

but the miscarriage of their hopes and expectations in this County has deterred them from making a similar exhibition of their folly in King's and Prince Counties. The editor of the Islander seems to think that his patrons should have made a grand flare-up against the Lieut. Governor, instead of passing resolutions that were, as he says, "singularly small affairs to invite people from the country to assist in carrying."

The Opposition Press has frequently boasted of the superiority of the number of their followers, at the meeting in question, over those of the Liberals. The groundlessness of the boast is apparent enough from the fact, that the Obstructives could not hold their ground—that they were forced to fly from the Sheriff's meeting. If they had "thousands" on their side while the Liberals had only "four or five hundred," it is rather a remarkable proof of cowardice, to say the least of it, that the greater number should have been compelled to give way to the less.

Another boast equally absurd and untenable is, that the Obstructives have a majority in the new House. The Islander says, "it admits of hardly a question that there is a majority against the Government elected;" and it seems to entertain a poor opinion of the integrity of some of the opponents of the Government, when it adds: "but if any member or members can be bought over secretly, with ready money, the Executive will surely buy him." Now, if it be unquestionable that our opponents have a majority in the new House, we are surprised that they should have resorted to the ridiculous proceeding of calling an indignation meeting in one County, where apparently their greatest strength was to be found, but which is admitted to have been a failure, when they could have more easily prepared and signed an address to the Lieut. Governor, embodying the opinions of the alleged majority on the subject of the late dismissals, and calling upon His Excellency to convene the Legislature, in order that they might adopt the proper constitutional remedy to set aside the acts of the Executive of which they complain.

Even supposing the Governor would not comply with their request—and we have no reason to suppose he would not—they could at least show their strength in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to which party in the new Assembly can rightfully claim the majority. But the impudent assumption, that any of the new members will be induced to betray their trust for personal considerations, is equivalent to admitting that our opponents have no faith in the existence of a reliable majority, however small, on their side of the House; or that the political virtue of Obstructive M.P.'s is of such a doubtful character, that it cannot be depended upon when assailed by the blandishments of those in power. We don't know what price the Islander—whose editor has a true appreciation of the value of the siller—sets upon the votes of his Tory friends in the new House; but the amount cannot be very considerable, when we remember how often we have been told by the same accurate authority that the Government is totally bankrupt, and that there is not a shilling of "ready money" in the Treasury. However, some stormy day in February next will prove the justice or injustice of the imputation on the character of our opponents—will settle the question as to which party has the "unquestionable majority;" and will furnish further proof of that other fact about which we have always thought there could never be any question, that the braggart of the Islander is an "unquestionable" humbug, if not something worse.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Charles Stewart, Roseneath," will find a place in our columns, probably in our next No.

"Kitty Cranberry, Seven Mile Bay," in reply to the letter of W. H. Pope, Esq., is inadmissible from the many personal allusions it contains, which the general reader could neither appreciate nor understand.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a long letter from a gentleman who subscribes himself "James A. Davidson," and who appears to reside for the present at the Victoria Hotel. It is a very shocking narrative of the evils of intemperance, as experienced by the writer, and furnishes such a picture of self-abasement as few men, we think, in a normal state of mind would be likely to exhibit of themselves. We cannot see that any benefit would result to the cause of Temperance, which we are ever anxious to promote, by the publication of Mr. Davidson's letter, especially as he has already made use of two other papers in the city to convey nearly the same narrative and the same views.

"One who walked out," in reference to a lecture delivered by the above named person, does not appear to be of sufficient importance to justify our giving it a place in our columns.

"Agricola"—received, and will be attended to when opportunity will allow.

"Domo," and "an Hibernian," will appear next week.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail, with dates to the 28th ult., was received here on Friday last. The subjoined extracts furnish the latest news.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

