

A stranger visiting Charlottetown last market day would have little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that Prince Edward Island not only affords the common necessities but no innumerable number of the luxuries of life. Beef, pork, mutton, lamb, turkeys, geese, fowls, chickens, &c., and a variety of other articles, were displayed in the stalls, or on the tables of the new Market House, in great abundance and at reasonable rates. We have little doubt that but very few families in Charlottetown set down to yesterday's dinner without a dish of meat at the table. That there are persons or families who are in extreme poverty in Charlottetown, cannot, we fear, be denied. But they are few, and chiefly widows or aged people past work; and it is to be regretted that no provision has been made by law for the relief of persons of this description, as was done in all other civilized countries. But this by the way. It was a cheering sight, the number of sleighs, loaded with grain—chiefly oats, hogs, beef, hay and straw, and proved the ability of the country to raise not only sufficient for its own consumption, but a large surplus for exportation. Whether the exportation of oats in the raw and unmanufactured state is a very profitable article of commerce, may be a question; not so, however, of hogs. Very few carcasses, comparatively speaking, are sent away. The manufacture, if it may be so called, of pork, is already considerable, and appears to be increasing year by year. It is fast becoming a staple commodity. To increase this valuable article of food, not only as respects quantity but quality, ought to be the aim as well of the individual farmer and trader as of the Legislature. Not by bounties or protective laws, but by enabling the Agricultural Societies to import the best specimens of the best breeds, from wherever they are to be had. It was Benjamin Franklin's black servant, we believe, who remarked that the hog was the first gentleman in England, for he eats and drinks of the best and Samsol, and never works—has a house over his head, and servants to wait upon him. Of the dog's gentility, the least said is, perhaps, the soonest mended; but of the necessity of housing, feeding, and tending him well, there can be little doubt, and we greatly fear that in many instances "the gentleman that pays the rent," as they say in Ireland, is not treated with the attention that his worth, setting aside his dignity, demands. Sir Percus has many gentlemanlike traits in his character. He certainly loses good food, and is, moreover, a good judge of that which he likes. He prefers a clean stall to that dirty one; and as to his lodging, he will not let the suggestions, easiest and warmest care he can find. As to his philosophy, it is decidedly Epicurean. He is fully convinced that pleasure is the sole aim and end of existence. And if the farmer wishes to profit well by his hog, he will pay every attention to his cleanliness.

Our article of butter is getting to form a considerable item in our list of exports. We trust the day is not far distant when P. E. Island butter, properly prepared and branded, will command its own price in foreign markets. Threading of eggs has, within these few years, become a source of employment to a great number of families in the country. It would be well, if our stock of poultry were to be reared. Domestic animals of all sorts are not so numerous, as if crossed from time to time with foreign stock. In all probability the reciprocity Treaty with the United States will be repealed, and articles of the above kind, if of a superior sort, and well fattened, will command remunerative prices. The raising of poultry and eggs is especially adapted to the island of small farms, or what comes to the same thing, small farmers possessed of little capital. To raise, with a due regard to profit, hogs, cattle and sheep for the purposes of exportation, requires not only a surplus capital, but cultivated farms of some extent. The poorest settler can venture to get the requisite stock of geese, ducks, turkeys and fowls, and, if care be on the part of his wife and children, they may be the means of his making further profits in live stock. We say nothing about sheep, for that is a matter of course. If a farmer cannot afford to buy one, he will always find some good Samsonite, who will give him one. From all accounts, the potato crop has this year turned out a profitable one. Turnips—Sereas—are in the market, and good. In fact, the farmer has nothing to complain of, for prices are good, though the harvest is plentiful.

GARBALDI.

