

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SATURDAY, April 11.

Hon. COL. SWABEY moved the second reading of the Act to amend the License Law. His honor stated, that the Bill had been supported by petitions, numerous signed, recommending an alteration in the law regulating the licensing of parties to sell liquors in quantities less than a pint. Under the present law, the operation of that portion of it had been found to be very detrimental to public morality. The Act proposed the granting of licenses to parties keeping shops, and certified as such by two Justices. That might be done in the country; but it would not be quite so easy to define what was a shop, in view of the intention of the Act, in Charlottetown, where a party might be styled himself a shopkeeper, if he merely stuck a fig of tobacco or a bit of gingerbread in his window.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL considered the Bill was necessary. From conversation with different parties, he considered that it was more required in town than in the country. At present in Charlottetown, parties not qualified can compel the Mayor to grant them licenses.

The Bill having been committed, Hon. Col. Swabey in the chair. His Honor the PRESIDENT observed, that the Bill altered the fifth section of the old Act, which he read. The provision, requiring a certificate that the applicant for a tavern license had provided certain accommodations for the public, had been grossly abused in town and country. Parties would borrow the articles necessary to obtain the certificate, on which they would get the license, and then return the borrowed furniture. Again, parties having what is called a pint license, sell liquor in one room, to parties who consume it in another, and justify their violation of the law, by asserting that the premises on which it is used are not those on which it is sold. He considered that the whole License Law was a nuisance, and regretted that it could not be remedied more effectually than by the Bill before them. If the license fees were doubled, it might have the beneficial effect of diminishing the number of houses where liquor is sold. The experience of the Prohibitory Law in New Brunswick had convinced him that prohibition could not be carried out. He had always been an advocate for it; but he was now satisfied that, however desirable it might be to abolish the use of intoxicating drinks, moral suasion and the pulpit would be found more potent agents than coercion. Again, if prohibition were the law of the land, we should be compelled to keep almost an army, in the shape of a coast-guard; and a very large proportion of the revenue would have to be supplied from some source or other to make up the loss of the duties on liquors, the ad valorem duties on which at present, were large enough, and as high as the circumstances of the country warranted. Another obstacle to the carrying a Prohibitory Law into effect, would be found in the difficulty of having Justices of the Peace who adhered to temperance principles. He did not mean to say that the present magistrates were inebriates. They were temperate, but not temperance men; and it was futile to expect that any but temperance people would exert themselves to carry out the stringent provisions of a Prohibitory Act. When persons holding such positions like their drop, it is idle to suppose that others will abstain. He was informed by a gentleman in New Brunswick, one of the leading men of the Province, that after the passage of the Prohibitory Law, men who had for long periods been consistent Sons of Temperance broke their pledges, and took their glass to show their independence. As a Son of Temperance, himself, he wished to see temperance principles prevail; yet he must confess his opinion, that a Prohibitory Law is impracticable, and that its introduction at present would be unwise. The best course would be to make the License Law as stringent as possible, and thus endeavor to suppress those dens of iniquity, which absorb the means which ought to be the support of families. He, therefore, would suggest the doubling of the license fees.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL agreed with his Honor the President, in his opinion, as to the impossibility of enforcing the provisions of a Prohibitory Law. Some improvement would be effected by the introduction of wise alterations in the present License Act. He approved of doubling the amount of license fees. One suggestion he would offer for their honors' consideration. At present there was in public houses, in some parts of the country, no disposition evinced for the accommodation of parties travelling on temperance principles.

His Honor the PRESIDENT suggested, that the proprietors should be compelled to keep a stock of lemon syrup, raspberry vinegar, &c.

Hon. COL. SWABEY.—Yes; and castor oil and laudanum. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. CRASWELL would not object to raise the license fee even to £20, if it would have the effect of abating the evils of the present system. He must differ with his Honor, Mr. Dingwell, as to the treatment of temperance travellers at public-houses. For himself, he had always found himself comfortably accommodated without calling for liquor.

His Honor the PRESIDENT said, that much depended on the comparative respectability of the proprietors of public-houses. Perhaps, as a body, they were more respectable in Prince than King's County. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL could assure his honor, that the inkeepers in King's were fully as respectable as those of Prince County. Last winter, when travelling from Cape Traverse, he stopped at a public-house where those who called for liquor received prompt attendance; but he endeavored in vain to get anything prepared for him, in consequence of his not patronizing the bar-room.

