money paid for the service, &c., &c. Well, except a few paltry jobs, the work was not given out to tender, and it has been proved that under the Tories the cost of the public printing has been quite as great as it was under the Liberals. Now, it is said that J. B. Cooper's Orange friends are determined to insist on his getting the office of Queen's Printer—they say that the Orangemen have worked harder for the Government than any other section of the Tory party—that Cooper is the exponent of their views—that his paper doesn't pay—that private subscriptions cannot be expected to sustain him, as was the case when Mr. Heard paid his five pounds to feed the starving little ones that Mr. Cooper's misfortunes had thrown upon the cold charities of the world—that, in short, Mr. Cooper should and must be Queen's Printer, for he could not possibly exist without the office, or some very large share of the public plunder, to be got in any manner—direct or indirect. Then, there is that beauty, G. T. Haszard, of "dirty breeches" notoriety—he is determined to put in his claim; and in the great effulgence of his marvellous intellect, he is at a loss to see how the Government can possibly resist it! Between the two, Cooper and Haszard, Mr. Ings stands a fair chance of coming to grief. If the office of Queen's Printer be not entirely taken from him, the work appertaining to it will be so divided amongst the other two aspirants as to leave the office itself not worth having. There certainly will be some interesting disclosures and complications before the first week of the first session of the new Parliament shall have passed away.

THE REVEREND GEORDY IN A FUME.

WE published last week a letter from the Rev James Allan, Presbyterian Minister at Covehead, in which he administered a severe but well merited rebuke to the Rev. Geo. Sutherland, for his subserviency to the dominant political faction in this Island, and for prostituting his ministerial influence to serve his own private ends. This broadside has put the Rev. Geordy in a tremendous fume. In the *Protestant* of Saturday last he publishes a long communication in reply to Messrs. Laird, Frame and Allan, who had severally objected to the publication of the so-called "Pastoral Letter" from the Presbytery. Towards the Rev. Mr. Laird he is barely courteous in style, and wretchedly feeble in argument; with the Rev. Mr. Frame he is snappish and petulant, without producing an argument or a fact worth noticing; and towards the Rev. Mr. Allan he has adopted the bullying tone—perfectly reckless in the utterance of falsehoods, and exhibits himself in a manner so devoid of Christian charity, that no stranger could suppose him to be a minister of the Gospel.

He quotes a paragraph from the Rev. Mr. Allan's letter, as follows, and adds the succeeding comments:—

'But whatever be the bearings of his politics on his country, they are pretty substantial on his private interests, if Dame Rumor can be depended on; and sufficiently account for his degrading himself to be the tool of a political faction, and for his prostituting his ministerial influence in subservience to their cause.'

"It is to be regretted that any man having a regard for his own character should so write of a brother minister. The whole paragraph must be looked into; it cannot be passed over. The accusation of Dame Rumor is slanderous; and can only be equalled by those of the *Vindicator*. What will Mr. Allan say to the charge of taking up and publishing to the world an evil report, without examination, without foundation? What man's character can be safe for an hour, if such a course is pursued, the most atrocious crimes may be laid to his charge, and his character destroyed beyond remedy, for many will believe a lie in preference to the truth. Let Mr. Allan, then, know that beyond the small sum of nine pounds annually, received in common with ministers of other denominations, *as a member of the Board of Education*, I neither have received, nor do receive any money from the Government.

"The second part of the paragraph is not hypothetical; it is a direct statement, and one so peculiarly offensive and damaging that it must come before the Presbytery, if not also before the civil courts. It is unquestionably libellous, and *my friends of the highest standing* in the community affirm that I cannot allow it to pass without a civil prosecution. I have therefore to inform Mr. Allan that unless this statement is publicly withdrawn, and an ample public apology given, he shall be prosecuted for it; and compelled to prove wherein I have *degraded myself as the tool of a political faction*, and wherein I have *prostituted my ministerial influence*. I will receive no half and half explanation; I demand an absolute withdrawal of this gross accusation, and an ample apology; I will be satisfied with nothing less. In this unmerited assault, I know that I have the sympathy and support *both of the Government* and of the country, and that they will not be slow to recognize those who have borne unmeasured reproach for the maintenance of Protestantism, and the promotion of the best interests of the country."

If Mr. Sutherland is really anxious to commence a libel prosecution under the auspices of his friends in the Government—taking the Attorney General as dry nurse, he having acted in that capacity for the man with the "unclean hands"—perhaps it would be as well to include us in the prosecution, for we do most emphatically declare that George Sutherland has shewn himself to be the tool of a political faction—that he has used his ministerial influence for such faction, (but whether he has *degraded* himself, we are not prepared to say, unless we could prove that Black Bill, or any unfortunate wretch in the community had lost his character by supporting the Government)—and that, judging from past experience, we have every reason to believe that *his politics* are influenced altogether by a consideration for his pocket.

He says that he has not received any money from the Government except nine pounds a year, *as a member of the Board of Education*. This is not the whole truth, Master Geordy, and you are guilty of a deliberate falsehood in giving only a part of the truth. You, George Sutherland, received Seventy-five pounds of the people's money for a trashy book which you have the impudence to style a history—which was foisted on unfortunate schoolmasters against their will, and who had to submit to let their small warrants be shaved to pay you. That miserable abortion of a book was submitted to the Legislature; the members of the lower House contemptuously threw the thing out of the way, as unworthy of notice; you—George Sutherland—had, nevertheless, the vanity to get it printed; and you, the aforesaid George Sutherland, had the superlative effrontery to receive seventy-five pounds of the people's money for a certain number of copies of this trashy book, without a vote of the Legislature—which books are not used in the schools, as we can prove; and which seventy-five pounds would never have found their way into your pocket, had you not been a meddling and meddlesome member of the Board of Education, and a tool to the party who placed you there.