For the past few weeks the civilized world has been considerably excited by the news flashed along the telegraph wires from Italy. The last important dispatch from that quarter was to the effect that the marauders under Garibaldi and his son were ignominiously thrashed by the Papal and French troops, and the generals themselves taken prisoners and consigned to prison in Florence. It is to be hoped that this blow will terminate the career of this notorious buccannier. It has also been reported that Garibaldi's mind has been affected. For our own part we believe that he has been crazy, or, possessed, for the past twenty years or so; and we hope for the sake of the peace of Europe and for the cause of justice and right that this demoted mischief-maker will be well taken care of in a lunatic asylum during the remainder of his life. We are glad to perceive that many of the respectable journalists of the other countries are beginning to change their opinions regarding this mad hero. It is full time that they should do so. The principles which they have encouraged have had a bad tendency, and have already borne too much fruit. A few years ago they hailed Garibaldi as a hero for no other cause than his success in unjustly invading the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, as a revolutionary filibuster, and upsetting the throne of that country. It is wonderful that the lesson was not lost on those Irishmen in the United States, most of whom are citizens of that republic, because they were ruthlessly turned out of their own country. In what respect is Garibaldi more worthy of respect or admiration than Roberts, Stephens, or any other of the Fenian leaders? If they deserve the hard names heaped upon them by the press, what epithet can be too hard for Garibaldi? They, at all events, are Irishmen, and it is more than regulated by degrees of latitude or longitude. If addition and filibustering and revolution be right and good and noble in Naples and the Papal Dominion, they cannot be infamous in Ireland. Those journalists who have denounced these crimes in Italy are free to denounce them in Ireland and America; but those who committed the crime of almost defying Garibaldi, are precluded by their evil conduct from flinging reproaches at the Fenians. We cannot understand how those who have applauded the attack on the Pope's territories and resolution against a Fenian raid on Canada or an attack on the Queen's authority in Ireland, can have many writers as now opening their eyes

to the fact that it is not good policy to encourage and disseminate principles for the renovation of Italy which are exceedingly dangerous in their application at home. It is now clear that the Pope's subjects were opposed to this recent buccanniering invasion. The death of every man killed in defending the Pope's authority, and in repelling the invasion, is a murder! And Garibaldi and his son Menotti, who led on the freebooters, are nothing more or less than murderers. It has long been the fashion with some to describe Rome as a hot-bed of disaffection, and its citizens as rebels in heart, and panting for the day that they might safely rise in revolt against their ruler, and the other subjects of the Pope as warm sympathizers with Italian unity and Garibaldi. Recent events have proved that these assertions were mere fictions. So conspicuous was the fidelity of the Romans to the Pope at the moment when Victor Emmanuel, Ratazzi and Garibaldi were mounting an expedition on the Pontifical territory that the *Times* correspondent at Naples denounced the Pope's subjects as cowards and selfish slaves who preferred their government with its light taxation and freedom from conscription, to the cause of Italy which involved conscription and heavy taxes. Undoubtedly the Romans derive many and great advantages from their position as citizens of Rome and subjects of the Pope-King. Their fiscal burdens are very light; they are not forced into the army; they make much money by the crowds of strangers who in the presence of the Pope attract yearly to the Eternal City; and they live under mild laws, mildly administered. These are advantages quite sufficient to attach subjects to their sovereign, and to generate in a people affection for their government. But allowing that the Romans have been actuated by mean motives in their affection for the Pope and in remaining tranquil, yet there is the patent fact that tranquility they have been and are. And this fact disposes of the chief argument of those who encourage the dethronement of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Italian soldiers of the Pope have neither turned tail nor turned traitors. They have fought heroically on one side or the other, as the occasion required, with the Antilles Legion and the Zouaves, and they by their courage and constancy nobly vindicated their character and honor against the calumnies of the Revolutionists. The people of the Roman States have been as loyal as the army. Even Roter's steel greaves have announced that the inhabitants of the invaded territories denuded arms to assist the troops in repelling the filibusters. It is thus evident that the Romans, the rural population of the Pontifical States, and the Papal soldiers of Italian birth, are loyal to the cure, and that the Pope is their King by free choice.

