

mules being sold for 7s. 6d., and have heard that fourteen mules were sold for £1. Our officers were greatly annoyed at the offers which were made to them. In one instance, a gentleman had sent up his horse in charge of his servant, with a card, marked in French, 'The price of this horse is £50.' A Russian officer took the card, scratched out the 0, and coolly offered five imperials for the animal.

FRENCH PROSECUTION OF THE SARDINIAN PRESS.—The Duc de Grammont, the French Minister at Turin, has caused the *Gazzetta delle Alpi*, a provincial journal of Sardinia, to be prosecuted for certain criticisms on the Treaty of Peace. The *Gazzetta* of the journal has been sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment and 200*l.* fine.

LORD DALHOUSIE.—Lord Dalhousie landed at Portsmouth on Wednesday from the *Friburne* Steam-packet, and in improved health. Like the husband of Miss Myrtle, the Marquis of Dalhousie has returned to England "a most fortunate man." For eight years he wielded a power greater than that which belongs to the Crown of England, and only in name not despotic. To him belonged the distribution of patronage which, in the amount of his salaries, probably equals that of any two foreign kings of Europe. And as the termination of this long enjoyment of absolute sway and imposing stewardship, he returns to his native land to find himself the object of enthusiastic praise by the Ministry, and its oracles, while a pension of £5,000 per annum awaits his acceptance.

RESUMED WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—Hostilities are recommenced between Russia and the Circassians.

THE MUTINEERS AT MALTA.—The mutineers at Malta are in possession of the Quarantine Fort. The Governor has moved the fort, to compel the mutineers to lay down their arms. These latter are in want of provisions, and it is expected, will soon submit.

SWEDISH RETURN OF LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE TO ENGLAND.—It is stated that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Ambassador at Constantinople, has applied for and obtained leave of absence. His Lordship may, consequently, be almost immediately expected in England.

GENERAL CANNIBALS' CHARGE AGAINST LORD RAGLAN.—A remarkable statement appears in Baron Bazancourt's History of the Crimean Campaign, to the effect that Lord Raglan was the dog upon the expedition. The letter is given from Gen. Lambert to the Emperor, when the former resigned his command, in which he says that the execution of the Emperor's plan of campaign is "rendered almost impossible by the non-cooperation of the Chief of the English army."

UNITED STATES.

LATER FROM KANSAS—REPORTED BATTLE AT LAWRENCE. St. Louis, May 23. A despatch from Westport, May 20, states that as Mr. Crograve and Dr. Brannon were on their way from Leocompton to Franklin, they were fired upon by a party of Free State men. Brannon was wounded, Crograve returned the shot, shooting the leader of the other party through the head. The remainder fled. A Free State man was shot at Blanton's bridge on the 19th.

It was reported at Kansas city that the people were preparing to evacuate Lawrence, and had called upon Col. Sumner to protect their property. The towns of Kickapoo, Leavenworth, Douthan, and Atchison, were almost deserted, the men having gone to the aid of the U. S. Marshal at Lawrence.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Jefferson City, states that a despatch had been received there, stating that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, in which a number of persons were killed on both sides. No further particulars are given. A mass meeting had been held at Kickapoo, at which it was resolved to sack the Kansas Hotel, in Kansas city, which was understood to be the property of Massachusetts men. So certain was its destruction considered, that the families occupying it had removed out.

The citizens of Kickapoo had offered a reward for the apprehension of Gen. Pomeroy, and parties had been out in search of him.

DEBATE AT SENATE AT WASHINGTON.—After the Senate adjourned on the 22nd inst., a desperate assault was committed on Senator Sumner by Preston S. Brooks, a member of Congress. The assault was committed with a gutta serena stick, and was so furious that the weapon was broken in pieces. The greatest excitement prevailed. Sumner, who had no time to defend himself, sank perfectly unconscious to the floor, while he lay bloody and dreadfully bruised, till he was raised by his friends. Brooks is held to bail in \$500. Mr. Sumner's wounds are principally on the head, and though most severe, are not considered dangerous. The assault is said to have been made in consequence of some remarks made by Mr. Sumner relative to Mr. Butler, an uncle of Mr. Brooks. On the afternoon of the 24th, Mr. Brooks appeared before Judge Hoffmingshed, but declined examination, as he acknowledged committing the assault and battery on Mr. Sumner. Being found two sureties to the amount of \$1,000 for his appearance in Court, he was allowed to retire. Mr. Sumner's condition at this date was scarcely so favorable as on the day previous. A committee of each House of Legislature has taken preliminary steps to investigate the circumstances attending the assault. At Boston a densely crowded meeting was held on Saturday last in Faneuil Hall, to consider further outrage on Senator Sumner, at which resolutions were adopted, expressing in strong terms its indignation at the cowardly assault on a defenceless man, and protesting against it as an attack upon the rights of free speech and the right of a free state.