"My friends of the highest standing," says Geordy, have advised me to become a litigant and a persecutor; "I know," he adds, "I shall have the support of the Government." Of course, the Government will support him in any unholy crusade that may be commenced against the freedom of opinion. Perhaps he will follow the example of his friend Pope, and try a criminal information. We sincerely hope that Geordy will keep to his promise, when he says: "I will receive no half and half explanations; I demand an absolute withdrawal of this gross accusation, and an ample apology. I will be satisfied with nothing less." We endorse the Rev. Mr. Allan's "accusation" to the very fullest extent, and we have no fear for the result. A boasting, bullying tool of the Government—backed, as he may be, by the whole power of the Executive Council—can never induce us to abate one jot of the sovereign contempt with which we regard the name of George Sutherland.

C. Y. M. L. INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening next, the 4th instant, there will be a brief *resume* of previous debates, together with recitations.
E. ROCHE, Sec'y.
February 2nd, 1863.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WE publish below the returns, accurately ascertained from the Sheriffs' Courts in the three Counties, on Declaration Day. They will show that the Government have, as we stated last week, seventeen members out of the thirty—leaving the Liberals thirteen, which is at least a gain of one vote. Taking the statement published in the last *Monitor*, as classified under the head of Government and Opposition members, it appears that there were 13,508 votes for the Government in all the districts and towns of the Island, and 14,089 for the Opposition, leaving a majority in favour of the latter of 581 votes. There is no mistaking these figures—they are given by the *Monitor*—a paper not likely to put the Government in a gloomy position; but the figures, nevertheless, shew, that the Government—boast as they may of their majority of four members—do not represent a majority of the electors of this Island. The Government organs admit that in several of the districts the elections were decided not on political principles, but on hostility to the Catholics. This we knew to be the case, and we are glad of the admission from our opponents. It shews that the Island is not wedded to Toryism, but that, to a very great extent, it is under the fog of bigotry and prejudice. Upon this subject we have many observations to offer, and intended to begin with them in our present No., but on consideration, we think it best to await the result of the Council elections before entering on a review of the whole politico-religious contest.

DECLARATION DAY.

Saturday, the 24th ultimo, being Declaration Day for Queen's and King's Counties, and Monday, the 26th, for Prince County, the Sheriffs of the three Counties, after summing up the votes, and going through the usual ceremonies, proclaimed the state of the Poll in the several Electoral Districts, &c., &c., as below:—

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY.			
Frederick Brecken,	566	W. Heard,	492
Daniel Davies,	542	John Trenaman,	438
FIRST DISTRICT.			
Donald Montgomery,	905	Alex. Robertson,	685
Wm. Haslam,	870	William Campbell,	657
SECOND DISTRICT.			
Hon. J. Longworth,	874	Benj. Davies,	614
" Alex. Laird,	839		
THIRD DISTRICT.			
Hon. George Coles,	888	Serjt. Henderson,	543
" F. Kelly,	866	Duncan Shaw,	536
FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Hon. Col. Gray,	1251	D. Taylor,	473
W. H. Pope,	961		

PRINCE COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.			
Nicholas Conroy,	562	P. Doyle,	340
G. W. Howlan,	538	Benj. Rogers,	276
SECOND DISTRICT.			
John Yeo,	550	John M. Clark,	180
David Ramsay,	439		
THIRD DISTRICT.			
George Sinclair,	658	Hon. James Yeo,	450
Hon. Jas. Warburton,	500		
FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Hon. James C. Pope,	669	Hon. W. W. Lord,	558
Cornelius Howat,	645	George Wright,	484
FIFTH DISTRICT.			
C. McLellan,	221	Daniel Green,	208
James Muirhead,	212	John Haszard,	206

KING'S COUNTY.

GEORGETOWN AND ROYALTY.			
Hon. T. H. Haviland,	186	A. A. McDonald,	142
" R. McAulay,	164		
FIRST DISTRICT.			
Hon. D. Beaton,	670	Hon. E. McEachern,	249
" Jos. Hensley,	588		
SECOND DISTRICT.			
Hon. E. Whelan,	800	Douglas Dixon,	96
John Sutherland,	783		
THIRD DISTRICT.			
Ronald Walker,	539	John Hamilton,	440
Hon. E. Thornton,	512		
FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Dr. Kaye,	525	Hon. J. Wightman,	369
James Duncan,	503	George Harris,	336

☞ The names on the left hand side are the members returned.—*Ist.*

A NOTABLE PROCLAMATION.—In our columns to-day, that sparkling pleasure to all eyes, the elegant and entertaining *New York Mercury*, proclaims its intentions for the New-Year of 1863. It is a charming "guide, philosopher and friend" for everybody, and enables the mind,

"Formed by its converse, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe."

To do without the MERCURY for a week would be like missing the face you love best for a year, and its army of subscribers for '63 is likely to outnumber that of the Union.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.—The Club met on Friday evening last, the 30th ult., to discuss the question previously announced, viz:—"Would a limited and enlightened censorship of the Press of this Island tend to promote morality?" A very animated discussion ensued until the hour of closing; and a number of members who were desirous of expressing their views on the subject, having not had an opportunity of doing so, the discussion was on motion adjourned until the next regular night of meeting.
GEO. ALLEY, Sec'y.
Feb. 2, 1863.

