become the prey of selfish and artful political tricksters. In this point of view, therefore, they may be accounted public benefactors; and although not, as such, having any very high claim upon either our respect or gratitude, yet certainly may be considered as entitled to gentleness and delicacy of treatment, even from those who most seriously undertake the correction of their hallucinations "It is," indeed, as has been well said by one of our contemporaries, "of the greatest importance that a matter of such moment to the existing inhabitants of these British North American Colonies and their posterity, as the contemplated Union, whether Legislative or Federal, should be viewed on all sides, and considered under every possible aspect, and the consequences, whether immediate or remote, duly considered and weighed." Therefore, the financial views of the Hon. Mr. Beer — absurd, and admitting of easy refutation, as we hold them to be—are not, in some sense, unworthy of respectful consideration; for, startling and forcible enough—as they certainly are—to induce a due consideration and examination of the facts to which they refer, they may, with respect to the question on which they bear—the most difficult of all to be solved in the endeavour to render the Union scheme acceptable to all concerned—"render the state some service."

Want of space, rather than of inclination, prevents our entering at large into any disquisition concerning that part of the Union Question, in his attempted elucidation of which the Hon. Mr. Beer has become so hopelessly bewildered; although we shall briefly oppose to his statement that of one whose views, as a financier, are — we say it not discourteously — much more entitled to credit and respect than his. *But, en passant*, we cannot resist the temptation to indulge in a little innocent mirth, provoked by Mr. Beer's intimation to the Government, to wit: that should they be fool-hardy enough to attempt to carry the Union scheme through the Legislature, after he has denounced and banned it, he will forsake them at once—he will no longer afford them his countenance, aid, and support—having given them timely warning, and they having altogether disregarded it, he will not again enter into their counsels; but leave them to the consequences of their own obstinacy and folly — disgrace and destruction. Mr. Beer has always entertained a most exalted opinion of himself; but ever since his elevation from the condition of a *commoner* to that of a *peer*, through his election to the Upper House, and his having, as a devoted supporter of the Government, been taken into their *privy counsels*, he has attained to the *ne plus ultra*, the highest pinnacle of self-importance. If the Government look upon him in the same light as that in which he views himself — if they value *him* at his own estimation—they must regard him as the *Atlas* who upholds them; they must prize him as the *Warwick* of their strength; they must venerate him as the *Ahithophel* of their cabinet; and if they contemplate—as it is very probable they do—the carrying of the Union scheme through the Legislature, his threatened defection must have most seriously alarmed them. Indeed, the contemplation of what may become of them, in the event of his counsels being turned against them, cannot fail to strike them with dread. In the extremity to which it may reduce them, the only hope which we can imagine they will be able to conjure up, will be that which they may derive from betaking themselves to their devotions—as David did in a similar strait—and praying that the counsels of their lost *Achithophel* may be turned into foolishness. But a truce to badinage. We have said that to the Hon. Mr. Beer's views concerning the public debt of Canada, and the enormous loss which, in consequence of it, he asserts, we would be made annually to sustain in the event of our becoming a party in the Union of the Provinces, we would oppose the statement, concerning that debt of one who is undoubtedly a much greater master of finance than he—that of the Hon. George Brown; and we shall now accordingly do so.

That talented and experienced statesman and financier, in a speech delivered by him at the Halifax banquet given to the Delegates, said:—"We are about to amend our constitution; and before finally doing so, we invite you, frankly and earnestly, into the enquiry whether it would, or would not, be for the advantage of all the British North American Colonies to be embraced under one political system. Let us look the whole question steadily in the face — if we find it advantageous, let us act upon it; but if not, let the whole thing drop. This is the whole story of our being here—this is the full scope and intention of our present visit. But, sir, there is another objection raised. It is said that the debt of Canada is very great, our taxation is heavy, *and that we seek to throw a portion of our burthens on the shoulders of our neighbours*. Now, I belong to the party of economy in Canada — the party that has resisted the increase of the public debt and taxation, and has loudly complained of their rapid advance—*but large as our debt and taxation undoubtedly are for a young country the people of Canada are abundantly able to bear it all, and much more, without assistance from any quarter whatever*. Were our burthens much greater than they are, we would but have to stand still in our extraordinary expenditures for a few years, and the rapid increase of our population, industrial energy and wealth would easily enable us to overcome it all."

Who, hearing or reading this simple declaration, would not be almost ready to exclaim, "These are the words of truth and soberness?" There is no boasting, and neither is there any attempt at concealment in it. It is the simple, naked, honest truth. The speaker, it is true, does not attempt to convince by reference to any long array or cabalistic arrangement of figures; but, nevertheless, the frank and earnest invitation—by which it is accompanied—to thorough investigation of the great question to which it immediately refers, in all its relations and bearings, bespeaks or ensures our confidence in the honesty and integrity of purpose of the man. Since the Hon. Mr. Brown made the above declaration, the whole question has been subjected to the earnest and mature consideration of the Delegates from all the Provinces; and the fact that these Delegates — many of them statesmen, inferior in no respect whatever to any of whom Great Britain herself can boast — should have been perfectly unanimous in their adoption of the Union Scheme, in all its relations and in all its complications—financial as well as otherwise—must be sufficient, we think, to satisfy every reasonable man that the terms upon which it is proposed the Union shall be consummated, are so framed as to be just to all concerned, and to give assurance of harmony in the future administration of affairs.