CANADA.

The Estimates for the current year were brought down on the 13th inst. The sum proposed for works now in progress is £127,954; for new works, £126,550. One item of the Estimate is £50,000 to go towards the erection of Parliamentary and other Government buildings at Quebec. It is, of course, considered that this sum will form but a small part of the cost of those buildings; but the appropriation is, with every reason, regarded as an earnest that Quebec is to be the seat of Government. Upon motion to go into Committee of Supply, on the 13th inst., to take the above item into consideration, an amendment was moved equivalent to a motion of want of confidence in the Government. On the 20th inst., the Government was defeated on a division, 70 to 43, but, among the Upper House members, there was a majority of 6 against the Government. It was rumored at Toronto on the 21st, that the Minister General—Spence, the Attorney General West—Donald, and the Hon. Mr. Morrison, had resigned. We know not upon what principle these members can have resigned, and have some suspicion that the rumour must be incorrect.

Since the above was written we learn that the whole had been settled; the Hon. E. P. Tache had been sent for to form a Cabinet, and, on the 26th, had succeeded in doing so. The following is the new Executive:—

- Premier and Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Mr. Spence.
 - Hon. J. A. McDonald, Attorney General (Canada).
 - Hon. Mr. Cayley, Inspector General—Hon. Mr. Spence, Postmaster General—Hon. Joseph Cauchon, Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Chief Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. E. G. Cartier, Attorney General (Canada East)—Hon. Joseph Morrison, Inspector General—Hon. T. L. Terrill, Provincial Secretary—Hon. Philip Vankoughnet, President of the Executive Council. The Solicitors General are not yet named.
- The following is pretty nearly the old Government over again. The members are that the Premier—Sir Allan McNab, Attorney General, East—Mr. Drummond, and Provincial Secretary—Mr. Cartier, have retired; and Messrs Curteis, Serrill, and Vankoughnet have accepted seats in the reshuffled Cabinet. Under this change, Mr. Tache was both Receiver General and President of the Council.
- Mr. Allan McNab, who has been confined to his lodgings by an illness, during the greater part of the session,

had so far recovered on the 19th, as to permit of his being brought down to the House in a chair.

NEW BRUNSWICK AFFAIRS.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

(From the St. John Morning Courier, May 28.)

We have arrived at a crisis in the history of this Province upon which it becomes the duty of all thinking men to ponder. The weal or the woe, the right of self-government, or despotic and aristocratic rule of the present and future inhabitants of this Province depend on the wisdom, the intelligence, and the firmness of the constituencies who will be shortly called upon to pronounce between the Governor and the majority of the late House of Assembly.

That we may arrive at a full understanding of the present position of things, we will glance shortly at the past history of Colonial Government as administered in this Province. Like the other Colonies of Great Britain, our affairs were for a long time managed by a Governor who ruled in all things as directed from Downing Street, assisted and advised by a Council appointed by the Crown for life, composed of the Judges, the Legislative Council, and the Heads of Departments. These latter were generally sent out from England, received enormous salaries, and strutted on their little platform with all the airs of a genuine aristocracy, to the wonder and admiration of the poor Provincials who had to work for their living, and who could only look from a distance at the honours and dignities which were placed beyond their reach.

In process of time the descendants of this original aristocracy, educated in a College provided at the public expense, for their sole use and benefit, fell heir to the snug fortunes of their progenitors, and so was at length formed a general Colonial aristocracy, without the pale of which all were held as common people or plebeians, none of whom had the remotest chance or hope of office or power in their native land.

Such a rule, known vulgarly as the "family compact" governments, prevailed for many years in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the people as such had no more to say in the management of their public affairs than the slaves of the Southern States or the serfs of Russia.

If we have been rescued from this state of slavery, it is not, we are sorry to say, to the intelligence, love of freedom, or patriotism of New Brunswickers that we owe it. Too many were always found here to lick the hand of power and bow the knee to oppression, and although some contended manfully for their rights, it was reserved for Canada to take the bull by the horns, and force from the hands of a corrupt oligarchy the right of self-government which is the inherent right of all intelligent people.