The Emperor of the French has behaved well in this matter. Whether the action which he has taken therein is voluntary or forced on him by the well understood opinions of his subjects, is a matter which for the present is doubtful. We know, however, that against treaties, menaces, vague protestations, promises intended to be broken, the Emperor Napoleon has stood with inflexible firmness since the September Convention, and insisted on its literal execution. As persons would not, or could not, prevent Garibaldi's filibustering expedition across the Roman frontier, Napoleon sent to the aid of the Pope a number of troops, who, in conjunction with the Papal troops, gave the arch-buccannier and his band of out-thrived thieves a thrashing. If Napoleon has caused grief for himself in the estimation of the friends of order and justice by the part which he has acted in putting an end to the wicked attempts of Garibaldi, and his red-shirted associates in crime, Victor Emmanuel has brought upon himself incredible disgrace by the hypocritical part which he has acted in the late drama. Friends and foes conund him. Whatever may be the faults of Garibaldi, yet his mad enthusiasm will compare more favorably with the cowardly, sneaking, double-dealing hypocrisy of the King of Italy. There is no doubt in the world but he encouraged Garibaldi to invade the Roman territory; he allowed him to harangue thousands in his territory, to enrol troops, collect subscriptions, to allow some of his officers to enter the buccannier bands, and many things of the same sort; but when he found that Napoleon was in earnest regarding the treaty of S-tenberg, he issues a proclamation denouncing Garibaldi, and ordering him to lay down his arms and observe the laws! He is a disgrace to royalty; and if he is now in a most unenviable position, and if hereafter he will come to further grief, we cannot see how he can expect the sympathy of honest or honorable people.

We may here observe that this Garibaldi business has caused an intense excitement throughout the whole of France. Thousands of her noblest sons are hastening to Rome to enrol themselves as soldiers for the defence of the Pope. In all parts of the empire large subscriptions are being raised for the same object, and the signs of the times are, that France is determined to defend at all hazards the cause of the Pope. The *Univers* newspaper and a few others collected in a short time the sum of seven hundred thousand francs to assist the Pope. This looks as if the people were in earnest. Even in England the same spirit is becoming developed. As an evidence of this we may advert to the fact that a Committee of noblemen has been formed in London for receiving collections for the same purpose. This Committee consists of Earl of Derby, Earl of Gainsborough, Lord Arundell, Lord Peter, Lord Gerard, Hon. Charles Langdale, Sir Robert Gerard, Sir Charles Clifford, &c. It would appear from these facts that buccanniering and Garibaldiism are likely to receive for the present a decisive, if not a final check. The attitude of the Pope towards those unfortunate dupes who have been taken prisoners in the recent raid, may be inferred from the following which we take from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 20th ult. "Yesterday the Pope went to Fort St. Angelo, and presented himself to the Garibaldi prisoners, who received him on their knees in profound silence. Looking round on the party, about two hundred in number, the Holy Father said, 'Behold him whom your general calls the vampire of Italy. It is against me you have all taken up arms. And what do you see? A poor old man!' The Pope then drew nearer, and addressed several of the prisoners personally, saying, 'You, my friend, have lost your shoes, and your your shirt, and your your coat, and your your hat. Ah, well! I shall send you away to your own homes; only I shall ask you first as Catholics to make a spiritual retreat for my sake. You know my dear friends, that it is the Pope himself who asks this of you.' The Garibaldiens were deeply moved by this address and pressed forward to kiss the cross bordering the Pope's robe, when the Holy Father gave them his benediction."

