scheme. The first is, that instead of it being a mode for settling the Land Question, which was to be finally disposed of by the Royal Commissioners, it leaves it open as wide as ever, and is calculated to give rise to a new batch of disputes of a most vexatious kind. The second is, that it cannot fail to entail very heavy expenses on the parties to the arbitration. If the Award should go against the landlord — which it is not very likely it would—he would naturally consider it a hardship to have to part with his land at perhaps a moderate figure, and pay a heavy bill of costs besides. If the tenant should be the loser, he might be ruined by the contest, and the landlord would have a poor chance of having his expenses refunded. Look at it from whatever point we may — and it is only by a close examination we can understand it thoroughly—we are quite convinced that the arbitration scheme has been wisely set aside; and that if an attempt were made to put it in practice, it would lead to greater agitation than has ever yet prevailed on the Land Question — involving, perhaps, the ruin of the poor tenants who might have the temerity to try it as a panacea for the evils which surround the leasehold system, and certainly embittering the relations, not the most cordial at present, which subsist between themselves and their landlords.

Now, is there anything else in the Land Commissioners' Award or Report, besides those two things we have noticed, which *favours* the interests of the tenant? We cannot discover one solitary concession to the tenantry, but many to the proprietors, who, the *Protestant* says, "did not get enough" under the Award! Why, they got everything. They would undoubtedly have the best of the bargain in the matter of the 20 years' purchase; they would have it again under the arbitration clause, if they did not shrink from the trouble, expense, agitation and litigation which it would produce; and they had very valuable concessions, besides, as regards the Fishery Reserves, Loyalist Lands, Quit Rent arrears, together with a confirmation of their defective titles under the original grants. But they fancied they had all these things before; and they rejected the whole Award, as they had a perfect right to do, since the settlement it proposed was very far from being a final one, but calculated to keep alive forever disputes between themselves and their tenantry, adding litigation and expense to them, with intensity of bitterness to the feelings of the litigants.

THE DELEGATION.

No one will be surprised to learn that Mr. W. H. Pope has been appointed one of the Delegates to England, to continue there the deceptive schemes which the present Government have practised, during their term of office, in connection with the Land Question. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the Delegation has entirely originated with that individual, who is of a roving disposition—who finds that he can neglect his office with the most perfect impunity, although he is paid a large salary for attending to it, and can travel about all the summer and autumn at the public expense, attending to his private affairs, and speculating in anything that may serve to put money in his purse. Perhaps he has some new Land Agency in view,—or some large and inconvenient balances against old Land Agencies to be whitewashed away, according to the English mode. Perhaps there is a Borough Bank that may be victimised,—or a little interest in the shipping trade to be advanced for self and fellows. There is one thing very certain, that an interest in the welfare of the tenantry does not impel Mr. Pope upon this mission. His extreme views as to the rights and claims of proprietors, in whose service he has spent the best years of his life—his hostility to every measure that has, heretofore, been advocated in the Legislature for the relief of the tenantry—his hatred of the Tenant Compensation, One-ninth and Rent Roll Bills—his propensity to speculate in the purchase of lands with other people's money, for purely selfish objects—his very harsh treatment of the tenantry on the several estates for which he was Agent before his employers found it essential to their own interests to dismiss him—his outrageously extravagant charges for leases—all these facts, apart from the general reputation which he bears, point out Mr. W. H. Pope as the very last person that should be selected on a mission of the kind proposed, unless the real object of it be, to bind still closer the fetters of the unfortunate tenantry.

Mr. Edward Palmer is to be the other delegate. We have not much to say in reference to him. It is well known that he is a Proprietor himself—that he opposed the tenant relief measures of the late Government—that he is quite as extreme in his views of proprietary rights as his colleague is; and it appears to us utterly absurd that a person of Mr. Palmer's antecedents and principles can be expected to advocate at the Colonial Office any broad and liberal measure that will give relief to any portion of the tenantry. Mr. Palmer is one of those who think the "time has not arrived" for making any alteration in the existing state of things. He mopes through the present, but he belongs to the past century; and with regard to the relative rights of landholders and tenants, he might serve as a fitting representative of society five hundred years ago. The only negative praise that can be accorded him, is, that he is not a trickster like the Colonial Secretary, and that whatever he takes in hand to do he does with an absurd belief that he is always doing right. It is not necessary to say how far this negative praise must be diminished by an association with the Colonial Secretary.

