

SEPOYISM AND THE ROD OF IRON IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

"Is it not as this month should bear this hand For lifting food to it!"—SHAKESPEARE.

"We are sorry to learn that Peter Desbrisay, Esq., the able and efficient senior Assistant at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, has been dismissed from the office which he has held for the last nine years to the dissatisfaction of the public."

The above notice of the removal of a contumacious public servant from office, appears in the last number of the ghostly Firebrand, alias "The Protector," penned, no doubt, by one of the sooty blackbirds, who, by turns, alternately creak and cowl in the office of that blasphemous organ of "hatred, strife, malice and all uncharitableness."

We have not often deigned to comment upon any of the articles of the rabid gentlemen in black, who say they are Jews, and are not, but are of the synagogue of Satan, whose hallucinations form the staple of the editorial columns of "the Firebrand;" and seldom, without a feeling of loathing, akin to that which must be felt by the anatomical operator when he is about to dissect a putrid and pestilential carcase, have we stooped to notice any of their productions.

The above, however, as being not only a direct indication but a defence of that spirit of Sepoyism, of the existence of which we have long been aware, although we have refrained from publicly commenting upon it, we now feel it to be our duty to give utterance, openly and boldly, to the sentiments which our knowledge of the existence of that spirit has awakened in us.

With the Firebrand, then, thus we join issue: That "Peter Desbrisay, Esq., is a person in whom the public have placed every confidence, as a man of integrity and an efficient public officer," we fully and freely admit; but that "his loss" shall not "be much felt by those who have business to do with the Post Office," we are very certain the Government will take care, by appointing, as his successor, a gentleman whose natural courtesy and cheerful and obliging demeanour may be quite as acceptable to the public as were those of Mr. Desbrisay.

"The only reason," says the Firebrand, "assigned for the dismissal" (of Mr. Desbrisay) "was that he voted at the last General Election against the present Government." Whether or not the Government condescended explicitly to explain to Mr. Desbrisay the reason of his dismissal we know not, and neither do we care to know; but this we do know that his voting against the Government was quite sufficient fully to justify his promptly and promptly notifying him that "his services were dispensed with."

It was a subordinate of the Government. He held his appointment from his daily bread. He held his appointment from under the thumb; and so far was he from having had any reason to complain of them as harsh, exacting, or miserably masters, that he had experienced, at their hands, all the consideration and liberality which he could possibly have expected. Did he then owe them neither gratitude nor respect? The pseudo-Christians of the Firebrand, and members generally of the Unholy Alliance, may say, and indeed we doubt not they will, that he owed them neither. We, however, think quite otherwise; and we are sure, all who honestly consider the question will think, with us, that he owed them much of both; and that, failing to manifest them,—we do not say by slavish submission to their will or opinions in all respects, but simply by respectful acquiescence or forbearance, when his resistance or interference was by no means called for,—he has, in a manner, branded himself, by his own act, with that crime—ingratitude—of which, it is said by one of England's greatest moralists, no man was ever found so base, or so hardened in sin, as to acknowledge himself guilty.

Of Mr. Desbrisay, we say this, indeed much "more in honor than in anger;" and much do we regret that we cannot honestly rescind it; for we positively believe that he—as well as many others, who, like himself, although naturally honest, good-intentioned, and unoffensive, are yet weak-minded, wavering in their opinions, and easily biassed by the urgent persuasion of friends—was duped and forced to join the pack, of which some nearly related to himself are ranked among the masters; and, with them, he was hounded on to what they hoped would prove their triumph; but which has resulted in their defeat, and the grievous present loss of their dupe.

Now, as the question concerning the propriety or the impropriety, of Mr. Desbrisay's dismissal from office has a much wider relation than its connection with its immediate object, we shall further consider it, not only more minutely by itself, but also in its affinity with other questions of a like nature.