And even independently of the full concurrence in the scheme of the other Delegates—men of superior mark and might, as some of them undoubtedly are—we should have been well disposed to rely upon its fairness and justice, had we had no other assurance thereof than that of our own representatives in the Conference. The Hon. Mr. Beer—not being one of them—may think that they are men of so little judgment, experience, and stability as to be unable to withstand the seductive blandishments and cajolements, in the form and guize of hospitable festivities, to which they have been constantly exposed, ever since they arrived at Quebec; and that, therefore, they have been, as respects the business of the Convention, little more than puppets in the hands of the talented, skilful, and wily Canadian members of that body. We, however, think very differently of them; and feel quite certain that, for general intelligence, shrewdness of apprehension, grasp of intellect, and political sagacity—and may we not, on this occasion, add for *political honesty* also—our own Delegates have been in no danger of being overmatched, eclipsed, deceived, or imposed upon, by any of the Delegates from the other Provinces; and we doubt not that, when the whole scheme shall have been placed fully before us, it will be found and admitted by all, that their concurrence therein has, and must have, proceeded from a decided conviction, on their part, that it is well calculated to advance the general prosperity, and to promote the social, moral, and political advancement of this Colony.

That some who advocate the proposed Union, and who are most actively and anxiously endeavouring to bring about its accomplishment, are as much actuated by personal ambition as by a desire for the general good—nay, perhaps, more than by any such desire — it would be foolish to deny; but that consideration alone can afford no grounds for refusing to enter into it, if it should, at the same time, clearly appear that it would be for the general good—that "high advantages to all the Provinces would result from it."

That any one should oppose the Union—as some of our public writers appear to do—merely because it is most likely that, if it take place, it will be found to open up a more ample, a more honorable, and a more profitable field for the exercise of ambitious talent, is to us very surprising indeed. That consideration, instead of affording an argument against the Union, offers, on the contrary, we think, a very urgent one in its favour. Who that is possessed of any deducive powers of reasoning, can fail to perceive that, if it be accomplished, it will be a direct means of *freeing men of worth*, talent, and genius from that proscription which, in a most grievous and injurious manner—grievous to individuals and injurious to our common weal — compact after compact, and clique after clique, have had it in their power to frame and enforce. This would be a benefit indeed—one than which scarcely a greater could be conferred upon a rising country. It would be an immediate and certain means of elevating our politics and our politicians; it would raise us above party strifes; it would impart to our public affairs a degree of importance, which they have not hitherto possessed; and it would give to our public men a position and a dignity which they have not heretofore occupied. Should it be realized, it would thus, we think, be a means of for ever laying at rest those "*forcible feebles*" who have always been plagues and hindrances not only to the Government and the Legislature, but to the country at large. The mere make-weights would no longer be of any account—the rule of inferior intellects would be at end—mediocrity would no longer be crowned with the highest honors—talent and experience would no longer be jealously excluded from preferment—and the management of public affairs would be entrusted to men capable of sustaining the burthen of their responsibility with honor to themselves and benefit to the country. In our legislative halls there would then be less bluster, less groundless and contemptible boasting, less of that pharisaical and unchristian spirit, less of that glib and venomous impertinence — less of that disgusting assumption of superior worth, the frequent displays of which, in the *House of Assembly*, last session, it was very evident, were most distasteful and offensive to every person of good taste, honorable sentiments, or real regard for religion, who were ear witnesses of them.

Nay, some of these happy effects are already beginning to be experienced, and noted as auspicious precursors of the great change to be effected in our constitution. The leaders of our antagonistic political parties—lately so combative—are already converting their spears into pruning hooks: in their common sentiment of patriotism, they are forgetting their former jealousies of one another; and, as a band of brothers, they are now seen acting together, and cordially united in their devotion to the general good. If this betokens not the near approach of a complete political millenium, it, at least, augurs well for a coalition of parties upon the most honorable grounds, and in acordance with the soundest principles and maxims of political wisdom. *Esto perpetua!* we pray.

(*To be continued*)

ELDER LAIRD OF THE *PROTESTANT*.

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour."—Exodus, xx c. 16 v.

"The *pro tem* Editor of the *Examiner*" begs leave to inform Elder Laird, Editor and Proprietor of the *Protestant*, that he is not a little surprised to find himself *falsely* represented in the last number of that *religious* paper, as "having attempted to magnify the services and to enhance the popularity of 'our *Liberal* Delegates' at the expense of their *Conservative* colleagues."

"The *pro tem* editor of the *Examiner*" distinctly denies his having, with any such intention, written either a single line, or even a single word, in the article criticised by Elder Laird. On the contrary, not only in that article itself, but in one previously written by him, on the Union Question, it may be seen "the *pro tem* Editor" expressed his confident belief that our Delegates of the *Conservative* school would be no less anxious and careful, in the course of the Conventional negotiations and adjustments, to insist upon, and stipulate for, the protection and promotion of our *general* interests, than their colleagues of the *Liberal* school.

Want of space prevents "the *pro tem* Editor" from quoting passages from his editorials on the Union Question, in proof of his assertion, that, with reference to our Conservative Delegates, *as members of the Convention*, he expressed nothing but confidence in their calmness, foresight, wisdom and integrity, estimating them conjointly with their Liberal associates. The evidence, however, afforded by the foregoing article—which was not only written, but also printed before the last *Protestant* was issued — is, of itself, quite sufficient to free "the *pro tem* Editor of the *Examiner*" from all suspicion of the disingenuous attempt laid to his charge by Elder Laird.