The wife of John McDonald, of New Harmony, was delivered of three children on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, two girls and a boy. One of the children died; but the other two are strong and healthy, and doing well. The one that died was strong and healthy when born.—*Com. from Souris, January 22.*

DEARTH OF PAPER.—*New Material and Machinary.*—An article in the New York *Post* of last evening states that it is estimated that in the State of Illinois alone there is enough of flax fibre thrown away every year to equal the annual importation of rags from abroad. There the farmers raise enormous crops of flax for the seed only; they beat out the seed from the balls and throw the rest of the plant away, the labour of dressing the fibre and the expense of getting it to market not being compensated by the price it brings. A machine has been invented in New York by which the flax plant in its natural state may be reduced to tow. It requires no process of rotting for this purpose but as soon as the stems are dry they are ready for the machine. The tow produced in this manner has, of course, to be bleached by the usual process and reduced to pulp, and it would then becomes materiel of the very strongest and best paper that is made, either for printing or writing. All that is necessary is to have the machines on the Illinois prairies, or wherever else flax is cultivated, and in a few days one might have mountains of tow ready for the paper mills. The *Post* understands that several of these machines have been ordered by owners of paper mills, and it believes that in another year the stricture which the scarcity of paper has imposed on the press of the country through their means, and other ingenious Northern inventions and adaptations of materials for paper making not now in use, will have passed away.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—By the steamer *Africa*, which arrived from Boston yesterday morning, James McCook, of Yarmouth, who was charged in the United States with the murder of James Little on board a British vessel on the High Seas, and who under the Extradition Treaty was delivered up to the British authorities at New York, was brought to Halifax. He was taken charge of by the Police authorities of this city. Four persons were also sent as witnesses to prove the case against McCook. The prisoner was a mate, and Little a seaman on board the *Margaret*, which sailed from Belfast, Ireland, for New York, on the 26th September last, and on board of this vessel the murder was committed. McCook was lodged in the County jail, and the witnesses detained in custody. It is probable that a preliminary investigation will take place before His Worship the Mayor and presiding Alderman on Monday next, or perhaps this day.—*Chronicle.*

GREAT FRAUDS.—A commission has been during the last two months investigating in New York the frauds committed in the subsistence department. The result has been the discovery of forty forgeries, covering an amount of $700,000, and implicating many high civil and military officers of the Government, brokers and others of pure Republican principles, and undeniable Union sentiment.

The schooner Packet, Deagle, master, arrived at Souris, on the 25th instant from Halifax.

WAR CANALS.—The sharp-sighted forwarders and real estate men of the States of New York and Illinois, have been trying very hard during the last two years to make a speculation out of the civil war, and more especially out of the apprehensions that a contest with Britain will grow out of it. By treaty, England and the United States have agreed that neither shall keep armed vessels on the lakes in time of peace. Britain possesses, however, in the St. Lawrence, canals, the means of sending gunboats to the lakes from sea, and that circumstance has afforded standing ground for the efforts of our sharp neighbours in the carrying trade. They ignore altogether the difficulties which we see in sending gunboats through the canals in time of war—the light draft of water, the near neighbourhood of the American shore, the ease with which a lock could be blown up and communication destroyed. They ignore everything, but the fact that Britain possesses a channel by which war vessels of small size can be put upon the lakes when circumstances are favourable, and they say—we, too, must have our ship canal from the ocean and the Mississippi to the lakes. The American mind is feverish, and projects are now talked of which, at other times, would not receive a moment's thought. Hundreds of millions are being lavishly spent, and the cost of constructing three hundred miles of ship canal seems a bagatelle. Visions of grain barges as large as ocean steamers pass before the eyes of forwarders of Buffalo, Albany, and intermediate points. They see in imagination their business facilities quadrupled, and they hurry up their petitions to the Federal Congress, asking that the Erie canal shall be enlarged to the requisite dimensions, as a Federal work and at Federal cost. But war mad as the American people are at the present moment, they still retain a considerable share of their usual perspicacity of vision, and vivid appreciation of their best interests. To use their own language, "they can't see it". And the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives has put a stopper upon the project, in a way which commands our heartiest admiration by its conciseness and good sense.

The Committee was instructed to report upon the cheapest, most expeditious and trustworthy mode of placing vessels of war upon Lake Ontario and the other great lakes, including the enlargement of the Erie Canal locks." The conclusion of the report is in these words:—

"In view of the foregoing considerations the Committee are of the opinion:—

1st,—that the cheapest, most expeditious and trustworthy mode of placing war vessels upon Lake Ontario and the other lakes, should a necessity for doing so at any time arise, is to launch them in the first instance upon those waters. 2nd,—that it is not necessary nor is it expedient for the purpose aforesaid, to establish water communications adapted to the passage of vessels of war from other waters to the Lakes."

From a military point of view, we believe the committee have judged rightly. It would be better and cheaper to make preparations to destroy our canals at the commencement of war, than to dig a canal, in order to be able to fight us afterwards on the lakes. It is useless to talk of that, however. The clause of the report which says, "should a necessity for doing so at any time arise," contains the point of the whole discussion. The necessity never will arise, if men will take as much pains to keep the peace as to prepare for war. The Americans have got a job in hand which will keep them busy for the next twelve years, and Britain will not disturb them. All that both people have to do is to keep civil tongues in their heads, and even if that cannot be done, there is good sense enough among Britons and Americans to brush aside complications brought about by the intemperate and designing.—*Toronto Globe.*

FROM THE SOUTH.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 13th has the following intelligence concerning affairs in North Carolina:

"The news from Eastern North Carolina is very much the same as that which has been laid before our readers for the last two or three days, and give assurance that the enemy is preparing for an attack on Wilmington, and perhaps Goldsboro." The force at Newbern is variously estimated, some persons placing it as high 70,000, and others as low as 35,000. There are two iron clads in Beaufort harbor—one, the Passaic, leaking badly, with two feet of water in her at last accounts. On Wednesday last there were about 50,000 Federal troops at Moorhead city, and more were expected.

A negro who went off with the Yankees when they made their raid on Kingston, has returned to that point, from Newbern. He represents things in a horrible condition at Newbern for the negro, and begs his master to take him to the mountains, as he does not desire to fall into the hands of the Yankees again."

Three free negroes were sold into slavery at Richmond on the 12th—two on a conviction for grand larceny, and the other for refusing to leave the state as ordered.