In the situation in which Mr. Desbrisay was placed, with respect to the Government, at the General Election, if he did not approve of the Government and desire its continuance and stability, to him, as a man of honor and integrity, there were only two courses open; and these were, either honorably to resign his appointment, and openly vote against the Government at the hustings; or, with respect to the election, to observe a perfect neutrality, and contentedly and thankfully to continue in the strict and faithful discharge of the duties of his office, if allowed so to do.

The wisdom and propriety of either of these courses, circumstanced as Mr. Desbrisay was, it seems he had not the power to discover; or, having discovered it, had not the courage or prudence to adopt; and now, therefore, in the less which he has consequently sustained, he is punished to no greater an extent than he justly deserves. His, let him remember, was neither a petty nor a casual appointment, but an honorable and permanent office, from which he derived a salary sufficient to enable him to live in comfort and respectability.

When Mr. Desbrisay went forward to the hustings, and voted against the Government, the plain language of that act, to the Government, was this: "I think you are unworthy of the place and power you possess; I am weary of your rule, and desire to throw off your yoke; and, therefore, to convince you how cheerfully and speedily I would overthrow you, were it in my individual power to do so, I will vote against you, and in favor of your determined opponents, in the hope that thousands of others supporting them as I do, may enable them to thrust you from your pre-eminence."

Well, so Mr. Desbrisay acted; and so, by his act, to the Government he spoke; the General Election proceeded and ended; its result became known, and that result showed that the people willed the continuance in power of the present Government for another period of four years. Then, with respect to Mr. Desbrisay's opposition to them, it became the duty of the Government to speak,—to speak by an act, the language of which should be quite as unmistakable as was that of his to them; and they did so. They caused it to be intimated to him that "they dispensed with his services in the Post Office," that is, by their act, they said to him, "Mr. Desbrisay, you told us, a short time ago, that you thought us unworthy of the place and power we possessed—that you were weary of our rule—and that you desired to throw off our yoke; and this declaration you sealed by endeavouring, through the instrumentality of your vote, to destroy us as a Government. The defeat and overthrow, however, which you so earnestly desired we should experience, a grateful people, in spite of the most awful array of bigotry, allied with the most selfish hypocrisy, have averted from us; but, in the course of the struggle which we have had to sustain, we have discovered so many ungrateful wipers who have been warmed by our breath, so many thankless recipients of our favors, so many recalcitrant and contumacious subordinates in office like yourself, that, unwilling as we have hitherto always been, and still are, to remember or punish ungrateful opposition, we find that we can no longer afford to foster enemies, as it were, in our very bosoms; and, therefore, with respect to all such, we must adopt a repellent and reacting policy. You have manifested the will, although you have lacked the power to deprive us of our offices; and now we, having both the will and the power to return you "measure for measure," deprive you of yours; and none who have displayed their ingratitude to us, as openly and foolishly as you have done, need hope to escape with the infliction of a less penalty than now falls upon you."

Our present local Government have, doubtless, throughout the whole of their career, evinced the greatest firmness, consistency, and integrity, in adhering to their original policy, and in perfecting and carrying through the Legislature every measure which, in accordance with that policy, they have devised for the general well-being of the people; but, in other respects, they have not, as their best friends most admit,

been faultless. Their errors, it is true, have not been of commission but of omission; and, moreover, they have all "leaned to mercy's side." The only official changes which they have ever made, have been those which were imperatively necessitated by a change of system in the Government; but where the necessity of change was not so necessitated, or provoked by contumacy, they generously, if not wisely, made none. Excepting in cases in which the nature of circumstances precluded choice, they have never been arbitrary; but have ruled as with a feather. Until now their sway, as it has affected their opponents, has been too much like that of the good but feeble-minded Henry the 6th of England; and very justly in reference to many of their political enemies might they say,

"We have not stopped our ears to their demands, Nor posted off their suits with slow delays; Our pity has been balm to heal their wounds; Our mildness should have stilled their discontent."