That, with respect to the grievances of the tenantry and the settlement of the Land Question, "the *pro tem* Editor" has believed, and does still believe, that the leaders of the Liberal party have originated better and wiser measures for the redress of those grievances and the settlement of that long-vexed question, than any which have proceeded from their Conservative opponents, is, however, what he will not attempt to deny; although, at the same time, he is most willing to concede to the Hon. Colonel Gray, the Conservative chief and leader, the merit of the utmost sincerity, good faith, and honor, in all that he has projected for "the quieting" of the vexatious disputes existing between the proprietors and the tenantry; and this merit, he believes, is as freely accorded to that hon. gentleman by almost every man in the Colony as by himself. But a very small portion of this praise, so justly due to the Premier, can, however, he thinks, be claimed, or would be awarded by the people, to any other member of the Conservative Cabinet.

As respects Elder Laird's censure of what has been written by "the *pro tem* Editor," expressive of his confidence in the zeal of our Liberal Delegates for the redress of "the tenant grievances," he, "the *pro tem* Editor," does not believe that that censure has proceeded from the Elder in consequence of any belief really entertained by him that the *censured praise* was penned with any such disingenuous intention as that which he ascribes to its author; but has emanated from a base and jealous fear that "the encomiums passed upon Messrs. Coles, Whelan, and McDonald" would, in reality, enhance their popularity.

"The *pro tem* Editor" having now fairly exonerated himself from the *false* accusation preferred against him by Elder Laird, of "having attempted to magnify the services and to enhance the popularity of 'our Liberal Delegates,' at the expense of their Conservative colleagues," will patiently wait to see what amends, for the injustice of that accusation, the Elder's code of morality awards him; and also whether or not the Elder can, at the same time, free himself from the suspicion which "the *pro tem* Editor" is, in truth, sorry he has had reason to level so directly against him.

We observe by the *Monitor* of Thursday last, that the Hon. Mr. Beer has favoured Mr. Whelan with a further notice respecting the Union Scheme. Mr. W. is duly sensible of the honor thus conferred upon him, but he is apprehensive that his friend Mr. Beer does not understand the question upon which he writes. Mr. B.'s calculations, touching the financial part of the question, are based upon most erroneous assumptions; and his figures of arithmetic are as wild, and as far from the point, as figures of speech very often are. Mr. Beer is very unnecessarily alarmed about our having to raise our tariff on a par with that *now* existing in Canada. We are required to do nothing of the kind. His alarm is equally groundless as to our obligation to contribute to the erection of defences and railroads beyond our borders. The scheme of Confederation is detailed in another part of our paper. If Mr. Beer can find in it any ground for his startling figures and gloomy apprehensions, he will make a discovery beyond the power of any other man.—With regard to the tariff, Canada is solemnly pledged, through her Ministry in Council, to lessen her tariff to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, in the event of the Union being accomplished. Whether she can afford to do that, in view of her debt and her great present and prospective public works, is a question which leaves no doubt on the minds of her statesmen, no matter what some of our "statesmen" may think to the contrary. *There is one thing certain, that the* Maritime Provinces are not required to go into the Confederacy with a higher tariff than 15 per cent. When our friend Mr. Beer will learn to bear this in mind, and some other important facts concerning the Confederation, we trust he will be able to write upon the great question with calmer nerves than he seems to do at present.

The reference to Cape Breton and Ireland is singularly out of place. The union which destroyed the independence of Ireland was a legislative one. The Quebec Conference did not propose anything of the kind for the British American Colonies. The union proposed is a Federal one, such, nearly in character, as exists between the several independent states of Republican America. The union of Cape Breton with Nova Scotia (a legislative union also), was not such a fatal affair, seeing that Cape Breton has never yet petitioned for a repeal of that union. But it is idle to express an opinion on this subject, in connection with the union of Ireland or that of Cape Breton. The union projected at Quebec will leave to each Colony, in nearly the same force and efficacy as she now enjoys them, all her legislative powers and local institutions.

Mr. Whelan's narrative of his Tour in Canada will be continued in our next No.

The Delegates from this Island to Canada have all returned, except the Hon. Mr. Coles, who, with Mrs. Coles and Miss Coles, are at present on a visit to some friends in Ohio. Messrs. Palmer, Haviland and Mrs. Alexander, Messrs. McDonald and Whelan, returned from Montreal, *via* Portland, on Wednesday night; and the Hon. Col. Gray and daughter, and the Hon. Mr. Pope and Mrs. Pope returned on Saturday night via New York.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the arrival of the Steamer *Delta* at Halifax, on the 5th instant, we have received a few items of intelligence from the above named colony. We regret to learn that our old friend, John Little, Esq., a native of this Island, we believe, died at St. John's, on the 21st ult. He was a Barrister of considerable experience and standing, and followed the profession with great pecuniary advantage in the sister Colony. He had been in ill health for a long time before his death.

A telegraph to the *Day Book*, at Long Harbor, Fortune Bay, reports a quarrel on board a schooner at Fox Cove, between two men named Poole and Whelan, which resulted in the shooting of Whelan and his brother, by Poole. The latter has been arrested.

We learn from the *Patriot* that by arrivals at St. John's from Labrador, the catch of cod, even at the best stations, is short of last year,—while at others comparatively little has been done. The published exports from Jan. 1 to Oct 29, 1864, however, shew an excess over the corresponding period last year of 43,860 qtls.

