to the union of the two provinces, in accordance with the strongly expressed desire of the Moldo-Wallachian people themselves. Russia and Prussia are also said to share in the same view; but England, Austria, and the Porte are opposed to it. The motives which actuate

Austria and the Porte in resisting the union are easily comprehensible; but the reasons that can induce the English Government to join in that resistance, at the hazard of sacrificing the alliance with France, are not intelligible.

A serious complication of affairs is threatened by the want of accord between the Western Powers. By the Treaty of Paris, the complete evacuation of the Ottoman territory, and of the Black Sea, by the naval and military forces of the Allies, ought to have taken place on the 25th October. But Austria still remains in military occupation of the Principalities, and a portion of the British fleet continues in front of the Isle of Serpents. The Porte is said to have addressed a requisition to each of these Powers, demanding the immediate withdrawal of their forces from those points of occupation; and France is understood to have united in that requisition; but England and Austria, acting concert, decline to comply with it; and thus an appearance is presented to the world that the English Government is disposed to exchange the alliance of France for that of Austria.

It is needless to say that this unexpected and unfortunate posture of affairs has produced a strong sensation upon the Continent. A correspondent, residing in Paris, tells us that "the effect produced by the difference between the English and French Cabinet, on the subject of the Austrian occupation of the Principalities, is no longer subject of conjecture or of assertion, seeking support in the whispered conversations of the Bourse and the town. It is palpably recorded on the face of the journals of the day. While those which entertain opinions of no friendly character to England chuckle over the prospect of a breach in the alliance, others, like the popular Siecle, express their painful astonishment at seeing the British Ministry leave France for Austria. There is a very general surmise that the British Government may have discovered some dealings between the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon, which could possibly explain, but not justify, this countermove—for what could justify the sacrifice by England of the fairly raised expectations of the Moldo-Wallachians?"

Most of the foreign journals received, during the last few days, abound in remarks on the new situation which they assume has been created by the demand made by the Porte on the English and Austrian Governments for a withdrawal of their forces from the Principalities and the Black Sea respectively. The Russo-Belgian Nord admits that nothing would please it better than the return of the Austrian brigades and English squadron, each to its own place, but adds pathetically: "We must not, however, reckon too implicitly on the readiness of these two Powers to defer to the demands of the Porte. The chapter of accidents, we know, is inexhaustible; and we should not be astonished if the Governments of Austria and England were to find some pretext to justify their occupation even after they have lost the consent of the Porte. In any case, we shall not regard this evacuation as a certainty until we see it accomplished."

The Austrian press continues to defend the occupation of the Principalities, repeating under every form the same argument, namely, that the evacuation would not be possible until all the differences on the subject of the settlement of the new line of frontier shall have been smoothed down. A letter from Vienna, of the 22d October, says:—"The Cabinet of Vienna will, in a few days, send an answer to the French note, in which the immediate evacuation of the Principalities is called for. Count Buol has had several conferences on the subject with Baron de Bourqueney, but the result of them has not transpired. It is, nevertheless, certain that the French Ambassador declared that the Divans of the Principalities cannot commence their labours until Austrian occupation has ceased."

The Hamburg Borsenhalle states that it learns from Vienna, that as soon as the Cabinet of St. James' had knowledge of the French notes sent to Vienna to obtain the evacuation of the Principalities, it sent orders to Sir Hamilton Seymour to take part with the Austrian Cabinet and defend it vigorously against the demands of France.

We are, of course, unable to vouch for the accuracy of any of these statements; but if there be a shadow of truth in them, the people of this country have surely a right to be informed of the grounds upon which their government are proceeding.—J.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW CHURCH AT TIGNISH, LOT 1.—The Roman Catholics of this parish seem bound to eclipse and throw into the shade every other part of this Island. In visiting the Settlement we have always regarded the present Church as quite a creditable building; judge of our surprise on being informed that it is inadequate to the wants of the people, and that prompt steps are being taken to supply additional accommodation. Under the energetic direction of the Rev. Mr. MacIntyre, P. P., a new Church has been commenced. During the past summer, and within four months, nearly 500,000 bricks have been made on the spot: the whole quantity estimated as necessary for the building being between 8 and 900,000, and the whole will be burnt in the summer of 1857. Limestone is to be furnished by the young men of the parish, and their contribution; it will be procured at Miminagash, Lot 4, and will be the first instance in which native limestone has been brought into use; it is found in large quantities along Miminagash shore, and, having been tested, is pronounced superior to any imported. Between £600 and £700 cash is on hand after paying the expenses already incurred; and to give an idea of the zeal of the parishioners, we may say, a collection of 1000 bushels of wheat was taken in one day. All the building material, except freestone, which is to be imported from Nova Scotia, will be the production of this Island. The dimensions of this spacious edifice will be—length, 131 feet; width, 65 to 70 feet; height, 27 feet, being the largest in the Colony. The work is energetically superintended by Rev. Mr. MacIntyre, who has not only devised a plan of erection so that the expense will fall very lightly on his flock, but he labors incessantly in superintending the various branches of labor, and thus shows that he possesses not only ability to plan, but, what is still more essential, energy to consummate his designs.—Adv.