The British Government and Parliament were no sooner made aware that the Canadians only asked that the Government should be administered in accordance with the wishes of the people, and that they claimed as British subjects to be secured in the Constitution the rights and the freedom inherited by their forefathers, than they at once acceded to all their demands, and while granting "Responsible Government" to Canada, in the same despatch pressed it upon the acceptance of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In Canada and Nova Scotia the people being better and longer instructed in their rights, sent the aristocracy about their business, and placed the management of affairs in the hands of those, who having been foremost in the fight, were most interested in the good working of the new system.

In this Province, unfortunately, our House of Assembly proved recreant to their trust, and allowed the old "Family Compact" party to retain power, forgetting that as they had condemned Responsible Government as *Responsible Humbug*, they were bound to make it turn out so.

Up to last year the rule of the "Family Compact," or Lilliputian aristocrats, prevailed to a certain extent amongst us, not improved or mitigated by the tame-led captains, or the broken-down politicians whom they now and then brought from the enemy to keep them quiet, but roused at length by the open corruption and slavish truckling to the Governor's behests of the men in power, the people at the last General Election returned representatives, who by a majority of 29 to 11, declared that the country had no confidence in "Family Compacts," or rulers for life.

To the astonishment of the aristocracy and even of many of themselves, a Government was formed from the sons of the common people or plebeians, of sons of carpenters, shopkeepers and farmers, who, when tried, were found as capable at making speeches, writing despatches, or concocting financial statements and estimates, as any of their predecessors. It was not to be expected, however, that those who had been long habituated to think that in them lay the inherent right to govern, would quietly submit to such a deprivation of what they considered their rights.

Since the change of Government, therefore, there has been nothing left undone to disgust the people with plebeian rule. A hireling press and veiled writers have been engaged to vituperate, to misrepresent and to place in the worst light every act of the Government and its supporters.

The breaking down of the Railway scheme of the former Government was laid upon the shoulders of the new. The financial embarrassments, the deficient revenue, and the depressed trade resulting from the European war, were all attributed to the incompetency of the Government. The discord and ill-feeling produced by the Prohibitory Liquor Law was all the fault of the Government, although it was voted for equally by the Opposition and the supporters of Government in the House, and the new Railway scheme was pronounced wild and ruinous, although far less in magnitude and risk than that which it superseded.

Such was the state of things up to the beginning of the last session of the Legislature.

During the session, the aristocratic party and their tame followers used every means, fair and foul, to upset the Government. They saw that if the railway works were once commenced, and a dissolution staved off until the new election law came into force, their hope of getting back into power was gone forever, and their efforts were frantic and desperate. All their attacks failed, however, and the Government was sustained on all points by overwhelming majorities.

Our present Governor, the Hon. Mr. Manners Sutton, the son of a Lord, and addicted to convivial habits, it is generally understood, had no sympathy or liking for his constitutional advisers, and associated only with "gentlemen," in the Fredericton sense of the term. All with whom he was liable to come into contact, therefore, would unite in depreciating the character and abilities of the members of his administration, and, no doubt, led him to believe that they did not truly represent the people's choice.

Acting on the advice of his associates, and desiring to have a Government whose "previous habits" would entitle them to the entire of Government House, it is said that the Governor insisted on an immediate dissolution, and that upon the Council differing with him, he, against their advice, ordered a proclamation to be prepared. This was done—but with it was sent to His Excellency the resignations of his Council.

Had the difference between the Governor and his Council been only on the question of the Prohibitory Law, he would have dissolved the House, placed the departments in charge of the head clerks, or temporary Commissioners, and when the new House met, requested them to form a Government; but as he has thrown himself into the hands of the minority of the old "Family Compact" rulers, he has plainly declared that his will is, that Responsible Government should no longer exist in this Province.

He has made it manifest that he has been taking counsel with a party, against the majority of the people's representatives, and in doing so, has in our opinion acted in direct contravention of the British Constitution.

The issue now to be tried is, whether this people, or the Governor and an Oligarchy, shall rule the province. It is for the people to decide.

(From the St. John Morning News, May 28.)

DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE—NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR.