Seal Oil shows a reduction in exportations for 1864, as compared with 1863, of 1465 tuns. Cod Oil of 456 tuns. Seal Skins of 12,244. Salmon 1433 tierces. Herrings and Mackerel of 7,898 bbls. Flour of 2,709 bbls.

D. O'M. Reddin, Esquire, (President of the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society), lectured in St. Andrew's Hall, Pownal-street, Monday evening, before a moderately large audience, on the evils of intemperance. After the lecture, which was short and to the point, a number of gentlemen present offered some remarks in favour of temperance principles, which filled up the time until ten o'clock, when the meeting was dismissed.—[Herald.

The Schooner *Pioneer* from Boston, bound to Cascumpec, with a general cargo of goods for that place and Malpec, went ashore at Grand River, Lot 56, in the gale of Friday night, the 4th instant, and is a wreck.—*Isl.*

We observe, by the Edinburgh *Evening Curant* of the 12th October last, the death of Mrs. Robert McNair, wife of Robert McNair, Esq., M.D. Mrs. McNair gave birth to a daughter on the 8th inst., and died on the 14th. Mr. McNair—known on this Island as the Rev. Robert McNair, has many friends here, who, no doubt, will deeply sympathize with him in his sudden affliction.

A new Bark, of about 500 tons, built at Buctouche, and owned at St John, N. B., loaded and ready for sea, struck on the Shoals, while riding at anchor off Buctouche, on Friday night 4th inst., in the gale, and became water logged. She is to be towed to Pictou by the Steamer *Princess of Wales*, to be repaired.

THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

We colonists have lost a wise, good friend. The Duke of Newcastle, one of the most trustworthy English statesmen of our generation, and one who knew the condition of the British Colonies, and who shared their sympathies more than Colonial Secretaries usually feel it necessary to, is dead. His Grace died at the old family castle, Clumber, in Northumberland, after a lingering illness. As a statesman he did not seek so much to be brilliant, as to be judicious and painstaking. Without being a courtier, in the common sense of the term, he was deservedly a favorite with his sovereign, and won a judiciously exercised influence as a confidential friend of the Prince of Wales. The veteran Premier will feel keenly the loss of a political associate, who though only in the cradle when Palmerston entered office, grew up to be one of his most valued supporters, and our British Colonies, whose interests he for years laboured assiduously to advance, will, more than all, mourn his loss at this critical juncture in our affairs. The zealous solicitude he evinced for the Intercolonial railway, in fact, was of itself one of the chief causes that have produced the idea of Colonial Union; and the thousand instances in which we as colonists have been indebted to his friendly counsel and his constitutional guidance, are proofs that his clear foresight, straightforward honesty, generous sympathies, and eminently practical energies would have been unspeakably valuable in aid of the Colonial leaders who are seeking to found a new nation.

The following sketch of His Grace's career is extracted from a London biographical work:—

"Henry Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, was born 22nd May, 1811. After being educated at Eton, he studied at Christ Church, Oxford, and first entered Parliament in 1832, as member for South Nottinghamshire. As Lord Lincoln he held several offices under different administrations from 1834 till 1846, when he was for a short time the chief Secretary for Ireland. When Sir Robert Peel commenced his Free Trade measures, Lord Lincoln became a supporter of that statesman, and was member for the Falkirk Burgus till 1851, when he succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his father. He was also a member of Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Ministry, which, although including "all the talents," had the misfortune not to include that of success. The general feeling of the country being, that the war in the Crimea was not vigorously and judiciously managed, the Duke, who was Secretary at War, although feeling that he was not to blame, made himself the victim of popular clamour, and resigned in 1855. He shortly afterwards visited the seat of war, for the purpose of investigating the condition of matters there. On the return of Lord Palmerston to power in 1859, the Duke was made Secretary for the Colonies. He lately (1860) accompanied the Prince of Wales to Canada, and by his judicious and affable demeanour acquired the esteem of all parties with whom he had to deal."

SATURDAY NIGHT'S TELEGRAM.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

Reported Ewell has been reinforced and will soon assume offensive operations against Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley..... Richmond papers mention rumour that Grant contemplates a movement on Wilmington via Weldon, and is massing troops for that purpose..... Confederate Congress was warmly debating proposition to arm slaves. A Bill was introduced requiring citizens to return and aid in defending country on pain of confiscation of property and disfranchisement..... Federal gunboat throws shells into Mobile, three hours each..... Gold 244.

Married.

At Fredericton, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. Charles Spurden, Mr. John Valentine Ellis, Editor of the Daily Evening Globe, St. John, to Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Babbit, of the first named place.—[We wish our respected cotemporary joy. We trust he will experience happiness in his wedded state, and that he may be long spared to preside over his useful, intelligent, and intellectual journal.]—Ed. Gleanor.

On Monday, the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. D. B. Parnther, Mr William Wilson, to Sarah M., youngest daughter of the late Nicholas Brown, Esqr.

Died,

In this city, on the 8th instant, of consumption, Miss Jessie Currie, in the 26th year of her age. The deceased was beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances for her many estimable qualities.

Of diptheria, on the 13th of August, Mathias Condon, aged 4 years; and on the 31st of August, of the same disease, Den..is Edward Condon, aged 8 years; children of Mr. James Condon, Murray Harbor.

On Tuesday, 1st instant, of water on the brain, aged four years and seven months, Mary Amelia Burnett, seventh daughter of John and Marion Sutherland, of Park Corner, New London.

Suddenly, at Green Marsh, after a lingering illness, which he bore with resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Frederick McPhee, aged 50 years.