Lord Elgin persevered, and the Celestial authorities gave way. Such, in brief, is the history of the treaty agreed to between England and France on the one side, and China on the other, and signed at Peking in June last. The Emperor of China, when he found the British Plenipotentiary not only established at Tien-tsin, within forty-five miles of Peking, with an excellent road, over which it would be agreeable to march, but also calmly awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from Hong-kong, which had been sent for to make all sure, considered it would be more prudent to arrange matters at once than to delay them; so, before the coming of the 59th and the battalion of marines, from Hong-kong, and the 700 marines whom the French Admiral was expecting, the demands of the Plenipotentiaries were agreed to, and the treaty of peace was signed. We are not yet in possession of the terms of the treaty, and their full value has yet to appear; but as entire freedom of commercial intercourse seems to be conceded, it is impossible to estimate the importance of the treaty too highly. Besides the opening of the trade there is to be toleration of Christianity throughout the empire of China; British and French envoys are to be received at Peking, and England and France are to be indemnified for the ex-

penses of the war. The wall of separation between the Chinese people and the "outside" world, which has been maintained with so much dogged resolution, is broken, and through the breach the streams of commerce and civilization will flow, to the advantage of all nations, Chinese included. This result seems to be attributable only to the zeal and energy of Lord Elgin, who not only knew what was right to be done, but also insisted that it should be done; for the Admirals appear to have had some difficulty in making up their minds when they had got into the Gulf of Pechele, and may have also allowed a sense of their responsibility, right enough in itself, to have too much control over their judgment. Be this as it may, we are not disposed to find fault now that the object is gained and the war is over. The result of the operations has shown that there was really nothing to fear; and that Lord Palmerston was perfectly right when he resolved to put an end to indignities offered to the British flag, and establish the rights of our commerce on a secure footing.

BOMBARDMENT OF JEDDAH.

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 13.—The Cyclops reached Suez yesterday. On her arrival at Jeddah she found Naamik Pacha absent. A message was sent through the Kaimekan, and a delay allowed of 36 hours.

After waiting 40 hours Captain Pullen commenced firing shells and rockets into the town, and continued the bombardment at intervals until the third day.

The murderers had meantime been found guilty and condemned to death by the Turkish authorities; but Naamik Pacha, who had returned, persisted in declaring his inability to carry out the sentence.

The bombardment was then continued for two days more, until the arrival of Ismael Pacha, when 11 men were hanged. Four prisoners have been brought to Suez, on their way to Constantinople.

During the intervals of the bombardment the pilgrims from Mecca were permitted to embark. The Moorish Princes left by the Lady Canning, and the Turkish troops from Suez were allowed to land and to garrison the forts.

The plague at Bengazi is on the decline. Malta continues healthy.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS SUSPENDED.—By the Arrival of the Bombay mail we have received our files of papers from Bombay to the 19th July. With Sir Hope Grant's action at Nawabgunge, and the capture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose, active operations on any considerable scale seem to have come to an end, whether owing to the rainy season now generally set in throughout India, or to the exhaustion and dispersion of the mutineers and rebels. For the first time since the commencement of the insurrection a mail leaves Bombay without tidings of a single fresh engagement—except a little fight between Rateray's Sikhs and some of the Judges-pore rable, at a place called Kusma, near Sheergotty, with the usual result to the latter.

Intelligence from Oude comes down to the 6th of the month. At that date the troops at Lucknow and elsewhere were being employed hutting themselves from the rains, which had just set in. Part of Grant's column appears to have returned to the capital, but over for 3,000 men was being hastily tarried up at Nawabgunge, the scene of its recent victory. The effect of that well-fought action has been to clear the whole country between Lucknow and the Gorga. The beaten rebels crossed the river and proceeded probably northwards, to join the Begum at the fort of Boundee, now the gathering place of the disaffected. At this place are collected the Begum, her son, Birjz Kudr, now self-styled Kbal Shah, King of Oude, and Musomoo Khan, the Begum's paramour, constituted Prime Minister of the new Sovereign, with a string of high-sounding titles. At other points to the north of Lucknow are Lukker Shah and Feroze Shah, fugitive Princes of Delhi, and a Moulvie recently elected to fill the place of our old enemy, who was slain in attacking a village belonging to the Rajah of Powaen. In some groves of trees near Mohamdee this new opponent was said to be encamped with 1,800 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and three guns, breathing vengeance against the slayer of his predecessor. To the southward of the capital lies Beni Mahdo Singh, as before at Poorwa, threatening the Cawnpore road at Oonao, which has been strengthened sufficiently to defy him. To the eastward, in his castle, near Fyzabad, Shahgunge, by name Maun Singh, is still besieged by Mohudie Hoosian, with a rabble of 15,000. Khan Bahadoor, Khan of Bareilly, the ruffian unpardoned and unpardonable, was, when last heard of, at Berayth in a state of great destitution. At Lucknow the great military works designed by Colonel Napier, of the Bengal Engineers, were progressing under the superintendence of Major Cromellin, Chief Engineer of Oude.