Yes, this certainly they might truly say; but we now beg leave to tell them, as sincere and candid friends, that, as they themselves must now have found by bitter experience, such and ravaging beasts into gentle and grateful lambs. They have been tauntingly and insolently told of "the rod of iron;" yes, most ungratefully and insolently told of it, even by one—the forward, officious, fawning, and unprincipled tool of the discontented and clamorous clique, who positively despise and detest him—whom their power, had it been legally exerted against him, would most likely have "cabined, cribbed, and confined," in a much more disagreeable way than that in which he now growls and most unwillingly toils. But much as we abhor tyranny and everything that savours of oppression, "dear to us as freedom is, and in our hearts' just estimation, prized above all price," and notwithstanding that we would rather be a slave ourselves than make other men slaves, we hesitate not to declare that a crisis—a most momentous crisis—in the affairs of this Colony has now arrived, similar to that which lately occurred, and has not yet passed away in British India; and the parties who have selfishly and basely provoked it, must be met by our local Government in the same determined spirit as that which now encounters Sepoyism in Britain's eastern empire. The civil commotion, the evils with which we are at present threatened, in this our little state, although to us sufficiently alarming, are of little magnitude, indeed, compared with those which have fallen upon India, and appalled the world. The portents of the approaching commotion are sufficiently obvious and intelligible; and it will well become our Government to be duly and fully equipped for the contest, and to divest themselves for a season of that patient and enduring spirit which has so long made them meek and gentle with men, whose rancorous hatred—if courageous enough undisguisedly to express itself, they were invested with the power to satiate it—would, we verily believe, thus avow itself, in the language of the most infamous of men—the savage Nero—"Would to the Gods that all the Liberals had but one neck, that we might have the pleasure to strike off all their heads at once!"

The discontent of the malignants—cruelly disappointed as they are in the result of the General Election, and maddened to desperation by finding that they cannot persuade the Government, as did the haughty Bolingbroke the effeminate Richard, "To yield the sceptre To the possession of their outstretched hands,"—has attained the fever height; and now they are determined "to do such things"—to have such revenges—what they are they know not; but they shall be the terrors of the earth! Nay, our good readers, do not smile; for we are quite serious, we assure you, and with good reason too, as we shall forthwith show you.

Long have they,— "Like unto men lost in a thorny wood, Who read the thorns and are rent with the thorns, Seeking a way and straying from the way, Not knowing how to find the open air, But toiling desperately to find it out,— Themselves tormented in their vain attempts;" but now at length a star has arisen upon their path, and, after the manner of some of the desperate bands of bravos in the changing and unstable republics of South America, they are about to raise the Standard of Reform! or, to speak more correctly, the Standard of Insubordination! and the dismissal from office of Peter Desbrisay, Esq., is to be seized upon, magnified, distorted, and improved into a public grievance, by means of which the people are to be induced to arm themselves for the preservation of their domestic rights and privileges! all of which will most undoubtedly be invaded and violated, unless the present Government be quickly annihilated! And, if, at the monster meeting of the people, the holding of which they contemplate, the wily lawyer Brandon

"Can wet his cheeks with artificial tears, And frame his face as the occasion needs, Deceive more sly than Ulysses did, And play the orator as well as Nestor," then will he also, "like a Sinon, take another Troy!" that is, seize upon the Government of Prince Edward Island! and the men who, most certainly, never whilst in power did the least good for the people; but who, on the contrary, gave the most determined resistance to any and every measure which, by men of wider heads and better hearts, was projected for the general good—men in fact who, in public life, when the interests of the great body of the people were under consideration,

"Never said a truthful thing, And never did a wise one," will be reinstated in place and power supreme! Surely when this shall be the case the Philistines will have cause to rejoice; and throughout the Island.

"All will go merry as a marriage bell!" We shall resume this subject in our next; and then of what we have now spoken rather darkly we shall discourse rather more distinctively.

Passengers, Per R. M. Steamer Westernland, from Pictou, July 2.—Rev. Mr. Boyd, J. M. Hensley and Mrs. Hensley, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Miss A. Sullivan, Mrs. W. Reddin; Messrs. James Keldin, Gage, Barker, Blair, White; Mrs. Cunningham.