At China Point, on Friday the 4th instant, Mr Charles Nelson, son of the late Major Nelson, in 49th year of his age.

At Charlottetown, on the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, Margaret, the beloved wi e of Mr George Peebles, a native of Inverness, Scotland.

Passengers,

In the Undine, for Liverpool—Mrs. Chanter, Miss Wright, 2 Misses Hobkirk, and Mr. Joseph Tomlin.

In the Princess of Wales, from Shediac, on the 9th inst.—Hon. Edward Palmer, Hon. T. Heath Haviland, Hon. Andrew A. Macdonald, Hon. E. Whelan, Rev C. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Fraser, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Alexander, Miss McNutt, Mrs. Ready, Mrs. MacLeod, Messrs. Withers, McAulder, Hughes, Wyard, Montgomery, McGown, Gallant, Capt. Saville, Temar, Capt. McKenzie, Orr, Mutcliff, Humphrey, N. Robertson, Grady, Blue, Lockhart, MacNevin, Kilbride, Fraser, Atkinson, Munroe, Wightman, G. Howlan, and others.

In the Heather Bell, from Pictou, on the 9th inst.—Messrs. D. McEachern, Mrs. McEachern, J. R. Moore, R. Smith F Mc Keuna, Miss McDonald, Miss Campbell, D. Sutherland, D. McKenzie, H. Haszard, J. Robertson & wife, Miss McIntosh.

In the Heather Bell, from Pictou, Nov. 11—Mr. & Mrs. Douse, Capt. Salmon Messrs. Montgomery, McDougald, Dicks, McKay, R. Anderson.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED:

Nov. 5—Brigt. Bridget, LeBlanc, Sydney, coal; Sch Perseverance, McNaught, Pitou, do; Alma, Proctor, Sydney, do; Trial, Purde, Pictou, do; Mayflower, Gerrior, Arichat herrings; Experiment Bollong, Bathurst, bal. 7—Hero, Landrie, Sydney, coal; Lark, Bear, Canso, herrings; Mary, Leary, Port Hood, bal; Thetis, Poole, Nfl., fish; Collinder, Betts, Pictou, coal; Str. Commerce, Snow, Halifax, merch; Sea. Mary, McKenzie, Kenny, Barrington, herrings.

CLEARED:

Nov. 5—Brigt. William, Mcdonald, Harbor Grace, pro; Schr. Susannah K., Cark, St. John's, do.; Brigt. Helen Davies, Campell, Barbadoes, Horses, pro. 9—Str. Commerce Snow, Boston, General cargo; Bark Undine, Kicham, Liverpool, do; Brigt. Emeline, White, Newfundland, pro.

Arrivals in Europe from hece.—Plymouth, Oct. 16, Arbaces. Liverpool, Oct 14, Ella; 17th, Glenroy, Theresa, Sarah Ann; 20t, Maggie; 23rd, Estella. Deal, Oct. 19, John Pitcam. Gravesend, Oct. 15, Prince Victor.

The Steamer Franconia, from oston and Halifax, arrived here on Thursday eviing last.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

AUCTION!

To be Sold on MONDA 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, in front of the oscriber's Sales Room—

200 Bbls. FLOUR,
50 Chests TEA,
5 Casks GIN, (Du Kuyps),
50 Bbls. APPLES,
5 do Pilot Bread,
10 Casks Kerosene Oil,
10 Hhds. MOLASSES,
5 do SUGAR,
5 Bbls. DO.
20 Boxes SOAP,
20 do Candles,
50 Sides Sole Leather,
20 Boxes Coffee,
50 Chests Tea,
20 Cheeses,
15 Boxes Tobacco,
6 Casks Bottled Porter, qts & pints,
10 do Sal Soda,
10 do Carb. Do
6 do Blue Stone,
10 Kegs Allum,
10 do Copperas,
1 do Borax,
1 do Glue,
40 pieces Tarred Paper,
4 casks Cider.

Terms—All sums under £10, ca and all sums over £10, Three months' credit on proved Notes.
J. SARVELL.
November 14, 1864.

FOR SALE! FOSALE!

THE OLD WESLEYACHAPEL will be sold at Auction, in lots to purchasers, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at clock, noon.
By order of the Truste
WILL DODD.
November 14, 1864.

Tobacco, Flour, Leaer, &c.
TO ARRIVE

125 Boxes Cavendish TACCO,
500 Bbls. FLOUR,
50 do Kerosene Oil,
50 Boxes Candles.

IN STORE

50 Bbls prime Labradorring,
4 casks Cod Oil,
For Sale Low.
P. WINDMAN.
November 14, 1864. 4in

Final Notic

ALL persons indebted to subscriber, either by Note of Hand, Bcount, or otherwise, are requested to makeeiate payment. All acounts remaining udafter the FIFTEENTH day of DECEMBEx shall be sued for, without any distinction ofments.
REUBITLIN.
Commercial House, Margate, New London, Nov. 1036

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Stove Store!

THE subscribers are now prepared to sell Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Register Grates, Marble and Slate Mantels, as cheap as can be retailed in the United States.

Stoves purchased, will be delivered, set up and warranted to do all represented, or no sale.

Pieces and Parts of Stoves, &c, furnished at the shortest notice; second hand Stoves repaired, exchanged, or bought; Gas Stoves supplied and set up.

ALSO,

CAST IRON CINQUES and CISTERN PUMPS, both copper and iron.

Ships' DECK IRONS and CABOOSES, from £3 and upwards.