The *Examiner* of Monday gives a prominent place to a correspondence severely reflecting on the conduct of one of the School Visitors. It does not, we submit, look well to see officers of the same Government attacking each other in this way. The above intemperate paragraph appeared in the *Patriot* of Saturday evening. It is "correspondence" referred to, there was no reflection on the "conduct" of one of the School Visitors; and what was written, which merely related to his inefficiency for the office he fills, was very far from being "severe." As to the nonsense about attacking officers of the Government under which Mr. Whelan holds a non-political employment, it is too absurd for notice. The *Examiner* is an independent paper; and had we refused to insert the communication referred to, the *Patriot* would be too glad to give it a place in its columns, only for the purpose of showing what a wretched, timid, servile journal the *EXAMINER* had become!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—Having observed in the last publication of the *Gazette, Advocate and Examiner* that Messrs. Farquharson and Smith have thought proper to disseminate as Clerk of the Court for Lots 48, 49 and 50, and appointed Smith's son to that office—such is legal. I always understood that the Court of Commissioners was composed of three persons, but it appears by Messrs. Farquharson and Smith's notice that there are only two. I was aware that my father was chairman of the Court, and have not heard that he resigned; I know he is at present in Belguie or vicinity, and don't think that would disqualify him from being one of the Commissioners, but law is so crooked it is hard to say. Feeling that persons not acquainted with the matter might suppose my dismissal was occasioned by neglect of business or neglect of duty, I had no objection to publish the cause of such arbitrary proceedings. After Messrs. Farquharson and Smith were appointed, it was rumored they intended to remove the Court to Pownal, as the latter said it would bring custom to their shore; then the inhabitants of Lots 48, 49 and 50 got up a petition, signed by over 300 persons, praying the Commissioners to leave the Court and Clerk as it then was, which petition Smith treated with the greatest contempt. As they had determined on removing the Court Mr. Farquharson asked me if I would be willing to attend at Pownal to try a few Courts, and if it would not answer, to remove it back; and on those conditions my father consented to go there. I had no objection to go with Mr. Farquharson and told him I heard that Smith intended after a couple of months to remove me and appoint his son, and I would never resign at that time if such was to be the case, he then asked me if I would consent to be his Commissioner he would not sanction my dismissal, as he knew from the first what were Smith's intentions, and was well aware thoroughly understood my business, and I had never heard any complaint. The former petitioning feeling they were unfairly dealt with in removing the Court to Pownal, and putting them to additional expense and inconvenience, presented to the Governor in Council another petition, namely, and respectfully stating that the latter was composed of bankrupt merchants and Catholics, and he did not care to sign for them. After the petition was laid before the Council I understood that the Commissioners were notified that no action was to be taken on either side till the decision of the Council was known. Messrs. Smith and Farquharson paying no attention to the order, have taken upon themselves to dismiss me and make the appointment above stated. Hoping that the Government will see fit for the present, expecting to have more to say on the subject hereafter.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
JAMES H. BURKE.
Belmont Hill, Lot 49, Nov. 21, 1867.

Holloway's Great Peppermint Cure.—Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Cure of the latter disease, as well as the former, is effected by the use of this medicine. It is a powerful and safe remedy for the cure of the above diseases, and is highly recommended by the medical profession. It is a powerful and safe remedy for the cure of the above diseases, and is highly recommended by the medical profession. It is a powerful and safe remedy for the cure of the above diseases, and is highly recommended by the medical profession.

IMPORTANT TO RETIRED SOLDIERS.—Chronic and acute Rheumatism, and Dropsy, in all its forms, can be cured by a timely use (internally) of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

PRODUCE.—All kinds of produce in great demand since the date of our last report. The bad state of the roads in the early part of the week, and the snow storm of Thursday, operated against buyers and sellers; but the excellent travelling yesterday and to-day enabled country people to bring in large quantities of oats, potatoes and barley. Friday was one of the largest markets of the season. During the week oats sold freely at 28, 3d per bushel. For barley there are but few purchasers. Yesterday clean prime samples brought 4s, while some inferior qualities went as low as 3s. Potatoes are selling readily at our quotations. Until the close of the navigation farmers may expect produce to rule high, and for that reason they should endeavor to send whatever they have to spare to market without delay, for when the winter sets in and shipping ceases, buyers will be less pressed, and the probability is that there will be a decline in present prices. 28, 3d, for oats, and 2s, for potatoes, will pay the farmer fully as well as the exporter. Shipments for the week—109,819 bush. oats; 12,314 do. potatoes; 5,460 do. barley; 2,139 do. turnips; and 48 do. parsnips and beets.

PORK DOLL.—A large quantity offered for sale this week. For heavy hogs 4d. was the extreme rate yesterday. For small and medium 3d. and 3½. was the rule. Exports, 205 barrels, and 11 puns. hams.

BITTER.—No change to note. Exports, 61 tubs.

FLOUR unchanged. Oatmeal steady. Receipts for the week, 1,122 bush. flour, and 77 do. bread.