Per do., from Shediac, July 3.—Messrs. J. Ramsay, Sturdy, J. Morris, F. Morris, Wilber, Tremain, Desbrisay, J. Gillis, Gibson, Boutenhouse, Dixon, Chapman, J. A. Ramsay, McDonald, Frost, Clay, A. Gillis, Longman, Ellis, Doherty, Glasgow, Gage, Cochrane, Master A. Boutenhouse, Mrs. Fowle, Mrs. Boutenhouse, Mrs. Tracer, Mrs. Desbrisay, Mrs. Wilber, Mrs. McCredy and boy, Miss Fowle, Miss Stevens.

Per do., from Pictou, July 6.—Rev. H. DeBlois, Mrs. DeBlois, Smith, McKenzie, Fowle, Rigg, Foll, McCully, McLeod, Miss Stewart, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Hartley, Stewart, Cleveland, Mrs. J. Webster, Rev. I. Sutcliffe, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Row, Smith, Witmore.

Per do., from Shediac, on Thursday, July 8.—Hon. W. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, and five children; Messrs. Gamble, Thompson, E. Worth, Comfort, McArthur, Miles, Ross; Mr. J. Wilkie and Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. J. R. Gardner and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. Lam and Mrs. Lam, Mr. Rieler and Mrs. Rieler, Mr. Patton, Mrs. Patton, and Miss Patton; Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Robinson.

Per do., from Pictou, July 9.—Rev. D. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, and Rev. Mr. Constantinos; Messrs. Blair, Betts, McNeill, and McLeod.

Marine Intelligence. PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

July 2.—Schr. Estella, Boston, Bay Verte; deals. Bee, Ogden, do. do. 3.—Jason, Morison, Richibucto; do. Trial, McDonald, Miramichi; salt 5.—Mayflower, Gerrish, Halifax; goods. Mino, Marchison, Bay Verte; spars. Olive Branch, Goodwin, Tatamagouche; boards. Septimus, Boston; merchandise. Gad, Campbell, Halifax; do. Ariel, Moore, Boston; goods. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash; limestone. 7.—Native Lass, Gerrish, St. John, N. B.; salt. Belle, Sprague, Shemogue; cleared.

July 1.—Schr. Mount Vernon, Boudroit, Fishing Voyage. 2.—Father Matthew, Boudroit, Pictou; bal. Estella, Oulton, Bay Verte; bal. Bee, Ogden, do.; do. Industry, Riviere, Bay de Chaleur; do. 3.—Trial, McDonald, Pictou; bal. Conservative, McFadyen, Richibucto; bal. 5.—Mino, Marchison, St. John's, N. F.; boards, &c. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash; bal. Sentinel, Evans, Bileford; timber. Brig. Cyrus, English, Plymouth; do. Schr. Edwin, Sable; Fishing Voyage. 6.—Caroline, Aiyward, St. John's, N. F.; cattle.

City Livery and Sale Stables. THE subscriber, seeing the necessity of a convenient place for the sale and purchase of Horses in the City, will, in connection with his extensive Livery Stables, give every attention to the interest of parties wishing to buy or sell. His commodious Stables, fitted up for the purpose, and to which he invites inspection, can accommodate a limited number of Horses by the week or otherwise.

Prices Current. CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, JULY 10, 1858.

Table with columns for Provisions, Poultry, Fish, and Lumber. Items include Beef, Mutton, Pork, Butter, Flour, Oatmeal, Eggs, Rabbits, Potatoes, Peas, Turnips, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Partridges, Turkeys, Fowls, Ducks, Codfish, Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Lard, Wool, Hay, Straw, Calf-skins, Hides, Timothy seed, Cloverseed, Rape, Hemp, Flax, and various oils and tallow.

New Advertisements.

UNRESERVED SALE OF Valuable Household Furniture, &c.

TO BE SOLD, by Auction, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at the residence of DANIEL J. MORRIS, Esq., St. Peter's Road (about a mile from the city), the whole of that gentleman's HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of— DRAWING ROOM, DINING & BED ROOM FURNITURE, &c.