The *Dispatch* publishes a full report of the dinner of the New England Society in New York a few days ago, and prefaces it by the following remarks:

"The thirty-fourth anniversary of the 'Landing of the Pilgrims,' on Plymouth Rock, was celebrated by the negro worshipping, tin-peddling descendants of the said pilgrims, in New York, a few days ago, by a dinner at the Astor House. Among the distinguished guests present were three brigadier generals, Hon. John Van Buren, and the Mayor of New York. These gentry, who used to make our brooms and blacking-brushes for us before the war, took their dinner with one grace before it and one after to settle it, and then commenced their speeches."

THE PAY OF THE TROOPS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* says there is great dissatisfaction in the Army of the Potomac—something amounting almost to demoralization—and the chief cause of it is the fact that the men have not had their pay for months. It is surprising that the government can have permitted the evil to go uncorrected so long when such vast interests are at stake. An intelligent gentleman, just returned from the army at Fredericksburg, states that the effectiveness of that splendid body of troops will be destroyed if the present condition of things continues for any length of time. There is an alarming amount of complaint and positive disaffection. The men say that the government cares nothing for their wants, and pro-slavery officers have not lost the opportunity to make capital against "the civilians at Washington."—*Boston Journal.*

NOBLEMAN AND NOBLE MAN.—In Lord Gifford we have prematurely lost a most valuable and estimable man, one of those so much wanted in public affairs to succeed to positions that in the course of nature must ere long be vacant. Lord Gifford had the happy combination of high talents and fine qualities, which is so deservedly prized in this country. He had temper the most sweet, a disposition kind and genial, all generous sympathies, a graceful modesty, and a religious reverence of truth. He was loved wherever he was known, but he bore his faculties so meekly as to wrong his claim to respect for intellectual superiority. The superficial could not see how much there was to admire in the mind of one who evidently thought so little of himself. Taken at his own estimate he would, indeed, not have been rated highly. Yet to whatever he applied himself he did well. He was the Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Accounts of the Navy, and drew up the report, the honesty and ability of which were equally admired. His talents were indeed excellently adapted for public affairs, and on whatever subject they might be employed they were sure to be under the strictest guidance of truth and of sound judgment. The wide range and perfection of Lord Gifford's accomplishments were extraordinary. He had a fine taste for the arts. He was an erudite musician, as well as a good performer; he was skilled in mechanics; he was a sculptor, and has left some beautiful specimens of his proficiency; he had a vast fund of scientific knowledge, and could render it with a wonderful lucidity, so as to make subjects abstruse and recondite intelligible.

For more than a year Lord Gifford had undergone the most cruel sufferings, which he bore with a beautiful patience and manly fortitude. The injury which caused his long illness, and ultimately his premature death, might in great part have been escaped if he had not thought more of the safety of two poor labourers than of his own. He for some minutes bore the weight of the trunk of a fallen tree on his back to prevent its crushing the men below him. He was in all a noble fellow, a great generous heart and a good head. He has gone to his rest early, but with a great gathering of love richly his due.—*London Examiner.*

The hired transport-vessel Thomas, taken up by the War Department for the conveyance of stores to Canada, and which left for her destination about three weeks since, has returned to Woolwich in a disabled state, having been considerably injured by the late stormy weather. She is now off the Royal Arsenal Pier, discharging her cargo of ammunition, &c., which is much damaged.

A party of thirty-seven ladies and gentlemen skating on a pond in Harpersville New York, on Monday last, broke through the ice, when unfortunately twenty-seven of their number were drowned.

CHARLESTON A DESERTED CITY.—The following is an extract of a letter from a foreign gentleman, dated Charleston, S.C., Dec. 13, 1862:

"We arrived at Charleston four days after leaving New York, and although I had not made myself any illusions, yet I did not expect to find this city such as it is; in truth, at first, and particularly in certain quarters, it seems like a vast cemetery, and there are scarcely two or three streets sufficiently animated to dispel this impression.

"Ever since the beginning of the blockade every day some families moved away to retire into the interior, and of late this emigration has become almost general. All who have been able to follow this movement, men, women, old men and children, have gone, and I believe to-day there are not twenty ladies left in the place. Consequently there can be nothing more sad, I assure you, than these fine streets in which you often do not meet ten persons in their entire length; nothing so sad as these fine houses, without life, their balconies and gardens deserted, and their windows closed—silent and funereal, as though death had passed there! Add to this the fact that nearly one-third of the city is in ruins, the effect of the terrible fire which devastated Charleston about a year ago, and you will scarcely have an idea of the sad spectacle that presented itself to the eyes here on every side. The more sad for me as the transition had been sudden, and I had my mind still full of New York," &c. &c.

PAPER FROM WOOD.—The *Boston Journal* of Thursday last comes to us printed on paper made *entirely* of wood. It is a very good article, is white and clear, but is not, the publishers say, as good as the manufacturers will eventually be able to make. There can be no doubt whatever that many of the efforts now making to produce good paper from new material will result in success, and it is quite likely that in a short time paper will be cheaper than ever.

The London *Builder* says a company has been formed to bring into practical use a spiral fluted nail, recently invented in England. They are fluted and twisted in a machine, and are manufactured as cheap as common nails. The holding qualities of the nail are remarkable; no holes are required to be made before driving those of the largest size, and there is no danger of the board splitting, however near the edge the nail is driven. The spiral point causes the nail to revolve as it advances, and its tenacity of holding is equal to that of a wood screw.