APPLES exhibit a downward tendency. At auction sales on Tuesday they brought from 21s. to 25s. Yesterday they sold for 18s. and 21s. Receipts, 321 barrels.

FISH.—A few No. 1 Labrador herrings wanted. Exports, 472 bush. mackerel, 121 do. herrings, 205 casks and 258 drums codfish; 575 bush. herrings, 25 do. mackerel, 15 do. shad, and 5 qrs. and 15 casks codfish.

COAL.—Receipts, 267 tons large.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—Receipts for the week, 23 hhls. and 15 bbls. sugar, 25 puns, and 2 casks molasses, 13 puns, and 4 casks rum, and 3 quarter casks brandy.

LUMBER.—Since our last report 40 M shingles and 23 M feet boards have arrived.

ANNEXATION.—Mr. John Ross of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, is in Boston with a view of obtaining subscribers to a new paper he intends publishing in that place, which will advocate the annexation of the Island to the United States, or, at least, do something towards forming commercial relations with that country.—*Gloucester Telegraph*.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Nov. 22.

The European despatches this morning are very brief.

Spain is fitting out an expedition to relieve her subjects in Porto Rico who suffered in the late war.

It is reported that the speech of the English Queen encourages the hopes of Italy.

By a collision of the steamer *Italia* at Lockland, Ohio, several cars were burned and three ladies and one man perished in the flames.

The adjourned Session of Congress which met in Washington yesterday, after transacting some preliminary business, adjourned till Monday.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.

The Annual Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of California, acting in concert with the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, and recognizing John Savage as their Executive in America, adjourned after a short session to-day.

The officers of the organization are represented as in a satisfactory condition. They endorsed the policy of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood as conducted by Thos. J. Kelly of Ireland, and John Savage of America.

New York, Nov. 22.—The European despatches this morning are very brief. Spain is fitting out an expedition to relieve her subjects in Porto Rico, who suffered by the late war.

It is reported that the speech of the English Queen encourages the hopes of Italy. Cons. is closed at 94. A collision of railroad trains in Lockland, Ohio, yesterday several cars were burned, and three ladies and one man perished in the flames.

The adjourned Session of Congress, which met in Washington yesterday, after transacting some preliminary business, adjourned till Monday. A despatch from Ottawa, Canada, says the ship carpenters' strike at Quebec continues.—Gold 139.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Queen's Speech to Parliament on the public address of the Emperor Napoleon at the French Chambers has had a tranquilizing effect upon Europe and tend to restore confidence in all the principal political and financial centers.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 20.—As the day for the execution of the condemned Fenians approaches the Government redoubles its precautions against any outbreak or attempt at rescue. Regular troops have been pouring in here by railroads for two days past, and the city is now crowded with soldiers.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 20.—Ev'g.—In addition to the large military force the Municipal authorities have provided for the security of the peace by swearing in at the Town Hall over 2,000 citizens as special Policemen on the day of the execution.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Ev'g.—In the House of Commons to-day an inquiry was made as to whether Government had received any official information of the reported calamity at the Island of Tortola. Mr. Alderman, the Under Secretary for the Colonies replied that the Colonial Office had received no such advice from its correspondents in the West Indies, and said that the story of the disappearance of the island beneath the sea was entirely untrue.

FLORENCE, Nov. 20, evening.—The Bank of Italy is about to issue notes of the denomination of one franc each, to supply the deficiency in the smaller metallic currency.

The speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the opening of the French Chambers, has had a good effect here. It has led the Italians to believe that the ultimate gratification of the wishes of Italy is implied in the words of the Emperor if not actually promised.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Experienced Engineers have laid out, and the Pontifical troops are actively engaged in building substantial works of defence. It is also reported that Rome, and these fortifications are rapidly approaching a completion. No markets of the 21st yet received.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The measures to be introduced this part of the session have been announced. They are—Post Office Act; Act relating to Inter-colonial Railway; Patent and Trade Mark Act; Habeas Corpus suspension renewal Act and Supply.

In reply to questions the Premier said:—1st. That it was the intention to make further surveys before deciding the route of the Inter-colonial Railway. 2d. That no new Commissions of the Peace had been issued and 3d. That the Police Department was under consideration.