The Governor has taken it upon himself to dissolve the House of Assembly, contrary to the advice of his Council, in consequence of which all the members of the Government proceeded to the Government House on Monday last, and there tendered to His Excellency their resignation. One of the leaders of the Opposition, no doubt, has been summoned by the Governor to form a new Government, and in a day

or two we may expect to find ourselves once more in the hands of the old Tory Compact party, those who have been, up to a very recent period, a baneful source of obstruction in all the North American Provinces since their first settlement. It is reported that this stretch of authority (for under Responsible Government it is a stretch—though not unconstitutional, it is unusual) is caused by His Excellency's desire to have the Liquor Law fairly tried before the people. But the ostensible cause in our mind may be traced to his Excellency's political as well as social predilections—for it is a well known fact that Mr. Sutton and certain great men in Fredericton have been boon companions for a long time, and on the most formidable dining terms with one another. Like Lord Falkland in Nova Scotia, his Excellency has been getting his ears as well as his body stuffed by the Opposition with all sorts of combustibles, and he has at length been worked up by his secret advisers, to throw down the gauntlet and bid defiance to his constitutional advisers. This is the climax of his folly. Well, let it come. The sooner a Colonial Governor is taught his place, the better for the country. Mr. Sutton and his friends may plume themselves upon the notion that the trial of strength will come between the Liquor and the anti-Liquor Parties—but in this he will be woefully mistaken—for no true Liberal (however fond of his bottle) will unite with the Tories to undo all that the Liberals have been struggling for half a century to accomplish, viz: drive out of power the old Tory faction. No! So far as we are concerned (and we think our friends will subscribe to the correctness of our views) we intend to stick to our creed still—never give up our politics, for the toss of a single Law, and thereby give strength to the enemy, and to reinstate him in power. We vote for the man who is supposed to be the best Liberal, whether he drinks Liquor or is deadly opposed to the principle in any shape. We hope our Liberal friends throughout the country will not be misled by the Governor's attempt to blindfold them. We always thought that a Governor had no right to know any thing as regards the wants and wishes of the people, except through his advisers; but Mr. Sutton professes to know more than all his advisers together, notwithstanding he is a perfect stranger in the country. All that we require of a Governor now-a-days, is that he shall pocket his £3,500, and mind his own business, which is peculiarly of an Imperial nature! He has no right to know the workings of any Law. If he is so hostile to Prohibition, why did he not make a stand, and refuse his assent to the Bill after it had passed both branches of the Legislature? Such a stand would have been no more bold than the one which he has now taken. But His Excellency will find that the question at issue now will be—not as he imagines it, but between himself and the people; for, by the course he has now taken he has jeopardized his own situation. It is not worth a year's salary. If the people declare in favor of his old advisers, there is not a man of them who will take office with him. That is the *unalterable determination*. And then will follow an appeal on the part of the House of Assembly to the Imperial Government for Mr. Sutton's recall.

In our next we will go more particularly into this subject. Our public works will be brought to a dead stand for this summer.

It is said that the Election will take place in a few weeks; and that there will be a special Session called to decide upon the Liquor Law.

(From the St. John New Brunswicker, May 29.)

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

It gives us great pleasure to state that arrangements have been made for the formation of a new Government on a broad and satisfactory basis. No differences of opinion exist among those who have been called upon to assist in the construction of an entirely new Administration, and the delay in swearing in the new Executive solely arises from the necessity of waiting for gentlemen who have been summoned from a distance.

Rumour has been very busy with the names of two distinguished gentlemen who are likely to be members of the new Council, as aspirants for office. We believe ourselves fully justified in saying, that neither of the gentlemen alluded to will accept any office, and in again taking part in the government of the Province, will do so for the sole purpose of endeavouring to rescue New-Brunswick from utter prostration and ruin, and will cheerfully retire when their patriotic object is accomplished. They desire nothing for themselves; they work for their Country.

From what has already transpired respecting the correspondence between His Excellency and his late advisers, we are under the impression that the public good imperatively requires its speedy publication. It is alleged that His Excellency absolved his late Councilors from their obligation of secrecy, and gave full permission to publish all the correspondence touching their resignation. The "Fisher Government," however, seem in no hurry to avail themselves of this permission. If they felt that they were in the right, and had the best argument in the controversy with His Excellency, they would undoubtedly have published the whole forthwith; but we incline strongly to believe that they find it more convenient and more in accordance with their way of doing things, to suppress the correspondence, and let their organs, the *Morning Courier* and *Morning News*, pour out whole columns of gross abuse upon the Lieut. Governor. It would have been much more manly to have published the real facts of the case, and the true grounds of difference, than to have resorted to low abuse, and an almost unparadonable degree of scurrility.