The two delegates have, we understand, voted themselves one hundred and fifty pounds a piece, *to begin with*. This is a very handsome allowance, and, with further heavy droppings from the Treasury chest of this Island, will leave a suitable provision for private pleasures and private speculations.

Our readers are already aware of the terms, which, according to one of the Government papers, the Delegates will be instructed to propose to the the Colonial Minister as the basis of an adjustment of the Land Question. These terms are merely the right to purchase at 15 and 16 years' rental, with time to pay the purchase money, which will, of course bear interest until paid; and a remission of back rents up to 1858. We have shown, in a previous No., that these old arrears do not now generally exist; and that in the few isolated cases in which they may be found *unsecured* by bonds and warrants, their remission would be of no use, for they are practically irrecoverable, and the parties against whom they stand are not likely to be in a position to buy their farms at the high rate of 16 years purchase. In short, the terms offered by the Proprietors in Sir S. Cunard's Bill, forwarded by the Duke of Newcastle before the last Session of the Legislature, and which the Island Government pretended to reject, are nearly analogous to the terms which the Delegates will be authorised to offer. Sir. Samuel Cunard proposed to sell at 15 years purchase. *The Delegates will ask leave for the tenants to buy their farms at 16 years, on time.* We have no hesitation in saying that the tenantry will, or at least should, treat this huckersting on the part of the Government with supreme contempt, and make their own terms with the landlords whenever they want to purchase the freehold interest of their farms.

But behold, gentle Public, the issue of the Great Land Commission, which, it was promised, would procure free land for every tenant, and bring peace and plenty to every farmer's door! It has resolved itself into a Delegation to England, in order to provide a pleasure trip for two members of the Government at the public expense, and to give the Colonial Secretary an opportunity of picking up some private jobs; while the proprietors are to be offered better terms for their lands than they themselves were inclined to ask! Well, if the tenantry of P. E. Island choose to submit quietly to all this imposition, we can have no sympathy for them when we see the proprietary yoke fastened tighter than ever round their necks.

ALARM FOR PROPRIETARY RIGHTS.

It has been the practice of the Government papers, for several years, to regard The Examiner as an ally of the Proprietors, and as a journal dreadfully opposed to the interests of the tenantry. We have laughed at the absurdity of the accusation, without thinking it worthy of refutation; but the tune is now entirely changed. We are no longer a friend to the Proprietors, but an enemy, who would incite the tenantry to violate the laws, and would ask the Government to connive at the violation! In our issue last week we intimated, that the only real, safe, and practicable policy to pursue, in order to convert the leasehold into a freehold tenure, is, to extend the operations of the Purchase Bill by the aid of either an Imperial or local loan; and that if the proprietors will not sell, under that Bill, on terms such as were given for the Worrell, Selkirk, Lot 11 and Lot 54 estates, the Government should withhold protection from them in the event of any disputes arising between themselves and their tenantry, as regards the collection of rents, &c. Our words were: "Let the Government visit the tenantry with no harsh measures should they feel inclined to forget their obligations to the landlords." How any one could misconstrue these words, we are at a loss to imagine — their plain and obvious meaning is, to let the landlords and tenants settle their affairs the best way they can, without any interference on the part of the Government, should the landlords obstinately resist the overtures of the Legislature. The *Islander* and *Monitor* both labour to make it appear that in writing thus we are counselling resistance to the laws. They seem to be greatly alarmed for the Proprietors; and the Colonial Secretary, (the editor of the *Islander*), who, in his new character as Ambassador for the tenantry, must be expected to feel great sympathy for them — cautions the tenantry against our advice, and hints that if they do not pay up their rents with the utmost punctuality, a detachment of troops will be brought from Halifax to *force* them. All this is in perfect keeping with the character of W. H. Pope, who has been always one of the most inveterate enemies of the tenantry, and who now hypocritically proposes to go on a mission to England for their especial benefit!