Hon. Mr. CRASWELL must confess he had always been well used in King's County.

His Honor the PRESIDENT was delighted to find that Hon. Mr. Dingwell travelled on temperance principles. (A laugh.)

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL.—Does his honor infer that I do not always? (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. BAGNALL.—The clause states that the applicant must keep a store; but it does not say that the store must be kept where the liquors are sold. The Schedule to the Bill specifies the place of residence. In Charlottetown, which is divided into wards, the inhabitants of each ward might elect the parties whom they may deem fit to keep public-houses. In the country the inhabitants of a district might have the same power. In his part of the country the people were so opposed to the selling of liquor, that it was impossible at New Glasgow to obtain signatures to a petition for a license.

His Honor the PRESIDENT suggested, that the applicant for a pint license should pay £7, instead of £3 10s. as at present. His motion could only be offered as a suggestion, as the Bill came under the description of a money bill.

Hon. Mr. WALKER considered £3 10s. sufficiently high for a license to sell by the pint. The duties on liquors were sufficiently high.

His Honor the PRESIDENT—in reference to his honor's remarks upon the duties—begged to assure him that he had seen a calculation showing that money was actually made on the duties paid on goods imported from Halifax. For instance, a merchant buys £100 sterling worth in that market, the duty on which, by the Nova Scotia tariff, is 6 1/2 per cent. That is, £6 5s. sterling, the drawback on which, worth £9 7s. 6d. currency he obtains, and can then easily pay £7 10s. currency under our tariff.

Hon. Mr. WALKER reminded the President that he had forgotten the amount to be added to the sterling cost. When 30 per cent. was added to the duties, he would find that there was an addition of 6 1/2 or 65 per cent.

Content—Hons. President, Attorney General, Messrs. Forgan, Bagnall, Craswell, Wright and Dingwell. Non-content—Hon. Mr. Walker. His Honor the PRESIDENT then moved another amendment to the effect, that parties coming within the designation of shopkeepers under the Act, should produce certificates that they had in their places of business a stock of general merchandise, independent of liquors, to the value of £50.

Hon. Mr. WALKER suggested £100, which was unanimously agreed to. The Bill was agreed to with the suggestions. Hon. Mr. Wightman, from the House of Assembly, brought up a resolution for a joint address on the subject of the Light-house on Cape Race. Hons. Attorney General, Col. Swabey and Mr. Forgan, were appointed a Committee on the address.

Mr. Heath Haviland brought up the Bill for the protection of parties against adverse claims; agreed to with an amendment. Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that the amendment consisted in striking out the last clause, to which he had no objection; and, therefore, he moved that the amendment be agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Whelan, from the House of Assembly, brought up a resolution for a joint Committee, on the subject of the treaty stipulations relative to the Newfoundland Fisheries. Hons. Attorney General, Col. Swabey and Mr. Craswell, were nominated the Committee. Hon. Attorney General reported the joint address, on the subject of Cape Race Lighthouse. The Bible Christians' Incorporation Act was read a second time.

The Loan Bill was made the order of the day, for Monday next. In the afternoon the Appropriation Bill was committed, and progress reported. The Bible Christians' Incorporation Act was agreed to without any amendment.

Hons. Col. Swabey and Mr. Craswell were appointed a Committee to manage the conference, on the suggestions of the Council, in amendment of the License Act. Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL introduced a short Bill, having for its object the removal of doubts as to the authority of the Commissioner of Public Lands under the Land Purchase Bill. Difficulties had arisen in connection with the Worrell Estate. The period limited for ascertaining the area of that property was two years, from the period of the purchase, within which time the Government were to reconvey to the vendors, at a certain rate, the possessions of those parties who might refuse to attorn to them. On Lot 66, there were several parties who declined to acknowledge the titles of the Crown to the lands they held; and because the Land Purchase Bill contained a clause, limiting the number of acres to be conveyed to one individual at 300, the vendors refused to take the reconveyance on that ground, although the necessary papers had been prepared and signed. Although a reconveyance of non-attorning parties did not come within the spirit or intention of the clause he referred to, which was only intended to apply to the cases of parties purchasing from the Government, he thought it advisable to pass a short Act, which would remove any doubts on the subject, and obviate the necessity of litigation. The provisions of the Act were of general applicability, it enacted the validity of a reconveyance of the occupations of parties who refused to attorn to Government, notwithstanding the clause in the Land Purchase Bill to which he had alluded, and reinstated the vendors in their former estate. The Bill did not increase the number of acres to be sold to one individual.