A man named Jeremiah Williams, one of the Fair Isle Emigrants, who has been in the employ of Mr. Stephen Glasier, died suddenly on Monday last. He was awakened by a noise in an adjoining room, and rose to ascertain the cause; on returning to bed he died almost instantaneously.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Pills.—Weakness and debility.—No nice discrimination of the nature or seat of the disorder is necessary for the beneficial administration of these Pills, which by purifying the blood, and adjusting its circulation, regulate and refresh every organ throughout the body. These excellent Pills search out the roots of all disorders, and assuredly expel them from the system. Balsamic in their composition, and gentle in their operation, Holloway's Pills will not have any real benefit unless the sufferer will eschew the use of all pies, puddings, and pastry. The diet should be substantial, plain, and simple; by such an observance the lives of thousands may be preserved.

A GOOD EFFECT.—Rev. James P. Stone Greensboro, Vt., writes—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum only for a short time, but the good effect is manifest. My hair was falling and very thin; it is now much thicker, has ceased to fall, and restored to its original color."

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

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Special attention is asked to *Hunnewell's Preparations* in our advertizing columns, which include a list of great reputation in the States, and such as can be relied on in every particular. 1m

Married,

At the Church of Saint Bonaventure, Tracadie, on Tuesday, the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas Phelan, P. P., Mr. James J. O'Reilly, Teacher, Covehead, to Ellen, second daughter of Edward Mullins, Esquire, of the latter place.

Died,

At the Portage Road, Lot 41, on Monday, the 19th ultimo, of Asthma, Mr. John Walsh, aged 28 years, leaving a wife with three children, and a large circle of friends, to mourn their irreparable loss.

At Minimigash, Lot 2, on Friday evening, the 9th inst., after a tedious and painful illness, which he bore with patient resignation to the Divine Will, SIMON, the beloved son of Mr. Simon and Elizabeth Luthill, aged 28 years.

At Minimigash, Lot 2, on Saturday evening, the 17th idst., Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. Simon Luthill, who emigrated from Queen's County, Ireland, to this Island, in the year 1825. Deceased was 68 years of age, and, until a few minutes previous to her death, retained in perfection all her mental faculties; and was, on account of her piety, charity and benevolence, deservedly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Requiescant in pace.

On the 10th ultimo, at Brudenell River, after a few days' illness, universally respected and regretted, Henry Gordon, Esqr., aged 65 years.

On the 26th ultimo, in this city, of Consumption, in the 23rd year of his age, James Power, Tinsmith, formerly of Newfoundland.—R.I.P.

Ship News.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10—Arrived brig Venus, P. E. Island. 11—Keorea, do.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Arrived brig Maggie McNeill, P. E. Island, 8 days.

The Prussian bark August, 105 days from Cardiff, at New York, reports having experienced heavy weather during most of the passage. Dec. 9, passed the bark Eleanor, of St. John, N. B., waterlogged and abandoned; had a mizen staysail set, mainyard adrift, with sail bent, but loose, boats all gone, forecastle adrift, cabin on deck stove, and the cargo, supposed to be timber, washed out of the hold.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Legislative Council Electors for the First District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN—

A PUBLIC MEETING was held at Bonshaw, on the 28th inst., at which several gentlemen were nominated as Candidates for the representation of your district in the Upper Chamber of the Legislature, but none of the Candidates proposed were deemed acceptable to the majority; and it does not appear that the other end of the district has made choice of any candidates who would be likely to command the confidence of the great bulk of the electors. In the absence, therefore, of any nomination emanating from the majority of the electors, I respectfully offer my services as a candidate, believing that I am sufficiently well and favorably known in all parts of the district to induce the electors to place confidence in me, humbly hoping that I can serve them as faithfully and independently as any candidate that can be found in the district, without placing it under the necessity of applying to Charlottetown for a representative, or leaving the choice of a candidate to the ballot box.

If you should deem me worthy of the honor of a seat in the Council, I beg to assure you that I shall labour zealously to deserve the confidence you will thus repose in,

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.
Bonshaw, January 31, 1863.

To the Electors of the Second Elective Legislative Council District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN,—

HAVING been unanimously nominated at several Public Meetings in your District as a Candidate for the representation of your interests in the Legislative Council; and having received from a large number of the Electors requisitions expressing satisfaction at my past political conduct, and making especial reference to the interest I have certainly felt and taken in the Land Question, and requesting me to allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for your suffrages at the coming Election for the Legislative Council; under such circumstances I feel that I can do no other than respond to your very flattering request.

GENTLEMEN,—Should I be elected, I pledge myself to use my best exertions to forward any and every measure calculated to subserve the interests, and develop the resources of this my adopted country. And believing, as I firmly do, that we need not at all despair of getting a satisfactory settlement of the Land Question, I, for one, will not submit to a breach of faith on the part of the Proprietors, or even on the part of the Secretary of State; but will persevere in holding them to their obligations, and claiming a fulfilment of their pledges to the Tenantry; feeling assured that if we allow this matter to drop, we shall lose, forever, all chance of uprooting the Leasehold system of Land Tenures.

I would only further remark that I have no sinister end to subserve. I come before you perfectly independent; if the country flourishes I participate; if it suffers I cannot but feel it. It has been truly said, that your interests and mine are intimately blended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
GEORGE BEER.
Feby. 2, 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Flour, Tea, Raisins, Sugar, Molasses, Candles, &c.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 9th of FEBRUARY, at eleven o'clock, at the Subscriber's Rooms, Queen-street:

40 chests superior CONGOU TEA (warranted)
10 half chests do
80 bbls FLOUR (very superior)
20 boxes RAISINS — 12 boxes PIPES
15 do CANDLES — 2 kegs COPPERAS
2 kegs Sulphur — 4 kegs Saleratus
3 casks VINEGAR — 4 casks Kerosene OIL
10 bbls APPLES — 3 coils Manilla ROPE
2 hhds BRIGHT SUGAR
8 punch. Porto Rico MOLASSES
10 bbls PILOT BREAD
5 do BUTTER CRACKERS
6 dozen packages Smoking TOBACCO
4 boxes SOAP — 20 boxes mixed Confectionary
1 box 1 doz. bottles CASTOR OIL
3 gross Stove Polish — 3 gross Shoe Blacking
50 cases pure HOLLAND GIN (1 doz each)
2 hhds Do Do
5 bbls ONIONS — 50 boxes LOZENGES
4 boxes MACCARONI

TERMS—All sums under £10, cash; over £10, three months' credit, on approved Joint Notes.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Feby. 2, 1863.