Our latest letters from Lucknow speak of the existence of a more hopeful feeling on the part of the Begum and her followers at Boundee, a change which was popularly ascribed to an understanding having been come to between the rebels and Jung Bahadoor of Nepal. Throughout the city rumours prevailed that the Begum had applied for assistance to the Nepaulese Chief, that the aid required had been promised and would certainly be forthcoming, and that, backed by this new and powerful auxiliary, the ex-Queen of Oude would make one last struggle to recover the kingdom. It need hardly be said that our ally has not proved thus untrue to us. But this fidelity has not been unattempted. From the late Moulvie and from the Prince of Oude, Birjz Kudr, letters were addressed to him urging him to desert the infidel, and to range himself on the side of the Hindoos and Mussulmans who had risen against their oppression. It is no shame to the Maharajah that his answer to the Prince bears evident marks of English suggestion. It only thereby appears that, on receipt of the reasonable letters, he was wise and honest enough to show them to his allies, and to take their advice as to the manner of replying to them.

The principal intelligence from Bundeleund and Central India is the promulgation of an amnesty similar to that lately declared in Oude. Under the terms thus offered, the ex-Rajah of Shahgurb has surrendered himself to Mr. Thornton, one of the Commissioners of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. This man's country, lying just north of Saugor, was formally annexed by Sir Hugh Rose and Sir Robert Hamilton after the former forced the Mandampore Pass, and occupied the chief town of the district, Marowra. We have received later and fuller accounts of Napier's action at Jouna Alipore, where, two days after the fall of Gwalior, the Brigadier caught up one large body of the fugitives. When he came up with them he found them 5,000 men, with about 30 guns in position. With a troop of Bombay Horse Artillery, under Captain Lightfoot, and a handful of the 14th Dragoons and 3d Bombay Light Cavalry, in all some 600 men, the Brigadier actually charged and routed this vastly superior force of the enemy. The action began by a movement of the Horse Artillery (who had with them but four guns of the troop) upon the left flank of the rebels. The guns were unlimbered and opened fire, but, after a very few rounds, the enemy's line wavered and broke up. Immediately Lightfoot limbered up and galloped in upon their position, even outstripping the supporting cavalry. This charge decided the fate of the day; the enemy scattered in all directions, cut up by the cavalry and Horse Artillery, and abandoned to the victors twenty-five guns, all but three in good order, and numberless stands of arms. Mead's Horse and the remaining two guns of Lightfoot's troop, which the Brigadier had sent back for before the action, came up at all

speed, but found the battle over. A small force, under Captain Ross, composed of Sikhs and 3d Bengal Europeans, joined the next day from Dholpore—lucky, perhaps, in not falling in with the rebels before their defeat, having no guns or cavalry. This engagement was the last of the Central India Field Force, which was immediately afterwards broken up. At Moorar, in the lines of the old Gwalior Contingent, are stationed the first (Lightfoot's) troop of Bombay Horse Artillery, three squadrons of the 14th Light Dragoons, a field battery, a company of Royal Engineers, the 86th, wing 71st Highlanders, and 24th Bombay Native Infantry. In the fort of Gwalior, the 95th Regiment. At Jhansi, the remaining squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons, a field battery, wing 3d Bombay Light Cavalry, 3d Bombay Europeans, and 24th Native Infantry. At Seepree and Goona the remainder of Colonel Smith's Rajpoota Brigade (the 95th being detached), consisting of wing 8th Hussars, wing Bombay Lancers, 3d troop Bombay Horse Artillery, and 10th Bombay Native Infantry. The bulk of their brigade will be at Seepree, Goona being held by one squadron of the Hussars and a division of the troop of Horse Artillery. Sir Hugh Rose having taken leave of the force, is on his way down to Bombay, and is expected to arrive in a few days.

