

minutely connected with the measure in its passage through our Legislature, demands that we should, to a very considerable extent, exonerate him from the condemnation so justly due to his proprietary colleagues in the Government; we mean the Hon. Colonel Gray. We have always admitted that that gentleman was, as he professed to be, deeply interested in the state of the tenantry, and that, actuated by the most unselfish and generous motives, he was most sincerely desirous of ameliorating their condition. He, however, unfortunately mistook the mode of effecting such amelioration; and hence our opposition to his so-called measures for the redress of the tenant grievances. Had he had it in his power to follow the bent of his own naturally liberal inclinations, touching the question of proprietary claims, as opposed to justice and the well-being of the Colony, we believe his parliamentary endeavors to bring about an equitable adjustment of the differences between the individuals, by courtesy called proprietors, and the leaseholders, or occupants of the lands, whether successful or not, would have met with the full approval of every truly honest and intelligent man in the community. Colonel Gray's unshaky alliance—entered into at the commencement of his public career in this Island, and continued, as it has been, almost up to the present moment—with the proprietary class, has been unfortunate, both for the best interests of the Colony, and for his own reputation, as a statesman. But such a crisis in the state of our public affairs has arrived, that, should that hon. gentleman now resolve to free himself at once from the evil influences, by which, perhaps almost unknown to himself, he has been too much governed; and, in pursuance of such a resolution, should he, at the same time, openly declare himself the steadfast, uncompromising friend of the tenantry, determined—should he be so circumstanced, under the false pretence of his object—to leave nothing unattempted, through the increased legislative power, which we shall then possess, to effect the complete emancipation of our agricultural population from the crushing thralldom in which they are at present held—he would soon find himself the honored and trusted leader of a party sufficiently numerous and united to enable him to form a Government, purified from the proprietary element, and who, zealously co-operating with him, both in the Cabinet and the Legislature, could not fail to carry him to the very summit of his most honorable ambition—that of being acknowledged the liberator of the tenantry of his native land—the great mass of its population—from their Egyptian bondage.

We thus speak of, and indirectly address ourself to the Hon. Colonel Gray, not because we regard him as the only one among our public men who is either sufficiently experienced, talented or honest, to be called upon to undertake the mission of tenant emancipation. No; we are, indeed, very far from thinking so; but we would now, at the present crisis, most gladly see this patriotic mission entered upon by Colonel Gray—under such auspices as those which we have clearly indicated—because he is the only man of liberal tendencies amongst us, who—in addition to the needful sincerity and talent—possesses that prestige of success which, in all such cases, is imparted to a man, by the possession of wealth and independent position, and by freedom, in all his private relations, from any connection, by the influence of which it might be suspected or supposed he would, for the furtherance of private ends, be seduced from the path of public integrity and duty.

Among the quiet, thinking, practical class of our fellow colonists, whom we now address, there cannot, we feel convinced, be found one who is unable to appreciate the great advantages, to the whole of our Island community, which would spring from the direct boon to our farmers of emancipation from the grinding tyranny, to which they are subjected under the operation of our present system—the leasehold system; and when, once, like ourselves, fully convinced, as we trust they soon will be, that Federation would afford them the means of their own redemption, they will be ready to do all in their power to bring about the realization of this great object. It is not, we think, to be supposed, that Federation would be a measure which would be opposed by the majority of our people. It is not, we think, to be supposed, that Federation would be a measure which would be opposed by the majority of our people. It is not, we think, to be supposed, that Federation would be a measure which would be opposed by the majority of our people.

Every one can form some idea of the enormous expenditure of money, and the deepening debt, as well as the vast amount of money necessary to make highways into the North-west territory. When public works are undertaken, the Government, under the present system, is obliged to raise money, by a tax on the tenantry, which is a most oppressive and unjust mode of raising money. It is not, we think, to be supposed, that Federation would be a measure which would be opposed by the majority of our people. It is not, we think, to be supposed, that Federation would be a measure which would be opposed by the majority of our people.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Tea, Sugar, Koroseno Oil, &c. TO be sold by AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock— 10 Casks COGNAC TEA (warmed good) 10 Casks RICE TEA 12 Boxes GROUND PEPPER 30 Boxes Eng. & American SOAP 1 Bbl. QUININE & SODA WATER 5 Bbls. WASHINGTON SODA, 6 do. Baking do 20 Bbls. FINEST OVER SHOES, 1 case of the LOWER FROSTERS, however they had maintained the nominative plan, except P. E. Island, and the gentlemen who came from those Provinces—both the majority of the Government and a majority of the Opposition who accompanied them—were perfectly unanimous in the declaration that the opinion of the people in the Lower Provinces was against the elective principle.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1865. AUCTION! TO be sold by AUCTION, on board the Barque 'J. B. SMOOK' lying off Redwood Harbour, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, morning—THE CARGO OF THE SAID SHIP, consisting of— 25,000 Bushels OATS. The purchaser will be required to take the Cargo from the ship within fourteen days from the date of sale. WM. REARSTON, Auctioneer. Summerside, 14th January, 1865.