His Honor the PRESIDENT introduced a Bill to improve the Law regulating the practice of the Surrogate Court. Under the present system the Surrogate has to administer the oaths to be taken by appraisers of real estate to be divided. Great inconvenience and expense have frequently been sustained, by reason of the distance from Charlottetown, at which some of the parties reside. In one case, no less a sum than nine pounds was charged for the mere expense of the appraisers coming to Charlottetown to be sworn. He proposed to remedy this by a short Bill empowering the Commissioners, before whom wills are proven to qualify appraisers, by administering the necessary oaths. The Bill also enabled the Surrogate to order the sale of lands in cases where it might be necessary for the maintenance of a family deprived of their natural support. At present this could be done only through the expensive process of a suit of Chancery, which would cost £30 or £40, the Surrogate having power to order the sale of lands of deceased parties, only in payment of debts. The cost of the proceedings, under the Bill, would not exceed £5 or £6.

The Bill was read a first time. The Bill for patenting Bessemer's improvement in the manufacture of iron was committed, and agreed to without amendment.

Hon. Col. Secretary informed the Council, that the House of Assembly agreed to the conference desired, on the Ferry Bill.

Hon. Col. Swabey reported an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to forward the address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the Cape Race Lighthouse.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL presented a petition of James Douglas, detailing singularly unfortunate circumstances connected with the purchase of lands on the Worrell Estate, of which petitioner complained that he had been dispossessed, after having paid a large sum of money for the land. His Honor considered that the petition was entitled to the serious consideration of the Council, as it disclosed a series of hardship and oppression, to which it was their duty to apply a remedy, if possible. The petitioner was under the impression that his property could be restored to him by the Government, which now owned the Worrell Estate. He trusted that some action would be taken for the relief of the petitioner.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL wished to know what course his honor wished the Council to pursue. Hon. the PRESIDENT thought it well to ascertain what the House of Assembly had done in the matter. Hon. Col. Swabey reported that the House of Assembly had agreed to the suggestions to the Ferry Bill. The Gas Company Bill was read a third time and passed, Hon. Mr. Wright in the chair.

Hon. Attorney General moved to increase the general ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. on the unenumerated articles, to 6 1/2 per cent.

His Honor the PRESIDENT explained the reasons which rendered the proposed increase expedient. Last year the revenue did not reach the estimated amount, in consequence of the early closing of the navigation. This caused the expenditure to exceed the receipts; but since the close of the fiscal year, which terminated on the 31st January, vessels have arrived, which, under other circumstances, would have reached the Island last season, and the duties would thus have been received to the credit of last year's revenue. The alteration, suggested by the Hon. Attorney General, was intended to remedy the inconvenience which might result from a recurrence of such a contingency. Even under the proposed increase the tariff was lower than in any of the adjoining Colonies. In Nova Scotia, it ranged from 6 1/2 to 10 per cent.; in New Brunswick, it was 12 1/2, and Canada was increasing hers from 12 1/2 to 14 per cent. The Island was also in a preferable condition, with respect to debt, as compared to the neighbouring Colonies. Nova Scotia was largely indebted; in New Brunswick they were getting involved as fast as they could. That Province had, in the first year of Sir John Harvey's administration of the Government, a surplus of £120,000 in the public chest. In three years afterwards the Treasury was nearly bankrupt. He did not deny that great public improvements remained to show for the expenditure of the greater portion of the money.

Hon. Mr. BAGNALL suggested, that iron knees for ships should be admitted free of duty. As Lloyd's inspection required their application from the 1st of January next, it would be necessary that shipbuilders should import them before the close of the ensuing season.

Hon. COL. SWABEY considered the suggestion a very important one. Progress was then reported. The Bill for better securing the Liberty of the Subject was then read a third time and passed.

Just Arrived,

THE following articles, and all FOR SALE at the lowest prices: 500 barrels extra and superfine FLOUR, 200 do CORNMEAL, 200 do NAVY BREAD, 75 sides SOLE LEATHER, 2060 hard BRICK, 12 puns. MOLASSES, 20 boxes CANDLES, 20 boxes No. 1 SOAP, 30 do Tobacco, 5 hds. SUGAR. SAML. A. FOWLE. Old Custom House, Peake's Buildings, June 8. 4w

Liverpool Salt.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of the above article, which he will sell low, for cash only. SAMUEL A. FOWLE. June 8, 1857.