We are requested to announce that a subscription list, in aid of the fund designed for the erection of a national monument to the memory of Sir William Wallace, is open at the store of Neil Rankin, Esquire, Great George-street.

Extensive Sale at Auction!

BY WILLIAM DODD.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on the Premises, in SUMMERSIDE VILLAGE, Bedoune, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next, the whole of the Subscriber's

Real Estate

in this Island, consisting of some 50 VILLAGE LOTS in said Village, in which are included about 900 feet along the shore of the Harbor of Bedoune, and which is laid out in WATER LOTS, and the front secured by a breast-work at considerable expense, and on which is the best location in the Village for a Wharf. On part of these Lots stands two DWELLING HOUSES, one STORE and Warehouse, and one Carriage Factory, which will be sold with the Lots on which they stand. Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about 90 acres, 50 of which is in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of Beech and Maple. There are also a large BARN, a small FARM-HOUSE, Out-houses, a Well, and a large Spring of superior water on the premises. This farm being situated on the north side of Bedoune Bay, and gradually descending south to said Village, renders its location pleasant; and as it commands a full view of the Straits, with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for residences—consequently it will be sold in 5 to 10 acre Lots, or in the whole, as may best suit purchasers, a large portion of which, however, will be required to supply the growth of the Village. This property, in point of beauty for private residences, and convenience for all sorts of fishing, shipping, &c., is second to none in the Island. Much might be said of the many business advantages, &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to Shediac—the terminus of the Railroad. ALSO—at the same time and place—will be sold 300 acres of LAND on Lot 8; 100 acres on Lot 3; 100 acres on Lot 15; and, also, an interest in other Lands at Effren Point. ALSO—the freehold of two FARMS on Lot 25, under leases, and paying annually £9 14s. currency, rent. The whole of this property will positively be sold in lots and portions to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms. Good titles will be given to all the said property. For further particulars apply to Messrs. BEER & SON, Charlottetown, or to P. BAKER, Esquire, Bedoune, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen. J. WEATHERDE. Nov. 10, 1856. (St. John, N.B., Courier, and Westmorland Times)

Freehold Property.

BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises, the DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, fronting 54 feet on Dorchester-street, running 80 feet back, being No. 71 in first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown. The above property is convenient to Pownal-street Wharf, making it a desirable place for business purposes. Terms liberal. W. T. PAW, Auctioneer. November 17, 1856.

New Advertisements.

Molasses, Tea, Flour, Meal, &c. BY A. H. YATES.

TO be sold by AUCTION, on the Queen's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at Eleven o'clock, the following valuable Cargo of West India and American Goods, just arrived per schr. Combine, Reid, master, from Halifax, consisting of: 25 puns. Muscovado MOLASSES, 20 boxes Mould Candles 30 chests choice Congo TEA—warranted a good article 100 barrels superfine FLOUR—fit for Family use 10 doz. Buckets 50 blbs. CORN MEAL, 30 boxes London Soap 25 sides Sole LEATHER, 10 doz. BROOMS, 40 blbs. Onions 24 boxes Tobacco Pipes, 6 pairs Rubber Boots, 4 bags Pepper Five Kegs No. 1 TOBACCO, 50 reams Wrapping Paper. The whole of the above, being a well selected Cargo of Goods, are strongly recommended to the Trade. Brought to Sale. November 24, 1856. THOMAS BROYDERICK.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS!

Extensive Sale of British Merchandise and Ready-made Clothing, &c.

TO be sold by auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th December next, at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's Sale-room, Queen-street—THE WHOLE OF HIS STOCK OF GOODS, comprising in part, viz:— 300 pieces Fancy Shirtings; 100 pieces Striped Printings; 20 pieces Cottons and Bedticks; 20 pieces Cloths, Doeskins, Cashmeres, &c.; Bales Cotton Warp; A lot of Hosiery, Braces, Shawls, Handkerchiefs; Cotton Balls, Buttons, Thread, &c.; 2 cases Ready-made Clothing; Company Coats, Jackets, Vests, Trowsers, Caps, &c. &c. —ALSO— 40 chests Congo Tea; 50 boxes 10 x 12 Glass; Boxes Soap, Candles, Sauces; Kegs Paints, casks Oil, boxes Boots; A lot of Windsor Soap, &c. &c. Terms liberal. JAMES MORRIS. Charlottetown, November 24, 1856. Isl.

A Card.