Extra FIRE BRICK and SOAP STONE, for all kinds of Stoves.

Lock smithing, Bell hanging and Gas-fitting done with despatch,

Parties wishing to procure Cooking Stoves will find it to their advantage to call and examine the celebrated Stoves "Welcome" and "Western Chief," expressly adapted to burn Bitumons Coal, and are now extensively used in the Canadas.

N. B.—Being Agent for the New England Roofing Company, the subscribers have also on hand Asphaltum, Felt and Gravel ROOFING, covered at the shortest notice, and warranted water and fire proof.

E. R. TAYLOR,
W. A. LOCKERBY, Agent.
Nov. 14, 1864

D. M. HARINGTON,
WATER-STREET,
Wholesale Dealer
IN
Teas, Flour & Groceries, &c,
Ch'town, Nov. 14, 1864. isl rw 3m

NOTICE!

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the TENANTS on the Estate of the Honorable LADY GEORGINA FANE, that I will be at Mr. HALL'S and at Mr. C. LOWTHER'S, in CRAPAUD, at or about the end of this month, for the collection of Rents, settlement of Accounts, and other purposes.
Dated this 10th day of November, 1864.
4in HENRY PALMER, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the Estate of the late GEO. F. C. LOWDEN, Esquire, by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, are requested to make payment before the FIRST of NOVEMBER NEXT, as legal proceedings will be taken, without further notice, to recover any amounts remaining unpaid after that date.
By order of the Administratrix,
October 3, 1864. WM. CUNDALL.

P. S. Owing to the lateness of the season for shipping Grain, time will be extended until the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1865. In the meantime, payment will be received by Mr. D. J. Richardson, at the Office of Morin Lowden, Esqr., next door to the Bank of Prince Edward Island.
November 14.

Fall & Winter
1864.
The Importations
OF
FALL GOODS
ARE
NOW COMPLETED
AT
LIVERPOOL HOUSE!
WILLIAM FULL

DESIRES to announce to his customers that he HAS RECEIVED, per Barques *Commodore* and *Undine*, from LIVERPOOL, and *Lotus* from LONDON, his Fall Supply of

BRITISH and FOREIGN
MERCHANDIZE,

which has been purchased in some of the BEST HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN, and will be sold at his usual low prices.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:

STAPLE DRY GOODS—Cotton Warp in all colours, Grey and White Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Tickings, Drills, Oznaburg Bagging, and Flannels in Scarlet, White and Blue.

SHIRTING FLANNELS in great variety.

Blankets, Rugs, Carpetings, &c.

A Choice assortment of WINTER CLOTHS, in Beaver, Pilot & Whitney

MANTTE CLOTHS, in all colours and qualities.

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Plain and Checked Winceys, Knickerbockers, Camilets, Coburgs, Alexandra Cloths, &c.

Dress Trimmings and Linings, in great variety.

MANTLES and SHAWLS, in all the newest styles and materials.

LADIES' FELT HATS, in all qualities. A choice assortment of

BONNET RIBBONS, in all Colours and Widths. A select assortment of

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Plumes, Feathers, Borders, &c. &c.

WINTER GLOVES, in great variety, in Cashmere, Cloth, Ringwood & Kid.

In LADIES' WOLLEN GOODS, a large assortment of Garibaldi Jackets, Polka Do., Breakfast Shawls, Chest Protectors and Opera Hoods.

A great variety of FUR BOAS.

Gentlemen's Furnishing GOODS.

A large assortment of fashionable READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Over-Coats, Pants and Vests, Fancy FLANNEL SHIRTS.

MUFFLERS, Fur Hats and Caps, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, &c. &c.

ALSO,
THE USUAL ASSORTMENT OF
GENERAL GROCERIES,

Muscovado Sugar and Molasses, Prime COFFEE, TEA warranted, Coffee, Crushed Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.

New York Sole Leather.
IRON and SALT.

The above GOODS have been well bought, and will repay inspection at

THOMAS'S OLD STAND.
WILLIAM FULL.
Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1864.

TRINITY HOUSE,
Georgetown!

THE subscriber, in calling the attention of the public in GEORGETOWN and KING'S COUNTY in general, to his present ENLARGED STOCK of BRITISH and COLONIAL MERCHANDIZE, which forms a selection seasonable, varied and useful—in quality, the best—in price, the lowest,—would, at the same time, most respectfully state that all Book Accounts, Notes of Hand, and other sureties, due him at the 1st instant, must be paid on or before the 1st JANUARY next, 1865, as a contemplated alteration in his business at that period will cause the then unpaid amounts to be handed over for IMMEDIATE prosecution, which, of all things, should be prevented.

For Sale on Commission!

Best TEAS, per chest; FLOUR, per barrel; TOBACCO, per box or keg; LEATHER, all sorts; BREAD, per bbl.; Brick, &c.

☞ A quantity of Cooking and Parlor STOVES expected soon.

All former advertised agencies still continued.

W. SANDERSON,
General Agent.
Georgetown, Nov. 7, 1864. isl pro 6w

Extensive Sale by Auction!

THE subscriber has received instructions to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m, THE WHOLE OF THE

Personal Property

of Robert P. Haythorne, Esquire, on his Estate at MARSHFIELD, Hillsborough River, 6 miles from Charlottetown.

The property consists of valuable farming Stock, improved breeds; Farming Utensils of all kinds; and the present Crop, consisting of Wheat, Oats, and Barley (thrashed), Potatoes pitted in the field, and Turnips, Hay and Straw. Also all the

Household Furniture,

Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Harnesses, Stable and Garden Implements.