Tea, Sugar, Flour, Molasses, &c. &c. &c.

BY AUCTION.—The Subscriber will sell, at his SALE-ROOM, on THURSDAY, February 12th, at eleven o'clock:

25 hhds MOLASSES — 10 doz BROOMS
4 hhds SUGAR — 2 cases Boots and Shoes
20 chests and half chests TEA — 5 nests TUBS
150 bbls FLOUR — 5 boxes SPICE
20 boxes SOAP — 20 bbls APPLES
20 do Candles — 5 do Pears, choice
10 doz. Buckets — 10 boxes Confectionary
10 bbls Onions — 25 do Smoked Herrings
10 casks Baking Soda — 5 do Clothes Pins
10 do Washing Soda — &c. &c. &c.

TERMS—Sums under £10, cash; over £10, and under £50, three months' credit; over £50, four months' credit. Approved Joint Notes in all cases.
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Feb. 2, 1863. 2i

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.

To Carpenters, Joiners, Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Blacksmiths, Painters and Labourers,

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the Building of a NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL in Prince Street, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of Mr. Thomas Alley. Proposals will be received by the Building Committee for any part, distinctly and separately, or for the performance of the whole work. In the latter case, they would prefer each branch to be separately stated in the Tenders.

Tenders to be received by the Secretary, Wm. Brown, until the Twentieth day of February inst. Good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance of each contract.
WM. BROWN, Sec'y & Treasurer.
February 2nd, 1863.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed, by Power of Attorney, bearing date the third day of January, instant, Agent to Miss MARY MARGARET McDONALD, late of GLENALADALE, but at present residing at Burton Green, Ringwood, Hants, England, for the division and management of her portion or part of the "Glenaladale Estate," in Lot 36, in this Island.
J. R. BOURKE.
Mill View, January 23, 1863. 4i

THE PRIDE OF NEW YORK.
1863's Specialty.
GRAND MIRROR OF AMERICAN GENIUS.

"Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease,
Intent to reason, or polite to please."

The New York Mercury
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

IT is with no fear of War's effect upon their literary fortunes, that the publishers of THE NEW YORK MERCURY acknowledge the unwavering loyalty of their TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and announce to them and to all, that the NEW YORK MERCURY for this year (1863) will be richer in every luxury of Polite Literature than ever before. It is no upstart speculation, no temporary "sensation," but a first class literary weekly, which has been familiar to the United States for a quarter of a century; and while the wishy-washy mushroom prints of yesterday are cutting down their talent even while they raise their subscription-price, THE NEW YORK MERCURY maintains all its great Staff of Romancers, Poets, Humorists, Essayists, Story-Tellers and Editors, and promises to make it still greater for 1863.

It is the one paper for every home. Its forty columns of reading matter per week constitute an unparalleled

CONSERVATORY OF THE ENTERTAINING,

and its Novels, Miscellaneous Tales, Beauties of Verse, Gossip, Feuilletons, Broadsides of Humor, and Polished Editorials, combine to epitomize all the charms of

WIT AND SENTIMENT!

The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweeheart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village schoolmaster to the circle around the stove. It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman, and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries of Europe. THE NEW YORK MERCURY is also identified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the Sword as with the Pen. The great illustrating artist of THE NEW YORK MERCURY, the inimitable DARLEY, gives the paper the highest attributes of Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpass itself in all these respects during the New Year!

The first NEW YORK MERCURY Novelette for the New Year to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA;
OR,
THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFFE.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,
AUTHOR OF "GYPSY GOWER," "SYBIL CAMPBELL," "ERMINIE," "LA MASQUE," &c., &c.,

The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is found in the fact that they are eagerly reproduced, after their publication in the MERCURY, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To Subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, free, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State. We take the notes of all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariably be made in advance.

☞ Specimen Copies sent free to all applicants. Address all letters and remittances, post paid, to
CAULDWELL & WHITNEY,
Proprietors of The New York Mercury,
113, Fulton Street, New York City.
Feb. 2, 1863.

AUCTION!

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve—

100 Crates and Casks of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE,

well assorted, suitable for Country Merchants, early in MAY NEXT, or on arrival of the Spring Ships from Liverpool.

TERMS reasonable, and will be made known at time of Sale.
B. O'NEILL & CO.
February 2nd, 1863. 2m

To the Electors for Legislative Councillors in the Eastern Division of King's County.

GENTLEMEN;

HAVING attended several public meetings in the above district, at which my friends very kindly proposed me as a Candidate for membership in the Legislative Council, and the proposal having in all cases been received without a dissenting voice—I feel that I should no longer delay in expressing my readiness to accept the trust intended to be confided to me. I am very grateful for the honour of being selected for so important a position; and if I am permitted to return to the Legislative Council, I shall use my best exertions there to maintain your confidence in me by an earnest and conscientious discharge of my duty. As a nominee of the Crown in the late Council, my vote was always given in favour of Liberal principles, and for every measure calculated, in my opinion, to serve the best interests of the country. As the nominee of the people, it may be readily supposed that I shall advocate popular rights as earnestly as ever, and support liberal principles as far as it may be in my power to do so. It affords me very great pleasure to know that the Hon. Patrick Walker has been named in conjunction with myself as a colleague. As an unflinching advocate of liberal principles—as a gentleman of high integrity, and as a native of the County, no gentleman could be more worthy of the unanimous nomination which he has received at all the public meetings that have been recently held in the District.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedt. servant.
JAMES DINGWELL.
Bay Fortune, Jany. 8, 1863.