THE subscriber takes this method of tendering his thanks to the merchants of this City, as also those in the neighbouring ports, who have so handsomely supported him in the carrying trade between this port and Liverpool, during the four years the "Sir Alexander" was on the line, and more particularly for their increased support to his new ship "Majestic;" and regrets very much the inconvenience and loss which they have sustained, occasioned by the late accident to that ship off Pictou harbour. He also begs to inform them that, having succeeded in getting the ship off, and repairing her so as to go to Liverpool, he will then have her (under his own inspection) put into thorough repair and first-rate order, for the continuance of his carrying trade, for the spring of 1857, at which time he hopes to receive a continuance of their support. WILLIAM W. LORD.

No. 8. Queen-street. No. 8. REMOVAL!

THE subscriber has removed his extensive STOCK OF BRITISH and FOREIGN GOODS, ex J. W., Elizabeth and Abith, to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. George Room, a few doors higher up, which premises he has remodelled and refitted; and having now increased facilities for the accommodation of his customers, he trusts to be favored with a continuance of their patronage.

He also begs to intimate that he is daily expecting a further supply to complete his FALL IMPORTATIONS, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest cash prices. Observe No. 8, Queen-street. Charlottetown, Nov. 24. J. W. MORRISON.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Figs, Raisins, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. "Sarah" and "Hibernia" from Halifax, and for sale by the subscriber at the lowest prices for Cash— Chests Congo TEA, (warranted) Bbls. Porto Rico SUGAR, (very superior article) Puncheons Porto Rico MOLASSES, Boxes CANDLES, Boxes SOAP, Boxes bloom RAISINS, Brums FIGS, CURRANTS, Nuts, Confectionary, &c. JOS. HAZELWOOD, Kent-street, opposite the "Dispensary," Nov. 24, 1856. 41

Old Stand, North side Queen-square.

I HAVE just received the best assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS that is to be found in this City, including the following articles and others too numerous to mention:— TEA, in great variety Burning Fluid Dye Stuffs Crushed SUGAR Port WINE Earthen Jars Brown do. Sherry do. Pickles Pans bright Molasses Madeira do. Sauce do. Jamaica Rum (old) Champagne do. Brashes do. Damaera do. Bays' Pale ALE bottled Blacking Biscuit Leith ALE Fig Tobacco Coffee London PORTER bottled Orinoko Raisins Lemon Syrup Flat do. Raisins Cider Digby Herrings Currants Dark Brandy Candles 200 barrels superfine Canada FLOUR, No. 1, new brand, (warranted) Cash paid for Timothy Seed. Charlottetown, Nov. 24, 1856. HUGH FRASER.

Fall Supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c.

PER schr. "Hibernia," M. W. SKINNER has received his Fall Supply of GENUINE BRITISH DRUGS and MEDICINES, Lots of Confectionary, Cake Ornaments, Pickles, Sauces; Shrimps, Sardines, John Bull, Harvey and Worcester's Sauces, &c.; preserved Meats, Canned Peas, Nuts, Walnuts, Filberts, Custard, Pecan, Hickory and Jordan Almonds; Raisins, Currants, Annapolis and American Cheese, Pine Apple Jam, Guava Jelly, Marmalade, preserved Quinces, French Fruit, Cherry Brandy, preserved Ginger, &c. &c. Charlottetown, Nov. 24, 1856.

LOOK out for winter fruit. No Apples to be had. Only a few bushels of CRANBERRIES remaining at the subscriber's. J. WILLIAMS. November 24, 1856. Queen's Square.

Notice.

THE undersigned having assigned all his outstanding debts and effects to Mr. GEORGE GARDNER, of Bedoune, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors generally,—herby requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment to the said George Gardner. JOHN TODD. Summerside, Bedoune, November 24, 1856. 6w

To Tenants on parts of Township Lands Nos. 51, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62.

TAKE NOTICE—That the Tenant on said properties, under the management of the subscriber, are hereby notified to pay their rents to him without delay, as he is fully empowered, and received positive instructions to collect the same. He also cautions all persons whomsoever from TRESPASSING on any part of said lands, either by cutting timber, taking forcible possession, or in any other way whatsoever, without a written permission from himself. Any persons disregarding this notice will render themselves liable to prosecution at law. WILLIAM DOUSE.

All Tenants or other occupiers of lands on said Townships, will please pay their respective Land Tax to the receivers appointed by the Government, as no further indulgence will be granted to those who have hitherto delayed its payment. W. D. November 24, 1856. (all papers, 6w.)

APPLES! APPLES!—M. W. SKINNER has received, per "Hibernia," a few barrels Prime MINOR APPLIES, good to keep. Nov. 24.

Paints and Gold Leaf.

W. R. WATSON has added to his former Stock— Brandram's best WHITE LEAD, Black, yellow, red, green, and blue PAINTS, Putty, Ochres, best Glaz., Red Lead, Verdigris, LITHARGE and GOLD LEAF. For Sale very low. Adv. Ex. & Isl. November 24, 1856.

SHEET WAX—for Wax Flowers.—M. W. SKINNER has received a supply of the above in assorted colors. Nov. 24.