But, besides the rebel army defeated by Napier, another body supposed to amount to 5,000 men, under Tantea Topee, appears to have crossed Chumbul in safety, and were no doubt joined by the fugitives from Jouna Alipore. They had but few guns, but several elephants and plenty of treasure, including, it is said, Scindia's crown jewels. These men made finally for Jeypore, by way of Sreee Muttra and Hindown. At the latter place they opposed a detachment of Jeypore troops, and took from them their four guns, which, however, together with the station, they abandoned at the approach of Brigadier Showers from Agra. Then moving towards Jeypore, they were anticipated by General Robert's force from Nusseerabad. The General had arrived within eight miles of Jeypore on the 4th, when he heard that the rebels had left Lalscut, 43 miles from the capital, and had advanced to Dowlutpore. Thereupon, avoiding Jeypore, he struck across to Sungleor to meet them, and reconnoitred the road in front to a place called Chaksoo, but, up to the 5th, had seen nothing of them. At this point we shall probably hear shortly of a fight having taken place.

In the Southern Mahratta country General Lester, commanding the division, died lately of apoplexy, much respected and lamented. All is quiet throughout the Presidency. Rain has fallen in abundance for the early agricultural operations.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EXCHANGE ROOMS.

Charlottetown, 13th Sept., 1 30 p. m., 1858.

Steamer Vanderbilt arrived at New York to-day. BRITAIN.—Her Majesty the Queen has returned to England. Twelve vessels wrecked on the English coast last week. Crews all saved, with the exception of one. Ten steamers are being employed between Galway and the New York route. Eight others to English and continental ports as feeders. Great hopes entertained from the Chinese treaty. Broadstuffs firm; flour advanced, 6d.; wheat, 1d. to 2d.; Consols 96 1/2 to 96 3/4. R. HYNDMAN & Co.

We extract the following from a late St. John paper. The deceased gentleman was the father of Mrs. William M. Howe, of this City.—Ed. Ex.

OBITUARY NOTICE.—JAMES WHITE, Esq.—A good man has departed from among us, at the ripe age of eighty-eight years; and although such an event might naturally be expected at that period of life, yet we are pained to announce the death of JAMES WHITE, Esq. so long well known as the High Sheriff of the City and County of St. John. No man while living was more honored or respected in this community, and his death leaves a void which, with many, will not easily be filled.

The father of the deceased was one of the first settlers in this harbour, in which he landed with others on the 19th of May, 1702, just twenty-one years before the coming of the Loyalists. On the day mentioned, the frame and materials, which the party brought with them, were taken on shore, and the house was set up at Portland Point. It was occupied on the 21st of May, the party meantime taking shelter in the Barracks at Fort Frederick, then occupied by a military force.

A few years after, the subject of this notice was born; and he was first approaching manhood when the Loyalists arrived and landed on the rocky peninsula, called by the Indians MEENOCKQUIS, upon which the greater part of this City now stands. He saw the foundations of the City laid; he grew up with it, and saw it advancing step by step, from the felling of the first tree, until it attained its present dimensions and dense population. Our City, with all its improvements and modern advantages, has thus sprung up within the lifetime of one man, who is now called to a better world, after a well-spent life, and whose memory will long be cherished by many, very many, who are deeply indebted to him for acts of benevolence and disinterested kindness that can never be forgotten.

CONCERT.—The distinguished Pianist, SENOR LOUIS G. CASSERES, gave two Concerts in this City on Wednesday and Thursday last, which were respectively attended.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and family being present on both occasions, together with a considerable number of Amateurs and prominent men. The solo on the Piano elicited rapturous applause; and the Senor's singing of Jessie Brown drew forth hearty encores. Mr. Hayes has a pleasing tenor voice, which he seems to husband, and in our opinion too much so. He, however, sings out sometimes, and then there is a want of energy; but after all he is a very respectable vocalist. The novel feat of performing both on the Melodeon and Piano at the same time is one which stamps Mr. Casseres not only as an artist of a very high order, but especially as a good musical scholar. Acquaintance with Operatic music, so as to play the airs without looking at the Melodeon and Piano, while feet and hands are in operation, and the eye riveted on the Book in a side posture, indicate not only great command of both instruments, but a thorough knowledge and intimacy with the science as regards its cause and effect. Both entertainments gave great satisfaction, and from the manifestations of applause, both the singing and playing were much esteemed.—Islr.

Married.

At Boston, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Dudman, Mr. George S. Davis, to Miss Ann Marquand, both formerly of Charlottetown.

Died.

At Charlottetown, on Sunday, 5th inst., after an illness of 3 months, William Thomas, youngest son of Mr. W. J. M. Dougan, of this city, aged 17 months.