We have already said, and we now repeat, that His Excellency in exercising the Royal prerogative as to a dissolution, has taken upon himself very great responsibility. But that responsibility has been assumed not to increase his own power—not to settle any question adversely to the people—but to curb the proceedings of a government which was hurrying the Province into difficulties of every description. If it is assumed that the affairs of this Colony can only be managed by the majority of the House of Assembly, and an Executive Council based on that majority, upon whose advice only the Lieut. Governor can dissolve the House, then we have absolute power without check or limit, and without appeal. The supporters of the "Fisher Government" declare that the Lieut. Governor, even if he had the power, ought not to have dissolved the House without their assent. Upon this principle it is only necessary for a Government, no matter how, to secure a majority in the Assembly, and then they are safe for four years, however base, abominable and corrupt they may be. If the Royal prerogative be confided to the Lieut. Governor, of dissolving the Assembly when such a state of things occurs, is not to be exercised, we shall quickly be driven to the necessity of having our Legislature elected annually, or at the longest every two years, to prevent the abuses which would inevitably flow from the people being for longer terms deprived of a voice in their own affairs.

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—One of the Directors of this Company, in a letter addressed to a gentleman in this City, dated New York, 27th May, states "that the Company have ordered a new Cable to connect Prince Edward Island with New Brunswick, and it will be laid down next month."

Married.
On Wednesday, the 28th ult. by the Rev. David Fitzgerald, Mr. James Thomas to Miss Hannah Hennessy, all of this city.
At Bay Fortune, on the 19th of May, by the Rev. Henry Crawford, Mr. James McKie to Miss Ann Dingwell, both of Bay Fortune.
On the 28th May, at Morell Mansie, by the same, Mr. David Douglas, of Hillsborough, to Miss Jane Moore, of Savage Harbour.

Died.
In this city, on the 28th ult., suddenly, Mary Eliza, only daughter of the late Lawrence W. Gall, Esq., aged six years and five months.
At Montague River, on 29th May, after a severe illness of ten days, Mr. Duncan Robertson, aged 64 years.
At Charlottetown, on the 8th June, Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Hodgson, aged 19 years. Her end was peace. Funerals on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock.

Police Court.
June 3.—Edwin Woodfill, for assault on Phebe A. Wilson; convicted and fined 5*s.*, with 6*s.* 6*d.* costs, or be imprisoned seven days; paid.
5.—John Chappel and John Smith, sailors, drunk and incapable of taking care of themselves; convicted on confession and fined 2*s.* 6*d.* each; William Hodgson, for trespass on the property of Wm. Datche, sen.; not proved.
6.—David Collins and Henry Sullivan, sailors, for assault and battery on Thomas Cairns; dismissed.
7.—Bridget Macarty, drunk and incapable of taking care of herself; dismissed when sober.
8.—Councillor for this week, David Stewart, Esq.

Passengers.
In the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," from Picton, Friday, June 6.—John Jardine and Edward Irving, Esqrs., from Liverpool; Mrs. W. Irving and Son, Mrs. Fellows, Miss Stewart and Servant, Mr. & Mrs. George Owen, Messrs. George Beer, D. Brown, W. H. Lobban, John Lobban, Cringe, Perkin.

Launched.
On the 4th instant, from the shipyard of Hugh Frazer, New London, a superior Brigantine of 400 tons, called the "Malcolm," for W. Welsh. On Tuesday last, from the shipyard of Mr. John Mackinnon, Grand River, a ship of 700 tons, new measurement, called the "General Williams," built for Messrs. Coleman & Co. and Messrs. Albro & Co., of Halifax, N.S.

Marine Intelligence.
PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.
Entered.
June 31.—Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Shediac; mails. 4th—Victoria, Bernier, Montreal; flour to J. N. Harris. Perseverance, Tarrat, Halifax; goods. Trial, Murphy, Picton; sundries. Pearl, Fraser, Halifax; goods. Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Picton; mails. 7th—Schr. Lalala, Horton, Antigonish; goods. Unicorn, Gallant, Bay Verte; deols. Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Picton; mails. 8th—Schr. Oriander, Macpherson, Dalhousie; shingles.
Cleared.
June 31.—Catharine and Elizabeth, LeBlanc, Shediac; bal. Mary Jane, Terrior, do; do. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pugwash; do. Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Picton; mails. 4th—Alexander, Shelmut, Tracadie, N. B.; produce. Mars, Pollard, Shediac; do. 5th—Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Picton; mails. Elizabeth Mary, Farnham, New York; produce. Victory Farnham, Bathurst; do. 6th—Victoria, Bernier, Picton. Ship Majestic, Walsh, Shediac; timber. Schr. Alexander, Campbell, Ireland; timber and deols. 7th—Ship Ellen, Hunter, Liverpool; do. Schr. Rival, Mutch, Boston; passengers, &c. 9th—Brunswick, Maclean, Richibuctou; oats. Perseverance, Garrett, Bathurst. Ship Isabel, Macdonald, Shediac.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shingles, Shingles.
BY AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday, the 10th inst.) at 11 o'clock, on Lord's wharf, just arrived from Bathurst, 260 M. CEDAR SHINGLES.