Sale positive and without Reserve. Terms liberal. For particulars, vide Catalogue. July 12, 1858. J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers.

Class Tuition. R. B. IRVING'S.

Limited and Select Morning and Afternoon Classes, for both sexes, will be re-opened, D. V., on MONDAY, the 19th instant. TUITION in ENGLISH, FRENCH, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, and in all the other usual branches of a Commercial and Mathematical Education. CLASS ROOM—Corner of Pownall and Richmond-streets. Programmes of Studies and Terms may be had, on application, at the Class Room.

PEOPLE BOARDERS.—Mr. Irving can, at present, accommodate two additional Pupil Boarders. Charlottetown, July 12, 1858. 2w

Education.

IN connection with the Royal College of Preceptors, London, Mr. THOMAS LEWING, Associate of the above named Corporation, proposes to open a SCHOOL in Charlottetown, early in August. The course of instruction will comprehend Classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and the usual requirements of a sound English Education. The progress made will be periodically subjected to the rigid test of impartial examination, under the superintendance of a Preceptor, appointed with the sanction of the Council, and Certificates granted in accordance with ascertained merit.

As circumstances have prevented Mr. LEWING reaching the Island so soon as he wished, further information may for the present be obtained from Dr. DAVY. Devises, June 16, 1858. July 12.

A Tea Party

IN aid of the funds of the Milton-and-Rustico Parsonage, will be held on the grounds of "Cymra Lodge," Rustico, near the new bridge, the residence of Henry Winstanley, Esq., on THURSDAY, July 22. Tickets of admission to be obtained at the rate. Adults 1s. 6d. Children under 15 years, 9d.

Tables to be served at half-past 2 p. m. Should the day appointed prove unfavourable, the Tea party will be postponed till the next fine day, at the same hour. (Tel Pro & Mon.) July 12, 1858.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Resolutions passed by the Committee on the 29th ultimo, alterations and amendments have been made in the Rules and Regulations of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, as follows, viz:— SECTION 37—Has been altered so as to require "each set of timbers to be frame-bolled together throughout their entire lengths," in ships of the twelve years' grade, instead of each alternate set as heretofore.

SECTION 38—Has also been amended so as to require "each alternate set of timbers to be frame-bolled together throughout their entire lengths" in ships of the ten years' grade.

SECTION 46—The sentence commencing at the end of the first line in page 15, has been altered as follows:—"In all cases in which plank above deck inches in width shall be used, they must be double fastened; and those above rigging inches in width must be treenailed double and single, except bolts interfere."

SECTION 39 and 42—The Regulations recently passed requiring iron plates to be fitted either inside or outside on the frames of ships, the length of which (measured from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the stern post on the range of upper deck) exceeds five times their extreme breadth, have been extended as follows, viz:—

"In ships the length of which shall exceed six times their extreme breadth, the number of plates must not be less than one pair to every ten feet of the ship's entire length taken as above, but not to be more than six feet asunder measured on a square, and to be placed diagonally as above described. And in addition thereto, such ships must be fitted with a rider keelson, or a pair of sister keelsons, at the option of the owner; the transverse sectional area of such rider keelson or sister keelsons each to be equal to two-thirds of that required in Table B for main keelsons.—If a rider keelson be adopted, it must be fastened with through bolts of the size required in Table D for keelson bolts, and in number not less than one in every alternate floor.—If sister keelsons be fitted, they must be fastened with through bolts, in number not less than one in every alternate timber, and of the size required in Table D for "screws of keels." &c.

SECTIONS 79, 80, 81—The relaxations in favour of steam ships heretofore allowed by these Rules, as regards materials and scantlings, will be discontinued; and steam ships hereafter built will be subject to the same requirements in these respects as sailing vessels.

SECTION 77—Requiring sea-going steam ships to be surveyed twice a year, has been abolished; and in this respect steam ships will be placed on the same footing as sailing vessels.