In reply to another question the Premier said:—The Premier said that the two vacancies would be filled by fit and proper persons.

Another question regarding the possession of the Galapagos Islands, and one called to order a large number of questions have been put, and notices of motions, petitions and 4-15 presented.

Government declined to give papers moved for relating to Gal. Demissal Fort Erie, during Fenian invasions. A recent member, Johnson and McMillan and others, favoring application for papers. Carter and Sir J. A. McMillan opposed it as not conducive to public interests.

Mr. O'Rourke, (Ottawa, 22d.)

In the Senate last night in reply to a member, Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that the Government had no power to initiate or entertain negotiations with the American Government with regard to the instrument of the Reciprocity Treaty. Such negotiations could only be approached through the instrumentality of the British Minister at Washington. He also stated that Government proposed to establish Mail communication with the West Indies, and to subsidize a line of steamers with that view.

Hon. D. McGee is seriously ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAVE MONEY.

J. W. FALCONER & Co.

Have received, per *Albatross* from Boston,

Mons' and Boys' Winter Caps,

In Fur, Astrich and Cloth.

Sold at Small Advances on Cost.

Paper Collars,

In Shakespeare, Crescent, Linen Finish, and Clipper, at 7d per box.

Gentlemen's Ties,

In Sheridan, Grecian, Henrietta, Exposition Queen, Fancy and Black Knots and Pareus. The best assortment in town.

Gents' Knit Vests!

BUFFALO ROBES.

For all who seek Comfort.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown, Nov. 25, 1867.

Great Clearing-out Sale.

PAE SUBSCRIBERS intending to build a New BRICK STORE next Spring, are desirous of reducing their present

STOCK OF GOODS,

and will, after the 1st DECEMBER commence

SELLING OFF

THEIR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK

BRITISH & AMERICAN MERCHANDIZE,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

For Cash Only.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, Nov. 25, 1867. 2u

BUY YOUR HARDWARE GOODS

AT

W. E. DAWSON'S,

Who has Imported this Fall, and has on hand, the largest stock hitherto offered to his customers.

Nov. 25, 1867. 1p

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

Queen Street.

WILLIAM FULL,

HAS received by Fall Ships from BRITAIN, Steamers from HALIFAX and BOSTON, and other arrivals, the Fall and Winter supply of

British & Foreign Merchandize.

Comprising a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

In all the various departments, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

ALSO,

Chests & Half Chests Choice TEA: hhd. Bright Sugar & Molasses: and a choice assortment of Family GROCERIES

The Public are respectfully solicited to examine the stock, as great bargains for CASH may be expected.

Nov. 25, 1867.

British Hardware Store!

Reddin's New Buildings,

Queen Street.

STONE & BOYER beg to announce the opening of the above Commodious Premises with a

GENERAL HARDWARE,

BRUSHES, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL NAILS, PARAFINE LAMPS, OIL, &c., &c.

Every care having been taken to buy personally from the best British and American makers they trust that by combining

MODERATE PRICES

with STRICT ATTENTION, to merit a full share of Public Patronage.

Charlottetown, 25th Nov. 1867.

Charlottetown Debating Club.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB for this season, will be held in Scott's Hall, Kent Street, on FRIDAY evening next, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject for Debate: "The English Reform Bill, was it properly or wisely passed?" To be spoken by Louis H. Davies, Esq. P. S. MACGOWAN, Secy. Nov. 29th, 1867.

IN STORE.

AND FOR SALE, for cash or approved Paper—

20 Chests } CONGOU TEA,
10 half do. }

50 Bbls Extra and Superior FLOUR,
30 Bbls Fine Biscuit and Pilot BREAD,
10 Puns Retailing MOLLASSES,
100 Boxes 3 Crown Soap,
30 Casks KEROSENE,
50 Bbls Labrador and shore HERRING,
20 Boxes RAISINS, 10 half do.,
25 Doz CORN BROOMS,
Doz PAIRS and Nests TURBS.