If it be wrong for us to suggest that, in a certain contingency, Government should withdraw their protection from the Proprietors, it was wrong for the Duke of Newcastle to make a similar suggestion. In the Despatch of His Grace of the 2nd January, 1861, regarding the Land Commission, he says that the non-consenting proprietors must not rely upon the support of Her Majesty's Government, in cases of disputes with their tenants, owing to the refusal of the former to refer their estates to arbitration. The following is the language used by the Duke:—

"While assuring the proprietors that the Award of the Commissioners will not be enforced by Her Majesty's Government against any persons who have not either personally or by their representatives, consented to refer their claims to arbitration, I should wish you also to observe to them, that their refusal to concur frankly in a measure which was intended to compose existing differences, and which, so far as it has yet proceeded, has been assented to by a large portion of their body, may materially influence the conduct of her Majesty's Government, if called upon hereafter to support them in any future disputes with the tenants."

THE BAPTISTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK ON ORANGE SOCIETIES.

We do not know what amount, if any, encouragement is given by the Baptist denomination of this Island to the Orange fraternity, but we are happy to know that the Baptists of New Brunswick entertain very decided opinions opposed to the organization. We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for a copy of a printed "Address from the New Brunswick General Conference of '*Free Christian Baptists*,' in Session at Studholm, N. B., Oct. 15, 1849, to their Brethren composing the Churches of that name throughout the Province," in which we find the following bold but truthful testimony to the evil deeds of the infamous Orange Association:—

"We regret to hear of anything being introduced among us, which would mar or check that unity of the spirit—that charity, *or love*, which is the bond of perfectness. (Col. iii: 14.) We are sorry to know that some of our brethren have fellowship with an institution which we believe *is not of God*. And we should be remiss in our duty to ourselves and you, and chargeable before the Most High, if we did not speak on the subject in a manner not to be misunderstood. We do most solemnly believe, as we shall answer at the bar of God, where every secret work will be tried, *that the introduction of Orange Societies into our Province should be regretted by every lover of good order and peace*; and we appeal to you, brethren, if their *evil consequences are not known from the party spirit which they have engendered—the riots which have followed—the blood that has been shed—and the unprepared souls which have been hurried into eternity. O, brethren, is not their spirit opposed to His gospel who has said, 'If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight'* (John xviii: 36,) and is not their declared object the accomplishment of that which God has declared shall be accomplished by very different means. (2 Thes. ii: 8.)"

The General Conference further says:—

"We confess then, dear brethren, that inasmuch as any of you *have identified yourselves with Orange Societies, we are wounded and pained.*"

The doctrine laid down in our House of Assembly, last Session by Pope and other Orangemen, was, that no persons were opposed to the Orange Society but Roman Catholics, and that all good Protestants must, of necessity, be Orangemen. We shall now be told, no doubt, that all the Baptists of New Brunswick are very bad Protestants, or Roman Catholics in disguise.

A troupe of Negro Melodists, styling themselves "Wood's Minstrels," gave several performances here during the past week, at the Temperance Hall. With the exception that some parts of the performances were exceedingly coarse and vulgar, they were in the peculiar style of art which itinerant vagobonds of the class usually affect. A select party from Government House honoured by their presence the last appearance of the "Minstrels" on Thursday evening; and the distinguished *artistes* left the next morning, *en route* for New Brunswick, vainly endeavouring to evade payment of Hall rent for the last night; but a Policeman, sent by express to Summerside, set that matter right there. We wonder that our friends of the *Vindicator*, who are death upon humbugs and imposters, did not notice the little incident on Friday.