TABLE F—Has been amended, so as to require the iron knees and riders to upper deck and hold beams to be 3 inches in breadth in ships of 300 tons and under, instead of 2 1/2 inches, as heretofore.

By order of the Committee, GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C., 3rd June, 1858.

By order, CHARLES E. COCKER. Ch. Town, July 12, 1858. 3.

At a meeting of the "Lot 50 Teachers' Union," held at the school-house, a very instructive and interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. J. H. Fletcher, teacher, on "The Government of schools," which elicited a lively debate from those present. The Secretary read the report of the schools for the past three months, which was highly satisfactory, and then resigned his office on account of being about to leave the district. It was unanimously agreed that Kenneth McKenzie be appointed his successor.

The following arrangements were then made, viz:—Beaton's school, Doussé Road, and McKenzie's school, Murray Harbour Road, to be visited on the 24th instant, by Donald McDonald and Daniel Enman. Currie's school, Orwell, and Enman's school, Vernon River, to be visited on the 14th of August next, by Daniel McLaren and Kenneth McKenzie. McLaren's school, Georgetown Road, and Fletcher's school, Alberry Plains, on the 28th August, by Donald McDonald and Currie. McDonald's school, Uigg, on the 4th September, by J. H. Fletcher and J. McDonald.

The Secretary elect was requested, at the next meeting, to deliver an address on "The benefits to be derived from Teachers' Unions." KENNETH MCKENZIE, Lot 50, July 3, 1858. Secretary.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE subscriber having taken into partnership Mr. THOS. MORRIS, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of "J. & T. MORRIS." JAMES MORRIS. Feb. 8, 1858. Mon 1st & Jour 3m

J. & T. MORRIS,

Commission Merchants, General Agents and Auctioneers, CORNER OF QUEEN AND WATER STREETS, CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

February 8, 1858. (1st Mon & Jour) 3m

To sail direct for the Gold Diggings, Nelson, New Zealand.

THE new first class Brigantine "SNOW DRIFT," DONALD MCKAY, Commander, will sail for the above Port from Charlottetown, on or about the 20th JULY next—is now fitting up expressly for a limited number of PASSENGERS. Passage money, including good and substantial provisions, £33 Sterling. The owner—a medical man—accompanies the Ship, with his family, and will pay every attention to the health and comfort of the Passengers.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Captain, Post Office, Charlottetown, (if by letter, post-paid); or to Mr. JAMES MORRIS, Merchant, Charlottetown.

A few hands capable of working their passage as seamen, or a Cook and Steward, will be taken on terms. February 1, 1858.

Not ce.

THE celebrated Entire Horse "CEUR DE LION," the 26th instant, and will pass through St. Eleanor's, Townshend's Corner, Barbara Weit, Indian River, Malpeque and New London, from thence to head of North River, and return by rapaud, Tryon and Bedouque, continuing said route every fortnight during the season.

Terms made known on application to Edward Harrington, Groom. JOHN CUNNINGHAM. Miscouche, Lot 17, April 19, 1857.

Grain, Grain.

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS at Colos's Brewery and Distillery.

Constantly on hand at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the Market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Old Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale. Ch. Town, Feb. 16, 1857.

Notice.

THE Horse "MOUNTAINEER," imported by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1853, will stand for the season at the following places, viz: Monday, May 3 and 4, at Hooper's Corner, Bedouque; at W. W. Lord's, Tryon, from Tuesday, the 4th, until Monday, the 10th; at John Wright's, South, the 11th and 12th; at Richmond, Lot 19, on Wednesday, the 12th, until Monday, the 17th May; and will continue the above route once a fortnight during the season. Terms—20s. cash. Richmond, Lot 19, March 11, 1858. 1st. CHARLES HYDE.

To Let, and Immediate Possession Given.

THE STORE in the west end of Graft Street, lately occupied by the subscriber, with two WAREHOUSES, one 25 by 20, the other 40 by 25 feet, attached to it. Also the western terminal of the House immediately below the Store, containing four well finished rooms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. June 21, 1858. W. B. DAWSON.