N. RANKIN,
Nov. 25, 1867. 1m Auctioneer's Row.

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has, by late arrivals from Britain, Canada and the United States, completed his

Importations for the Season,

COMPRISING A VERY

General Assortment of Goods!

which he offers for sale at his establishment,

THE Queen Street Warehouse.

He assures those who may favor him by a call, his Stock has been purchased with a most careful regard to the soundness of the articles offered for sale.

TERMS CASH.

No abatement in price, but a considerable discount will be allowed on the purchase of a parcel.

parties buying on these terms, at this establishment, will not only effect the advantage of obtaining the same at the lowest rate, but also insure to themselves good sound ARTICLES.

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Queen Street Warehouse, Ch'town, }
November 18, 1867. } 4

By the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts for Lots 48, 49 and 50, held at Pownal.

WE have appointed Mr. RICHARD SMITH, of Pownal Village, Clerk of said Court, instead of Sir James Burke, of Richmond Hill, Ont.

JOHN FARQUHARSON, ALEXANDER SMITH.

Pownal, Lot 49, Nov. 18th, 1867.

ON SALE

The British Warehouse!

Fancy and Plain Coal Scuttles.
Fancy and Plain Coal Shovels.
Iron Bedsteads and Stretchers.
Umbrella Stands.
Fire Guards, Nursery Guards,
Fancy Fenders for Grates.
Mahogany Poles, Rings and Ends.
Brass Poles, Rings and Ends.
Brass Brackets and Holders.
Brass Stair Rods and Eyes.
And all Furnishing Goods.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1867.

NEW GOODS

FOR

FALL AND WINTER

1867-8.

AT

GLASGOW HOUSE!

THE Subscriber has almost completed his importations for the present and coming Season, which embraces a good assortment

Dry Goods, Groceries & General Merchandize,

Which are most on sale, CASH FOR CASH, or the usual terms to wholesale Buyers.

A large stock of American Groceries daily expected.

FREDERICK LEPAGE.

Nov. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to send EWES to the IMPORTED RAMS at the Stock Expts, will please apply to the Secretary.

Nov. 25, 1867. 1p

WINTER GOODS. WINTER GOODS!

CHEAP WINTER GOODS!

BY FALL SHIPS from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, Steamers from Halifax and Boston, we have completed the

Largest and Cheapest Importation

OF

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HARDWARE,

GROCERIES, TEAS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, TWINES AND GENERAL GOODS,

we have yet offered to the public.

Bought in the BEST MARKETS, at the LOWEST RATES, we will continue to give our Customers the VERY BEST VALUE FOR CASH.

Wholesale Customers, FOR CASH ONLY, supplied on terms lower than can be imported from Halifax or St. John.

DAVIES & WEEKS.

Queen Street, October 28, 1867.

KING SQUARE HOUSE!

By recent arrivals from LONDON, GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL; BOSTON, MONTREAL and HALIFAX,

We have nearly completed our

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

OUR STOCK

IS

Large, varied and Well-selected.

IT HAS BEEN

Purchased in the Best Markets, and on the Best Terms.

We respectfully solicit an inspection of same, believing it will be found second to none in the city, either for quality or price.

Charlottetown, Nov. 4, 1867. 6w

BEER & SONS.

To the Public.

AUCTION SALES continued every FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 10 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Auction Rooms, Reading Room Building.

Goals of every description received and sold to order. Terms Cash. Sale positive. No reserve. Auction sales of Hogs & Cattle, Farming Implements, New and Second-hand Furniture, Stoves, &c., attended to on market days, in front of the Market House, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Reading Room Building, }
November 18, 1867. }

Ample room for the reception of all kinds of Goods, both at Auction Rooms in Reading Room Building, and at Warehouses in Market House basement.

A. McNEILL.

To Ship Owners and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of P. E. Island have resolved not to insure any Grain Laden Vessels, or Cargo in the same, if any deck load of Timber or Deals be carried thereon.

P. W. HALES, Secy.

Ch'town, November 11, 1867.

I shall be obliged to all my country customers (without further notice) by a settlement, in full, of account, on or before the 15th November.