Spirits.

5 PIPES high proof SPIRITS, 2 pipes do BRANDY. For sale cheap by SAML. A. FOWLE. Peake's Buildings, June 8. 4w

Ship Bread.

100 BARRELS superior SHIP BREAD for sale cheap by Peake's Buildings, May 25. SAMUEL A. FOWLE.

Select Groceries.

JUST received, per "Mary Elizabeth," from Halifax, a lot of prime Groceries. AT SIMS'S, QUEEN-STREET, consisting of punchons Spirits and Rum, Hhds. Gin and Brandy, Casks Wine, Barrels London Ale & Porter, Crushed Sugar, Hhds. moist Sugar, Bbls. and boxes Sugar, Picnic, Butter and Water Biscuit; Barrels Navy Bread, boxes Tobacco, chests Tea, composition & mould Candles, Soap, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Pipes, Rice, dried Apples, Mustard, Blue, Baking Soda, Nuts, Matches, Vinegar, a variety of Spices, &c., which is offered at the very lowest prices for cash. 4w June 8.

BY calling at the "ACADIA GROCERY," you will find a large and select stock of GROCERIES, many of them new to this place, and warranted of superior quality. Please call and examine for yourselves. Prices moderate. June 8. JARDINE MACLEAN.

Ship Chandlery, &c.

THE subscriber has just received per Brig "FAITH," from London— 229 Coils Cordage, 150 Bundles Oakum, 2 Ship Winches, 6 Pairs Deck Pipes, 2 Pairs Metal Pumps, 6 Bales Canvas, 60 Boxes SOAP, 50 Casks Bottled PORTER and Pale ALE, 99 Cases Dutch GIN, 20 Cwt. Paint, 12 Chain Cables, 500 Fathoms Small Chain, 14 Anchors, 10 Pockets Kent HOPS, 3 PIANO FORTES, which he offers for sale at a low rate for Cash. June 1, 1857. BENJ. DAVIES.

LADIES' French BERAGE DRESSES and Moire-Antique MANTLES, of elegant style and superior material, selling cheap at the store of THOMAS KELLY, June 1. Queen-street.

A Card.

MR. IRVING begs to return his sincere thanks for the kind and substantial sympathy he has received from his numerous friends, on account of the loss he sustained by the late Fire at Falconwood Farm. He is under the necessity of adopting this method of expressing his gratitude, from his inability to do so individually. [all pa.] June 8, 1857.

MRS. IRVING begs to announce to her friends and the public that she purposes giving instruction in the Art of PAINTING in Oil and Water Colours, Portrait Painting, &c.; also, DRAWING in Crayon and Pencil from Copies and Casts. Classes for this purpose will be opened in the rooms above Mr. Strong's store (Dawson's Building), and terms and hours of attendance made known on general application to Mrs. Irving. Charlottetown, June 8, 1857. [all papers.]

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has duly executed Mr. PATRICK CONNICK to collect debts and transact business for him as his Attorney, and hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, by Bond, Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, to make immediate payment, to save expense. R.G.&E.3i. MOSES RYAN. May 28.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been duly authorised to transact business, and collect all amounts due to Mr. MOSES RYAN, hereby notifies all persons concerned, that unless their respective accounts be immediately settled, steps will be taken to recover the same. R.G.&E.3i. PATRICK CONNICK. May 28.

Removal.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to MORELL TANNERY, where he intends to carry on the lanning and Currying business. He has also established, in connection with the above, a BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY. All orders will receive his best attention. GEORGE COOKE. Morell Tannery, June 8, 1857. 1m

Sail Loft.

THE subscriber begs to inform Merchants, Ship Owners and others, that he has taken the lower part of Mr. Caffray's buildings, near the Academy, where he intends carrying on the SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches. All work entrusted to him will be executed with neatness and despatch, and as cheap as can be done in any establishment in the city. June 1. Isl. 3m. JOHN DILLON.

RECOMMENDATION ATTACHED TO INDENTURE.

Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, Feby. 14, 1857. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This is to certify that the within John Dillon has faithfully performed his part of this within Indenture, and I hereby declare that I have no more right or claim on the said John Dillon whatever; and I therefore recommend him without any hesitation on my part, as a sober, honest and industrious young man, and a first rate workman, thoroughly acquainted in the different branches of the business. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Sailmaker.