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. DESBRISAY, or to the subscriber, May 18, 1857. W. H. POPE.

For Sale.

THAT valuable Leasehold Property, situate in Grand Tracadie, on Lot 35, containing one hundred and sixty-nine acres, with a valuable Marsh, cutting about six tons of Hay, or thereabouts; Lease for 999 years.

Also—Fifty acres of Commons, which cannot be taken from the above during the term of the lease.

The whole fronting on the entrance of Tracadie Harbour, and the rear bounded by the Winter River, which makes it a valuable situation for business, vessels being able to load both at front and rear. Sixty acres are now under tillage. Building stuff, longers and firewood in great abundance on the land. It is also contiguous to Cod, Herring, Salmon, or Gasparaux fishing grounds. Also a Dwelling house 32 x 22, with good cellar and chimneys, and out-buildings clearings being now in excellent order. Rent £10 2s. 6d. per annum. Possession can be given at any time from this date. For further particulars apply to Hon. CHARLES YOUNG, Charlottetown, or Mr. RONALD McDONALD on the premises. March 29, 1858.

Valuable Farm.

FOR SALE, and immediate possession given, 60 acres of LAND, north side of Lot No. 44, East Point, the property of Ronald McDonald, jun., Tulloch, and now in possession of Ronald McDonald, Esq., his father, who is authorized to sell the same; and who will extend a good bona fide title of it by reference to the Hon. Charles Young, Attorney-at-Law, Charlottetown. Time will be given for one-half of the purchase money.

Big Bush, April 26, 1857. R. McDONALD.

Messrs. STANFIELD & LORD beg to inform the Farmers of Prince Edward Island, that after this date their NEW MILL, at TRYON, will be ready for Dyeing, Fulling and Dressing Cloth, having spared no expense in fitting up.

The services of Mr. Lippincott, of Pictou, being secured as manager, they guarantee to finish work in the best possible manner, on the usual terms.

Mr. H. CALBECK, of Sydney Street, Charlottetown, will receive Cloth, and attend to its being forwarded with despatch. Tryon, July 27.

READER! do you wish a beautiful complexion? if so, use the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS.

It eradicates all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles, from the face. For washing and shaving, or cleansing the teeth, leaving a beautiful perfumed breath, IT HAS NO EQUAL! Sold by T. DESBRISAY & Co. Agent for P. E. Island—W. R. WATSON. City Drug Store, May 17, 1858.

Saddle, Harness, Collar and Trunk-making ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to the public generally that he has commenced business in the above line in the house on the corner of Queen and Sydney-streets, near the store of the Hon. Daniel Bronan, where he will keep for sale a large assortment of GIG, CARRIAGE AND CART HARNESS; SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, &c.

All orders for any article connected with the trade will be punctually attended to. He is also prepared to trim Sleighs, Gigs and Carriages in a superior style. The subscriber feels confident he can give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage, from his having had a long experience in the business both in the Old Country and in this Island. JOHN BOWENS. Charlottetown, June 7, 1858.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be allowed to country wholesale dealers. 3m.

Silk Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends for past favors in the Hat and Clothes Cleaning Business, now informs them that he has also commenced the making of Silk Hats, and is prepared to execute orders in the above line. Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Hats made to order in any style, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. He will attend the Saturdays' market with a supply of Hats prior to his removing to the City.

Old Hats and Clothes cleaned and renovated on improved principles. Agent—Mr. John Williams, Market Square, where a supply will be constantly kept. JOHN HOBBS. Charlottetown Royalty, April 26, 1858. 2m

FAUGHT'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE, QUEEN-SQUARE.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public generally to his large supply of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of—Ladies' Congress and Gaiter Boots, a superior article; Gents' Calf and Kip Boots and Brogans, Patent Leather and Congress Cloth Boots; Boys' and Youths' Patent Leather Shoes, of all kinds. A quantity of French Calf-skin on hand, which he will manufacture to order in the most approved and fashionable style.

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