W. E. DAWSON.
Oct. 21, 1867.

The Centre of Attraction

IS STILL AT

Robert Young's.

YOUNG'S for CHEAP FURS.

YOUNG'S for GREY & WHITE COATONS.

YOUNG'S for PRINTED COTTONS.

YOUNG'S for WARPS.

YOUNG'S for MILLINERY.

YOUNG'S for BONNETS & HATS.

YOUNG'S for SHAWLS & MANTLES.

YOUNG'S for LACES & RIBBONS.

YOUNG'S for FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

YOUNG'S for CLOUDS & HOOPS.

YOUNG'S for SONTAGS & BREAKFAST SHAWLS.

YOUNG'S for WINTER CLOAKINGS.

YOUNG'S for HOOP SKIRTS.

YOUNG'S for PAPER COLLARS.

YOUNG'S for CHEAP WINGEYS.

YOUNG'S for NICE DRESS GOODS.

YOUNG'S for SEWING MACHINES.

YOUNG'S for LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BODICES.

Queen's Square, Charlottetown, }
16th November, 1867. } 11

U. C. R.—T. A.—E. P.—& C. R.

The Great Remedies of the Age.

HUNNEWELL'S

Universal Cough Remedy.

FOR ALL THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.
Small Bottles, 25 cts.; Large do. 50 cts.

HUNNEWELL'S

TOLU ANODYNE.

The great Remedy for Anemia, Nervegia, Pains in Menstruation, and all Nervous Complaints.

50 Cents per Bottle.

HUNNEWELL'S

ELECTRIC PILLS.

Cure all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels without the SLIGHTEST GRIEVING, a point the importance of which cannot be over estimated. The dose, a Single Pill, never more than two, and so very small, make them most valuable in every family.

25 Cents per Bottle.

HUNNEWELL'S

CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

A radical cure for this heretofore called incurable complaint.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

The Testimonials in my possession, to be seen by all, will remove every doubt of the perfect character of the above named preparations, and to publish which would only cause them to be classed with the thousands published in newspapers, and not a fraction of them of the least character. I beg inspection of each at my office, confidence to test the preparation, and correspondence from all.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL,

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND PHARMACEUTIC,
97 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

Sole by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicine.

The preparations are carefully prepared to be sent in any quantity by Express, or by direct.

Persons wishing to send EWES to the IMPORTED RAMS at the Stock Expts, will please apply to the Secretary.

Nov. 25, 1867. 1p

WINTER GOODS. WINTER GOODS!

CHEAP WINTER GOODS!

BY FALL SHIPS from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, Steamers from Halifax and Boston, we have completed the

Largest and Cheapest Importation

OF

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HARDWARE,

GROCERIES, TEAS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, TWINES AND GENERAL GOODS,

we have yet offered to the public.

Bought in the BEST MARKETS, at the LOWEST RATES, we will continue to give our Customers the VERY BEST VALUE FOR CASH.

Wholesale Customers, FOR CASH ONLY, supplied on terms lower than can be imported from Halifax or St. John.

DAVIES & WEEKS.

Queen Street, October 28, 1867.

KING SQUARE HOUSE!

By recent arrivals from LONDON, GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL; BOSTON, MONTREAL and HALIFAX,

We have nearly completed our

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

OUR STOCK

IS

Large, varied and Well-selected.

IT HAS BEEN

Purchased in the Best Markets, and on the Best Terms.

We respectfully solicit an inspection of same, believing it will be found second to none in the city, either for quality or price.

Charlottetown, Nov. 4, 1867. 6w

BEER & SONS.

To the Public.

AUCTION SALES continued every FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 10 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Auction Rooms, Reading Room Building.

Goals of every description received and sold to order. Terms Cash. Sale positive. No reserve. Auction sales of Hogs & Cattle, Farming Implements, New and Second-hand Furniture, Stoves, &c., attended to on market days, in front of the Market House, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Reading Room Building, }
November 18, 1867. }

Ample room for the reception of all kinds of Goods, both at Auction Rooms in Reading Room Building, and at Warehouses in Market House basement.

A. McNEILL.

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