June 9. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Household Furniture.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday next, 11th instant, at 12 o'clock, in front of the Subscriber's Room, Queen Square, the following articles of Household Furniture, viz:—

- 2 French Bedsteads,
 - 1 Tent do.
 - 1 Stretcher,
 - 1 Sofa,
 - 6 Cane Seat Chairs,
 - 6 Rush do.
 - 1 Cane Rocking Chair,
 - 1 do. Nurse do.
 - 2 double Mattresses,
 - 1 set Dining Tables,
 - 1 Side Board,
 - 6 common Chairs,
 - 2 Toilet Glasses,
 - 2 Washstands and Tables,
 - 1 Work Table,
 - 2 Carpets,
 - 1 Store and Coffee Urn,
 - 1 Counter and Seat,
 - 1 Office Desk,
 - 1 Chest Drawers,
 - 1 Child's Cradle,
 - 1 Cooking Stove,
 - 1 Mahogany Side Board,
- With a great variety of other articles of Household Stuff.
- The above articles are nearly all new and in good order.

—ALSO—
2 superior new Wagons, 2 superior Gigs.
Tanus Cash. Sale positive. No reserve.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
June 9, 1856.

CHEAP CASH STORE,
SYDNEY STREET.
THE subscriber begs to announce that he has now opened for inspection, a well selected Stock of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,
suitable for the season, which is offered for sale at lower prices than EVER.

June 9, 1856. JOHN RIGG.

Very superior Liquors,
EX "MAJESTIC," from Liverpool, G. B., viz:—
Best HOLLANDS, Best Pale BRANDY,
" Fine old PORT, " Colored do.,
" Pale SHERRY, " Allsopp's Pale ALE,
" Colored do., " London PORTER,
WHISKEY.

The above are offered for sale at a very moderate figure by the subscriber.
June 9, 1856. JOHN RIGG.

1,000 Papers Choice Flower Seeds.
RECEIVED by the "Horticultural Society," and for sale at W. R. WATSON'S Drug Store. Members will be kind enough to call at once and get supplied.
June 9. J. M. DALGLEISH, Secretary.

King's Square Furniture Warehouse.
THE Subscriber tenders his thanks to his customers and the public in general, for past favours, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, by now offering a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE, of the best description, the latest patterns, and on the most reasonable terms of any offered for sale in the city, consisting of Rose and Zebra wood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch Tables, and Cheffoniers, with marble tops; Easy, Hall, Drawing, and Dining-room chairs, Hall tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Sideboards, Butler's Trays and stands, Sofas, Couches, Bureaus, Bids, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilets, Looking glasses, Gilt Mouldings for Picture frames, &c., &c., UPHOLSTERING and Turning of every description done at the shortest notice.

FUNERALS completely furnished with HEARSE and Mourning Coaches.
Also—To hire, HORSES and VEHICLES, suitable for one or more horses, and superior to any now offered to the public, for hire, and at the lowest prices.
2 excellent double Wagons for Sale, one quite new.
MARK BUTCHER.
Charlottetown, June 9, 1856. Im.

Liquid Fire-PROOF STOVE POLISH.—This superior Polish has many advantages over other kinds, as no dust or disagreeable smell arises from the Stove on putting a fire in it, after it has been polished. It is useful at this season of the year, when you are putting away your Stove for the summer. For sale at the Drug Store of
June 9. Isl M. W. SKINNER.

BUG POISON! BUG POISON!—A BROWNHOZE'S BED BUG BANE.—The worst places of infection have been, by the use of a bottle or two of this article, entirely cleared of those disagreeable vermin. For sale at the Drug Store of
June 9. M. W. SKINNER, Queen-street.