To the Electors for Legislative Councillors in the First Division of King's County.

GENTLEMEN—

MY name having been put in nomination at several Public Meetings recently held amongst you, as a candidate for the representation of your District in the Legislative Council, and the nomination having been not only favourably but unanimously received—it is with great pleasure I tender my sincere thanks to those who have given me that proof of their confidence and esteem. To all the electors of the extensive District which will shortly be empowered to return two Legislative Councillors, I beg to say that my humble services are at their disposal. If they can be employed to promote the welfare of my native country, and advance the local interests of a district in which I have so many personal friends, I assure you it will give me very great satisfaction; and the hope that I may be useful adds to the pleasure with which I have now the honour to subscribe myself

Your obedt. servant,
PATRICK WALKER.
Charlottetown, January 12, 1863.

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale A VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM, fronting on the west side of Morell River, containing eighty acres, of which about sixty-eight acres are under cultivation, and the remainder is covered with Longers. There are on the Premises A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING HOUSE, and good Out-Houses for farming and mercantile purposes.

For further information application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.
RICHARD HAYES.
Morell, Nov. 17th, 1862.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FASHIONABLE Tailoring Establishment!
CHARLES BELL,
QUEEN SQUARE.......CHARLOTTETOWN,

ANNOUNCES the arrival of his FALL and WINTER GOODS, which are all of the newest designs at present in the Market. Every Department of the Woollen Drapery Trade is amply represented in his Establishment. His GOODS are decidedly of the Newest and Best Class manufactured; they have been carefully selected from the best Wholesale Houses in Britain for his trade, and have been purchased for CASH, which is a very important article in the market at present.

CHARLES BELL is, therefore, in a position to give his customers the very best value, and can, at the same time, confidently recommend the article he sells. He enumerates a few leading articles as follows:—

West of England and Yorkshire CLOTHS; Heavy Beavers, Whitneys and Pilot COATINGS; Doeskins; Cassimeres; English and Scotch TWEEDS; Velvet, Silk, Valentia, and Marseilles VESSTINGS; Prince Edward Island HOMESPUNS; Twilled and Shirting FLANNELS; Gentleman's Shirts and Collars; Shetland and Lamb's Wool UNDER CLOTHING; Scarfs, Ties, and Mufflers; Fur, Cloth, Wool & Kid Gloves; Braces, Socks, Umbrellas, and Trunks; Fur, Cloth, Glazed, Reversable, and other WINTER CAPS; Silk Felt, Wool, and Glazed HATS; FURS—Russian Dog, Siberian Lamb, Nutria, and Muskrat, etc., etc.

The best assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS ever imported to this Island, in Coat Linings, Sleeve Linings, Vest Backs and Linings, Coat Canvas, Padding, Wadding, Coat and Vest Braids and Bindings, Buttons of all kinks, and other

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
Too numerous to mention.

Ready-Made Clothing.

This Branch of his Trade is unusually large at present. Owing to the depression of the times persons requiring Suits will get them at very REDUCED PRICES.

MOURNING,

and all other orders for Clothing promptly attended to, and good fitting Fashionable Articles guaranteed.

☞ Gentlemen who have been in the habit of getting their Clothing made up, through Tailors choosing their Cloth and Trimmings for them, from the different Stores, would find it to their advantage to examine the Stock of Cloths and Trimmings, and enquire the prices for making up at this Establishment, before they purchase elsewhere, as they can save time and money, by getting all the articles required

At the lowest rate in One Place.

The principle recognized and practically carried out at this Establishment is Speedy Sales and Light Profits, for CASH.

The LATEST FASAIONS are always secured.
Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1862.

Leasehold Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, the Leasehold Interest in One Hundred and Ten Acres of LAND, situate about eleven miles from Charlottetown, on the St. Peter's Road. Sixty-five acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is well covered with hard and soft WOOD. There are eight acres prepared for a crop of Wheat and Potatoes next year.

On the Premises are a GOOD BARN, 60 by 35 feet, a frame for a DWELLING HOUSE, prepared, 35 by 25 feet; and a GRANARY, 30 by 25 feet.

Also, for sale, a MARSH, about one mile from the said Farm, which cuts from seven to eight tons of Hay annually. Rent 30s per year. The Lease of both places is for 999 years. Rent of Farm one shilling per acre.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be paid down; the remainder in twelve months, on giving good security.

For further particulars apply on the premises to BERNARD SHANNON.
St. Peter's Road, Dec. 29, 1862. tf

LONDON HOUSE.
NEW CHEAP GOODS, JUST RECEIVED,
☞ *At the Stand formerly Dempsey's, opposite Apothecaries' Hall, Queen Street.*

H. HASZARD begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received by the "Uranus," from London, the "Prioress" and "Theresa," from Liverpool, a large supply of British Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hardware and Groceries. Having been purchased on the best terms and personally selected, they will be sold a the lowest rate for Cash only, comprising:

7 cases Dress Goods	2 bales Striped Shirtings
1 case Silks and Ribbons	1 do Bleached do
1 do Buttons & trimmings	1 do Printed Cottons
1 do Ladies' Mantles,	2 do Cloths and Doeskins
3 do Hats and Caps (great variety)	1 do Blankets and Sheets
5 do Ready-made Clothing	1 do Wadding
1 do Ladies' and Gents' Waterproof Mantles & Coats	1 do Carpeting & Hearth Rugs
1 do Gloves and Hosiery	7 do Paper hanging (3000 pieces)
1 do Haberdashery	5 casks Hardware
1 do Shirts, Collars, Braces &c.	4 cases do
1 do Shawls and Mufflers	1 do Cutlery
1 do Jewellry, Pomatum and Soaps	1 crate Coal Scuttles and Zinc Buckets
2 do India Rubber Shoes	60 chests Tea, cheap and good
3 Bales Brown Cottons	5 casks Soda

—ALSO—

Crushed and Moist Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, Mustard, Starch, Blue, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Glass, Putty, Nails, Leather, Buckets, Brooms, Soap; Candles, Manilla Rope, Plough Mounting, Iron, all sizes, Sheet Iron, &c., &c.
Charlottetown, Dec. 15, 1862.