"Alliance Life and Fire Insurance Company" of LONDON ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1824. Capital, Five Millions Sterling. April 14. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. I.

COKE! COKE!! COKE!!!—At the Gas Works for 2s. per chaldron. WILLIAM MURPHY, Manager. April 6.

For Sale,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and LAND, now in the occupation of the subscriber, on Hillsborough-Street, near King's Square. The premises may be inspected at any time by persons desirous to purchase, and for terms of sale application to be made to THOMAS PARSONS, Charlottetown, June 8, 1857. 1st. tf

Valuable Farm in the Royalty of Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE, a FARM of about Forty Acres of very Valuable Land, situate in the Royalty of Charlottetown, and in the distance of about two miles from the City. This Property fronts nearly 30 chains on the St. Peter's Road, and about 15 chains on the Union Road, and adjoins the valuable Farm of the Hon. George Coles. The greater portion of the Land has been recently cleared. For particulars, apply to June 1. W. H. POPE.

For Sale,

LOTS suitable for Villa Residences, situate on the western moiety of "Spring Park" Estate—within a few minutes walk of the Province Building. For further particulars, plan, &c., apply to THEO. DESBRAS, or to the subscriber, May 18, 1857. W. H. POPE.

Valuable Mill and Land.

To Sell or Let, situate within three miles of Charlottetown. THE Subscriber will SELL or LEASE, for a term of years, a GRIST MILL, 40 feet by 30 feet, driving three run of Stones, a Bolter and Sifter complete, situate on the Malpeque Road, three miles from the City; together with

Two Pasture Lots,

on which there have been recently erected a Building 40 x 25 feet, used as a Distillery, and a good Dwelling House, 30 x 26 feet. This Mill Site being one of the best in the Island—for a Grist and Fulling Mill—is well worthy the attention of purchasers.

If sold, one half of the purchase money can remain secured on the property for a period of five years. For further particulars, apply to W. H. POPE, Esq., or to the Subscriber, City, April 27. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Farms for Sale.

A FEW very convenient FARMS, averaging from Forty to Eighty Acres each, situated in and near those thriving Settlements, North and South Wiltshire. There are good clearances, excellent soil, well wooded and watered, and only about one hour's drive from the city. None need apply but good Practical Farmers, of good repute. WILLIAM DOUSE, Proprietor. Charlottetown, Feb. 19, 1857.

Wheat County!

FOR SALE, a FARM at Nail Pond, Lot 1, consisting of 50 acres, more or less, fronting on the Gulf shore, with the exception of 10 acres all under cultivation, and well fenced with cedar fencing all round. There is a public road runs through the centre of the farm, and a good Dwelling House on the premises; with a brook of water running through the property, a short distance from the House. Possession given immediately. It is under lease for 299 years at the rate of 1s. per acre. Application to be made to CHAS. PALMER, Esq. or to Casempeck, Nov. 10, 1856. G. M. RYDER & Co.

Dwelling House and Land near Charlottetown for Sale.

FOR SALE, the newly built and commodious Dwelling House in Charlottetown Royalty, late the residence of the Hon. Charles Hensley, together with eighteen acres of land adjoining. The Dwelling House contains—Dining Room, Drawing Room and Study; two Kitchens, with Store-rooms, &c.; and Nine Bed rooms. There is also Stables, Coach-house, Root-house, Pump, &c., on the premises. The distance from Charlottetown is rather less than one mile. Also to let from year to year, or for a term of years, as agreed upon, several Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty, near the above Dwelling House. For Terms of Sale and Lease apply to the subscriber at the Attorney General's Office, Colonial Building, Charlottetown. July 30. JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Lime! Lime!

PERSONS wanting LIME can be supplied by applying at DODD'S BRICK STORE, Pownall-street. April 27. 2m.

Medicine of the Million. Philosophy and Fact.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.—The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach in its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channels through which the waste matter rejected in its production, is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary prescriptions, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of the organ.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyance of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alterative.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Holloway's Pills are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution, at the same time.

GENERAL WEAKNESS.—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility. Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Table listing various ailments treated by Holloway's Pills, including Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on Skin, Bowel complaints, Constipation, Dropsy, Liver complaints, Lumbago, Female Irregularities, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symp., Tons, Tic-Doloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms, all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 234, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—3s. 3d., 5s. 3d., and 5s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

The Examiner

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