At Argyle, New York, on the 2nd inst., Andrew B. Richardson, Esq., formerly of Halifax, N. S., aged 48 years.

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., after an illness of 4 weeks, George Henry, infant son of Mr. John Weldon, aged 11 1/2 months.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., after an illness of five weeks, Ada Eliza May, youngest daughter of Mr. James J. Rice, of this City, aged 11 1/2 months.

On the 8th inst., James Peake, infant son of the late Mr. Benjamin Chappell, aged 13 months.

At Charlottetown, August 25, after a protracted illness which he bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, John Nicholson, Carpenter, in the 42nd year of his age, formerly of Nova Scotia.

THE BOWELS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS.

As perfect health is the greatest blessing that we can enjoy, without which all other blessings are of little consequence, we deem it of great importance to point out the way for you to enjoy it. The bowels must be kept in a state by which they are enabled to carry off the useless matter; they are the main channel which nature has appointed to carry away the waste of the system, and it is impossible to tell what a large amount of sickness has been caused by constipation or ostiveness; in other words, by not keeping the bowels regular; it is the main road to all diseases: it is the cause of unnatural irritation to the mucous, or lining membrane of the bowels. Having lost their natural strength, they cannot object to what is required of them. Hence, the bowels become inflamed, and unless you find a speedy relief, a thousand other complaints are ever ready to drag you through a miserable and wretched life. Such medicines must be given as will cleanse the stomach and bowels, and restore their natural strength. To accomplish this there is no com-

pound so valuable as these Pills; all other medicines sink to utter insignificance when compared to them; it seems as though the Author of Nature has designed them for this as well as other complaints. From two to five Pills a day will increase strength and appetite, and cleanse the stomach and intestines from whatever is injurious. For sale at the Apothecaries' Hall, and at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson and M. W. Skinner, and sold at all the Stores throughout the Island. Persons wishing supplies of the above Medicines, can be furnished at Proprietor's prices at the Drug Store of W. R. WATSON, General Agent.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the unanimously received healing and health-giving medicines of the nineteenth century. The Ointment, when applied to the surface, penetrates to the radix, or root of the disease, curing every ulcerous or other sore, old wounds, or bad legs, even of twenty years standing.

New Advertisements.

Prince Edward Island Jockey Club.

PATRON—His Excellency SIR DOMINICK DALY, Lieut. Governor. THE ANNUAL RACES will take place, under the management of the Club, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 27th and 28th September, 1858.

The First Day. CRAVEN STAKES.

A Plate of £5.—For Horses of all ages—Catch weights. Heats. Entrance 20s.

THE GOVERNOR'S PLATE OF FIVE SOVEREIGNS. For 3 year olds. Weights—Colts 8st. 10lbs.; Fillies 8st. 5lbs.; Geldings allowed 3 lbs. Once round. Entrance 20s.

CITY PLATE OF £5. HEATS. For Horses of all ages.—3 year olds 8st.; 4 year olds 8st. 12lbs.; 5 year olds 9st. 8lbs.; 6 year olds and aged 10st. Entrance 20s.

Second Day.

THE COUNTY STAKES £10.

For Horses of all ages. Heats. Weights same as for the City Plate. Entrance 20s.

THE LADIES' PURSE.

Weights as for preceding race. Heats. Entrance 20s.

THE WELTER STAKES FOR £5.

Once round. Weights—3 year olds 9st. 10lbs.; 4 year olds 10st. 8lbs.; 5 year olds 11st. 4lbs.; 6 year olds and aged 12st. Entrance Ten Shillings.

TROTTING RACE.

For a Plate of FIVE POUNDS. Twice round. Heats. Weights—10st. Entrance 10s.

Several Brides will be run for. No Dogs allowed on the course.

STEWARDS:

ARTHUR PENNY, Esq., W. SWABEY, Esq., Dr. H. JARVIS, FRANCIS MCQUADE, Esq., STEPHEN SWABEY, Esq.

CHESTER WOOLNER, Clerk of the Course. No Jockey allowed to ride for any of the public Stakes unless in colours.

Horses to be entered, and the colours of the riders named at the Secretary's House, on or before Saturday, the 25th instant, or not allowed to start.

No public money will be given unless three Horses start for each Race. The first Race will start at 12 o'clock precisely. Sept. 13. STEPHEN SWABEY, Secretary.