Rare Chance to obtain a FARM!

FOR SALE, at ROSE BANK, that beautifully situated FREEHOLD FARM fronting on Wilmot River, Lot 25, North Bedeque containing seventy acres, fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the remainder being covered with Hardwood. There are on the premises a GOOD BARN, with shed and straw house attached; a good Draw-Well within a few yards for the convenience of watering the stock.

—ALSO—

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, with a fruit and vegetable garden attached, and a never failing spring of the best water within a few yards of the Dwelling House. There are on the premises abundance of the best quality of Marsh mud which can be easily obtained. This desirable property is distant only three miles from the flourishing town of Summerside, and situated in one of the most flourishing settlements on the Island.

TERMS—One half of the purchase money down; the balance can remain on interest for a time agreed to by the parties.

Application to be made to the subscriber on the premises,
CHARLES DONAHOE.
January 12, 1863.

HUNNEWELL'S TRIPLE REMEDIES.

THIS combination, under the study of the TRUE ANATOMY OF MEDICINE, now perfected in every department, placed at prices within reach of all, of all, and calling for special attention, are,

1st. The Universal Cough Remedy.

Which, without the slightest restraint upon its use every hour, and containing no ingredients to disturb the most delicate constitutions, becomes an enemy to all Throat and Lung Complaints, from that terror to children, WHOOPING COUGH, for which it is a certain relief, to OLD AGE with its infirmities, and by a timely application will not only check that blight on the *American climate*, CONSUMPTION, but rob the *grave* of many of its early victims.

For HOARSENESS so common to Public Speakers and Singers, it is without a parallel. For SORE THROAT, a certain cure.

Make it your *pocket companion* by day, and your *bedside* friend by night, using it whenever you please.

2d. The Celebrated Tolu Anodyne,

Which has drawn such loud praise from thousands who have tested its true character, and found it a sure and immediate relief for Neuralgia, Gout, Rheumatism, Tooth-ache, Ear-ache, Bowel Complaints, St. Vitus Dance, Bleeding at Lungs or Stomach, Distress in Chest after eating, and for all Nervous Complaints, to that chief of all causes of Disease, Depression of Spirits, and Insanity, the

"LOSS OF SLEEP."

For COMMON HEADACHE, NERVOUS or CHRONIC HEADACHE, and VIOLENT SICK HEADACHE, it has no equal, to which I can give the most undoubted references, and to which special attention is asked.

For the Monthly Sufferings of Females, a perfect relief, while nature's after work is undisturbed. By its use, many a wreck to the nervous system and Chronic Female Complaints will be prevented.

3d. Hunnewell's Eclectic Pills.

Designed as the GREAT MERCURIAL SUBSTITUTE, and assistant to the work of the Tolu Anodyne, and Universal Cough Remedy, when cases to which they are adapted are aggravated by indigestion, Biliousness, &c., producing all the requirements of a gentle and thorough FAMILY PHYSIC, and coming in contact with the too common error of making a Pill Box of the Stomach, and producing by the number required for a dose such extremes, that the Stomach loses its balance entirely.

A single Pill at night, or one at night and morning, will in all cases produce a gentle and thorough cathartic. By taking a single pill every second or third night, and *following it regularly*, living on good and easily digested food, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c., are permanently cured.

For WORMS they are a safe, speedy and permanent cure.

☞ Be sure to call for HUNNEWELL's preparations.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor.
Practical Chemist and Pharmaceutist, Commercial Wharf Boston, Mass.

With whom Physicians, Dealers and Patients are invited to correspond. Pamphlets, Circulars, Formulas, and all evidence of real character, sent free on application as above.

☞ Also, for sale by all dealers in every city and town.

Prices within reach of all.
Fac-simile of signature over cork of genuine only.
For sale by W. R. WATSON, T. DESBRISAY, M. W. SKINNER, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 12, 1863. 6m

BUSINESS CARDS.

MR. W. A. JOHNSTON,
OF HALIFAX, N. S.
Attorney and Barrister at Law, Notary Public, &c, &c.

☞ OFFICE—Mrs. McDonald's, next door to Mrs. Forsyth's, North side of Queen Square.
Charlottetown, October 21, 1861.

Watch and Clock Maker.
PURCHASE, Smardon's Corner.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES always on sale, and warranted to perform well. Price £3 10s, and upwards.

WEDDING RINGS, BROOCHES, &c. &c. in great variety.
Charlottetown, August 4, 1862.

GEORGETOWN.
WILLIAM SANDERSON,
Commission Merchant, Wholesale & Retail General Agent, Auctioneer & Broker.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Agent for Col. Life Assurance Company in King's County. Agent for Pictou Iron Foundry.

Town Lots, Pasture Lots, and Farms for Sale in King's County.
Nov, 18.

JOHN & ROBERT SCOTT,
Coach & Sleigh Builders,
Kent Street,

INFORM the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Country generally, that they have now on hand a number of new and second-hand CARRIAGES, open and covered, of different styles, which will be sold cheap for prompt payment.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.
April 14, 1862.

Rockwell, Higley & Garland,
Commission Merchants,
And Wholesale Dealers in
FLOUR, GRAIN, POTATOES, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE,
Beans, Pork, and Produce generally,
44, NORTH STREET, BOSTON,
(Opposite Merchants' Row.)
References in Charlottetown—
W. CUNDALL, Esq. — W. B. DEAN, Esq.
June 23, 1862. 1yr

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 [illegible]