☞ Catalogues to be had at the Office of the Auctioneer, at any time previous to the sale.

Particulars made known on reference to Charles Palmer, Esquire, Charlottetown.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, 4th November, 1864.

AUCTION!
FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

IN front of the Province Building, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon—

200 Acres of LAND, situated on the Pisquid Road, Lot 37.

Also—Lot No. 240, in Princetown Royalty. For particulars enquire at the office of
N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, Oct 31, 1864.

LONDON HOUSE!
Established 1820.
1864. FALL. 1864.

BY the Commodore and Undine from LIVERPOOL, Lotus from LONDON, Helen Davies from BARBADOES, Seven Brothers, Beaverly and steamer Commerce from BOSTON, the subscribers have completed their importations for the season, which, having been selected by one of the Firm,

AND BOUGHT ON THE BEST TERMS!

they are enabled to offer at extremely low prices for prompt payment. Wholesale Buyers supplied as usual. The present importation comprises:—

7 hhds and tierces Barbadoes SUGAR,	8 bales Carpet & Woollens,
20 hhds Muscovado Molasses,	17 packages Glasgow Goods, in Gala Plaids, Shawls, Wincies, Printed Shirting, Flannels and Shirts, Bags and Bagging, Osnaburgs, Canvas, Calicoes &c. &c.
50 chests Prime Congo TEA,	1 bale Blankets,
7 cases Ready-made Clothing,	7 bales Paper Hangings
2 do Gents' and Ladies Rubber Coats and Capes,	6 do Cotton Warp,
6 do Ladies' Boots & Shoes,	9 do Printed, Unbleached, and White Calicoes,
4 do Rubber Boots & Shoes,	3 do Stripe & Check Shirtings,
4 do Silks and Ribbons.	2 do Buffalo Robes,
3 do Millinery,	2 do Wrapping Paper
7 do Haberdashery,	Hhds Paint Oil,
5 do Linen Drapery,	118 packages assorted Paints,
1 do Hosiery,	50 sides Sole Leather.
1 do Gloves,	1 case Guns
5 do Shawls & Mantles.	3 do assort'd Cutlery,
1 do Ladies' Furs,	1 do E P Ware
3 do Fur Caps,	1 do Indigo
1 do Damask & Moreens,	25 tons assorted Iron,
4 do Floor Cloths,	35 bdls Spring, Cast and Blister Steel,
2 do Glaze Lining,	225 pieces Plough Metal
5 do Townend's HATS & CAPS,	125 pkgs Nails & Spikes
4 do Felt Hats,	90 do Ironmongery
2 do Ladies HATS and BONNETS,	
9 do Sundries,	
3 bales Cloth,	

Casks Baking Soda, Whiting, Putty, Washing Soda; Barrels Crushed Sugar, Currants, Jamaica Ginger, Porter and Ale, Epsom Salts; Kegs Powder, Cudbear, Mustard, Boxes London Soap, Tobacco, Starch, Raisins, Extract Logwood, Lozenges, Glass, Pepper; Bags Rice, Coffee, Allspice, Leaks, Coils Manilla Rope, Dozens Brooms and Pails, &c.

G. & S DAVIES.
Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

The Fall Supply
OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS
IS NOW COMPLETED

by the arrival of Ships Commodore, Undine and Lotus which, for QUALITY and CHEAPNESS, will contrast favourably with any other Importation for the season, and must insure a Rapid Sale.

WILLIAM HEARD.
Queen Square House, Oct. 31, 1864.

DAWSON'S BUILDING,
CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE AND KENT STREETS.

WILLIAM H. WILSON

HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF

General Merchandise,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

LADIES, DRESS GOODS, in all the latest styles; Coburgs, Alpacas, Lustres, Delaines, Wincies, French Merinos and Delaines.

Grey, White, Striped and Printed COTTONS.

SHIRTINGS, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Jeans, Sheetings in Grey and White.

White, Red, Blue, and Fancy FLANNELS; Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., &c.

Superior Meltons, very cheap; Mantle Cloths, Mantles, and Ready-made CLOTHING.

FEATHERS, Hats, Shawls, Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.

HARDWARE, Shovels, Hoes, Plough Mounting, Weavers' Reeds, Nails, &c., &c.

TABLE CUTLERY, Sheath Knives, Powder, Shot, Caps, Blister Steel, &c., &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies' Wellington RUBBERS, Rubber Shoes, &c., &c.

GROCERIES; TEA, superior quality; Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Tobacco, &c., &c.

HOOP SKIRTS, in great variety.

W. H. W. begs to call special attention to his Stock of FURS, imported direct from the Montreal Factory, consisting of—

BOAS, in Mountain Martin, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mock Fitch, Lustred, Opossum and Minesota.

A few Princess Royal BOAS, very superior; CAPS, in Hair Otter, Plucked Otter, Grey Plushed Alfred, and a lot of other styles.

Dawson's Buildings, Nov. 7, 1864.

PUBLIC LANDS.
Townships Nos 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 53, 54, 55.

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will attend for the receipt of amounts due from Purchasers of Lands on the above Townships—

On MONDAY, the 21st day of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at Mr. John Casey's, Grand River Road, Lot 53.

On Tuesday, the 27th day of November, at Mr. Alexander Hayden's, Dundas, Lot 55.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 23rd and 24th days of November, at John Sutherland's, Esq, St. Peter's Bay, Lot 41.

On Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th days of November, at Widow Kennedy's, Morrel, Lot 40.

At which dates and places all persons indebted to the Government are required to attend, and pay their respective amounts then due. And all persons, whose names have been already advertised, omitting or neglecting to make such payments, are hereby informed that the Sheriff will be immediately instructed to proceed to the sale of such lands, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic. cap. 18.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.
Land Office, Nov. 7, 1864. 3ins

Rubbers!! Rubbers!!!

JUST RECEIVED, per Commodore, 15 Cases RUBBERS, consisting of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys' and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

which will be sold CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, at Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal Street.

DODD & ROGERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 7, 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FAST-SAILING CLIPPER BARQUE "Commodore," 409 tons register, coppered and classed A 1, English Lloyd's, Finlayson, Master, will sail from Charlottetown on SATURDAY, the 19th instant. Has good accommodations for Passengers. Apply to
JAMES C. POPE.
November 7, 1864. 2ins

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to announce that he has this day admitted Mr. EDMUND F. BYRNE into Co-Partnership. The business will be carried on under the style and firm of DELANY & BYRNE.

He also begs to tender his thanks to the public for the generous patronage extended to the late firm of Delany & Wilson, and respectfully solicits a renewal of the same for the new firm.

T. DELANY.
Charlottetown, Oct. 31st, 1864.

IN connexion with the above, we desire to acquaint our friends and the public that we HAVE RECEIVED, per *Commodore* and *Lotus*, from ENGLAND, and *Francovia* from BOSTON and HALIFAX, and are NOW OPENING, at the Old Stand,

Renfrew House,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,

A LARGE STOCK
OF
General Merchandize,
Comprising:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in all the new styles.

Wincies, Coburgs, Lustres, &c.

Mantles, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Shirtings, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Denims, &c. &c. &c.

Red, White, Blue and Fancy FLANNELS, Serges, &c.

Black Cloths, Colored and Black Does, Fancy Tweeds, Heavy Coatings, Fine Melton do, Clothing, Under do, White Cotton Shirts, Fancy Flannel do, Collars, Ties, Fur Caps, (some very choice), Felt and Tweed Hats, Mens' and Boys' Cloth Caps, &c.

A large Stock of Ladies' Fashionable FURS, Sontags, Hoods, Skeletons, Skirts and Skirtings, &c.

Mens, Mrs.' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, and a variety of other Goods.

GROCERIES—Tea, (warranted good), Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, Soap, &c.

HARDWARE—Nails, Plough-mounting, Glass, Paint, Putty, Rope, &c.

We respectfully request a call from Town and Country buyers, feeling satisfied of our own ability to give them satisfaction. We may observe that, with a view to obtain that patronage so necessary to success, we shall offer our customers such goods only as we can warrant, and at the lowest possible prices.

DELANY & BYRNE.
Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

King Square House!
NOW READY,
OUR FALL SUPPLY OF
BRITISH and AMERICAN
GOODS,
COMPRISING ONE OF THE
Largest and
BEST ASSORTED STOCKS
to be found in the Colony,

is now offered at prices which will compare FAVORABLY with those of ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BEER & SONS.
October 31, 1864.

Mantles,
Shawls,
Dresses,
Dress Material,
Gala Plaids,
Plain Whincies,
Fancy Whincies,
Woollen Scarfs,
Fur Boas, &c.

OUR NEW STOCK
For the Season
NOW READY,
To which we invite the attention of purchasers.

DAVIES & WEEKS.
Oct. 24. m r w isl p h 4in

1,000! 1,000! 1,000!
STOVES,
STOVES! STOVES!

THE subscribers have now completed the IMPORTATION of their

Fall and Winter Stock
OF
STOVES,

embracing every variety, and being the largest ever imported by ANY ONE FIRM into P. E. Island, consisting in part of

The Celebrated Black Diamond Cook, for coal.

WATERLOO COOK, for Wood.

Parlor, Hall and Bedroom Stoves, for Wood or Coal.

Ships' Cook and Cabin Stoves, in great variety.

BOX STOVES, suitable for Churches, School-houses, Workshops, &c.

FARMERS' BOILERS, Extra Pots, Tea Kettles, Grates and Soapstone for Cook Stoves.

We would invite intending purchasers to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

DODD & ROGERS,
Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal Street.
Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1864.

MAILS!

THE MAILS for the neighboring Provinces, the United States, &c. will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office as follows:—

To the United States, Canada, and New Brunswick, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock.

To Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday and alternate Thursday, commencing Thursday, 3rd instant, at the hour of 9 o'clock, a m; and via Brule, every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

For England, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, via Pictou, as follows:—

On Monday, the 7th November, at 9 a. m.
Wednesday, 9th do at 8 p. m.
Monday, 21st do at 9 a. m.
Wednesday, 23rd do at 8 p. m.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Nov. 1, 1864. 2i

NOTICE TO TENANTS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the tenants of the several Proprietors that he is agent for, viz: Viscount Melville, of Edinburgh, Rev. John McDonald, of Sussex, Messrs Thomson, of Belfast, and John A. S. McDonald, of Montreal; that he has, by last mail, received from them positive instructions that their respective rents must be forthwith collected, together with a portion of the arrears, and to take legal proceedings in the Supreme Court against any who may refuse or neglect to pay.

He now requests that all will be prepared by the 25th of November instant, when he will hereafter notify the several Tenants where and when to meet him.

J. R. BOURKE, Agent.
Mill View, Nov 7, 1864.