IN CHANCERY. Edward Henry, Complainant, and Between—Eliza Clark, William Warren Clark, James Curtis Clark, Artemus Pope Clark, and Isaac Clark, Defendants. IN pursuance of a Decree made in this suit by His Excellency the Chancellor, bearing date the 10th day of October, instant, I will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at SUMMERSIDE, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of JANUARY next, at 12 o'clock noon, ALL that tract or piece of LAND situate at SUMMERSIDE, in Prince County, described as follows, that is to say—commencing at a stake set in the middle of a line of land conveyed by said Edward Henry to one George Hinton; thence north thirty degrees east, nine chains forty one and a half links; thence east, five chains thirty eight and a half links; thence south, five chains thirty eight and a half links; thence west, five chains thirty eight and a half links; thence westwardly to the stake at the place of commencement, containing by estimation, more or less, a little more or less; together with all singular appurtenances to the same belonging. Dated this 15th day of January, Anno Domini, 1865. J. LONGWORTH, Master at Chancery. HENSLY, Sol. for Compt.

AUCTION! And Sale Positive! THAT EXCELLENT HORSE, the CLYDESDALE STALLION, imported by the Government a few weeks ago, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, on the MARKET SQUARE, Georgetown. Terms and conditions as stated in former advertisement. F. P. NORTON, Georgetown, Jan. 9, 1865.

Money Order Arrangement. MONEY ORDER interchange being extended to the various Money Order Offices in NOVA SCOTIA and NEWFOUNDLAND, Orders will now be issued at the Post Office, Charlotte, on the various Money Order Offices (being a Money Order Office) in the above Colonies. CHARGES: Over 25¢—18¢ commission. Over 25¢ to £10—28¢ commission. Mailing and postage, 25¢. L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, Charlott., Jan. 16th, 1865. 41

1000 Cords of Hemlock Bark Wanted at the CITY TANNERY! TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, at the Office of the CITY TANNERY, until the First of APRIL next, from persons wishing to contract for the supplying of the above quantity of Bark, or a part thereof, which will be let in Lots from twenty cords and upwards. All particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber, at his Office. W. B. DAWSON, N. B.—No tenders will be received without good security being given for the fulfillment of the same. January 16, 1865. 3a

TEA AND FLOUR. 100 BLS. Super. and Extra STOUT FLOUR. 20 Chests superior Congo TEA. Warranted a good article, on sale, cheap for cash, or approved credit. R. W. BRECKEN. Peake's Buildings, adjoining Bank of P. E. I. Jan. 16, 1865. 5w

DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY, Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.) Queen Street, Charlottetown. ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, which are so constructed, that the most skillful eye cannot discern the difference. The greatest care is bestowed upon the manufacture of the plates, and their make and finish bear evidence of fine workmanship. All dental operations are performed with professional dexterity. Teeth inserted with or without extracting the roots, and any other persons who may be work warranted as represented. Prices moderate. Ask gratis daily free of charge.

DENTIFRICE ELIXIR. For Purifying the Mouth and Preserving the Teeth, prepared by DR. DE CHEVRY, Surgeon Dentist (from Paris). This Elixir strengthens the gums, renders the breath agreeable, and keeps the mouth in a constant state of freshness and cleanliness, and is indispensable to those who wear artificial teeth. Directions—Put a few drops of the Elixir in a small vial, dip the brush, and clean the Teeth as usual.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by the following Order of the President, no person will be allowed to enter the United States from this Island, without a passport issued by the undersigned, or authenticated by him. J. H. SHEPARD, Consul for P. E. Island, Washington, Dec. 17, 1864. The President directs that, except immigrant passengers direct, no other person must be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country, without a passport issued by the undersigned, or authenticated by him. H. A. BENNET, Broker. Consulate of the United States, 150 King Street, Philadelphia, Pa. JANUARY 5, 1865. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by the following Order of the President, no person will be allowed to enter the United States from this Island, without a passport issued by the undersigned, or authenticated by him. J. H. SHEPARD, Consul for P. E. Island, Washington, Dec. 17, 1864. The President directs that, except immigrant passengers direct, no other person must be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country, without a passport issued by the undersigned, or authenticated by him. H. A. BENNET, Broker. Consulate of the United States, 150 King Street, Philadelphia, Pa. JANUARY 5, 1865.