Leasehold Farm and Stock.

TO be sold by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of October next, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST of fifty-five acres of LAND, situated at the Nine Mile House, St. Peter's Road, Lot 35, subject to a yearly rent of £4, Island Currency, for 999 years. Thirty-six acres of which are in a good state of cultivation, having 12 chains front on the St. Peter's Road. There are on the premises a Dwelling House, Barn and Stables, and two excellent springs of water. Also, 2 horses, 7 year olds, 2 Mares one 6 years old, the other 9, 5 Cows, 6 Sheep, 9 Pigs, 1 Cart, Truck and Wheels, 2 Jaunting Sleighs, 1 Double-seated box Sleigh, 1 Saddle, 2 sets Harness, 1 do. Cart Harness, 1 Wood Sleigh, 1 Plough, pair of Harrows, 1 Gig.

ALSO.—Fifty acres of Leasehold Land, situate at the Ten Mile House, St. Peter's Road, subject to a yearly rent of 1s. 1d. per acre currency. Twenty acres of which would, with little expense, be fit for the plough, the remainder is covered with Hardwood.

Terms of Sale for the Land, one half of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder may remain on interest for two years from the time of sale. The stock and other articles, all unsold under £5, cash, above £5, three months credit will be given, on approved joint notes of hand. For further particulars apply to PATRICK MOONEY, Nine Mile House, St. Peter's Road, } September 11, 1858.

N. B.—There will also be offered for sale, at the same time and place, 368 acres of Freehold Land, situate on Township 37, 25 acres of which are fit for stamping, the remainder well covered with hard and softwood, and is the property of the subscriber, which will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers. S. M.

LECTURE ON SACRED MUSIC,

By Special Request.

AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

SENOR LOUIS CASSERES begs to announce that he will deliver a Lecture on "Sacred Music," under the auspices of the Harmonic Society, accompanied by a few illustrations on the Melodeon, on WEDNESDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock. Admission 1s. 6d. Tickets to be had at W. R. Watson's Drug Store, and at the Osborne House. September 18, 1858.

Halifax Packet.

THE fast-sailing Sbr. "ARIEL," 107 tons, J. H. Moore, Master, will run between CHARLOTTETOWN and HALIFAX, leaving Charlottetown on Wednesday, the 16th instant. Will perform her trips regularly during the season. This vessel has good accommodations for Passengers, and is too well known to need further description. For Freight or Passage, apply to J. T. MORAN, Charlottetown, and at Halifax to the subscriber. P. W. HYNDMAN. Sept. 13, 1858.

To Let.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on King's Square, having 4 Rooms on the first storey, and 3 on the second storey. Enquire of the owner. WILLIAM BUTCHER, Senr. Charlottetown, Sept. 13, 1858. (all papers 2)

FOR SALE AT THE

CITY DRUG STORE,

BERMUDA ARKWRIGHT Hooker's Farina, Clark's Corn STARCH, Matt's Prepared Cocoa and Broma, Ground Spices, Ground Rice, Pearl Barley and Split Peas. W. R. WATSON. Charlottetown, Sept. 13, 1858.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!

HAVANA CIGARS of Superior quality. Wholesale, at the CITY DRUG STORE. W. R. WATSON. September 13, 1858.

Flour, Flour.

200 BARRELS No. 1 superfine Canada FLOUR, for sale. Enquire at the store of A. H. Yates, or at the subscriber's residence, STEPHEN SWABEY. Charlottetown, September 13, 1858.

Direct from the Bushes.

BUSHEL'S of Prince Edward Island HAZEL NUTS for sale by M. W. SKINNER. 1st. Ch. Town, Sept. 12th, 1858.

Boston Packet.

THE fast-sailing Packet Brig. "AFTON," Turnball, master, will leave Boston on the 15th September next. For freight or passage, having good accommodation, please apply to JOHN A. FOWLE & Co., No. 11 Foster's Wharf, Boston.

August 30, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Brig. Henry from Halifax, and for sale cheap for cash, wholesale and retail,

Pale and colored BRANDY, Pure Holland GIN, Real Jamaica SPIRITS, Old Scotch WHISKY, 4 Diamond PORT WINE, Superior Golden SHERRY, A few Baskets CHAMPAGNE, do. Chests TEA. Aug. 30, 1858. P. G. CLARK, Pavilion Hotel.