☞ His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Rogers, the popular and talented Bishop of Chatham N. B., is now on a visit to this place, and is the guest of his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

We are happy to announce that the public Tea and Bazaar, held at Alberton, Cascumpec, on the 13th instant, in aid of the new Episcopal Church, was well attended, and patronised by kind friends of all denominations. A commodious tent having been erected alongside of the new Church, all parties were enabled to sit down comfortably and enjoy themselves with good cake and tea. The Bazaar, too, having been well supplied with many valuable articles from Mrs. Dundas, the Misses Wiggins, Miss Heals, and other kind ladies, looked very well, and though a number of the things remained unsold, yet we realized, from all sources, the handsome sum of thirty-five pounds.—*Com.*

Major General Hastings Doyle, commander-in-chief of H. M. Forces in the Lower Provinces, and Major Nugent, Assistant Quarter Master General, arrived in Charlottetown on Tuesday morning last, per steamer Westmorland, from Pictou. Both these gentlemen are the guests of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.—*Isl.*

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

The war in the States, although the military prospects of the Confederates have been darkly clouded by the recent events on the Mississippi, and the destruction of some of the seaboard fortifications of Charleston, S.C., presents no prospect of a termination conducive to the beneficial or indeed practicable reconstruction of the Union. That the "dark hour" has come to the party of the South must be admitted. The death of the lamented Jackson, followed so soon by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, caused not only a great check to the previously brilliant series of victories which had attended and illustrated the career of the Southerners, and necessarily inspired their opponents with renovated spirits and a determination to protract the unhallowed conflict to its bitter end, but has added to the violent spirit of antagonism, which is a peculiar characteristic of civil war, the acrimony common to a long baffled foe, who has it, at last, in his power to lord it as a conqueror over the enemy who had repeatedly shown himself his master. The most serious, and, in our opinion, most melancholy reflection that is suggested by those events to which we have alluded, is, that the late successes of the Federals will probably have the effect of prolonging a murderous and unnatural struggle, which might otherwise have been terminated by the exhaustion of the Northern energies, and the gloomy feelings excited by a series of terrible reverses. The depression in the value of Confederate funds in the English market, consequent upon the disastrous defeats of the Confederacy, must have a tendency to depress the hopes and limit the resources of the struggling republic. But notwithstanding all those adverse circumstances, we do not nor ever have had the idea that the South can be conquered. The North may hold the seaboard from Maine to Texas,—Great Britain had the same vantage ground in the war of the Revolution; yet the then sparse population achieved its independence of the greatest naval power in the world. *The sea-port towns are not the South.* As well might it be maintained that a man is not in possession of his house because a policeman guards the front door, preventing all ingress or egress, while the owner is inside, and his farm, on the front of which the dwelling is erected, supplies with the means of living, as hope to conquer a country of millions of miles and millions of people by occupying a few towns on the coast. There is another, and to our belief, a most important element about to be introduced into this miserable war; and in the interests of civilization and of humanity, we hope that our belief may be proved to have been well founded.

The recent occupation of Mexico by the French will, we suppose, gain ready recognition by the Confederates, in return from the French Emperor of an acknowledgment of the Southern States as a nation. To all who reflect on the character and antecedents of the Man of December, it is evident that he has, with his usual prudent audacity, availed himself of the most appropriate time and combination of circumstances to make Mexico in reality an appanage of his Crown; and though he may offer to an Austrian the sovereignty of the newly acquired country, the recipient will be duly taught to adopt the kind and generous principle of esteeming the giver rather than the gift. If our surmise be correct, the recognition by France will, of course, induce that of other European powers; and the national pride and susceptibility of the French nation have been so far wounded by the braggart and insulting course adopted by the Federal press, that his people would probably be far more willing to risk and undertake a quarrel with the Northern fragment of the once United States than they would have cared to assume had they not been offensively assailed.

The Monroe doctrine, that no European power should, in all time to come, acquire any portion of territory on the American Continent, we have always considered a most impudent assumption. Had the promulgator and supporters of that doctrine adopted it on the ground that no territorial changes were to take place from Passamaquoddy to Cape Horn, we could understand their meaning, that they were determined that no disturbing influence should be suffered to impede the Arcadian happiness which was to mark the mutual progress of the varied amiable, civilized, intelligent and intimately associated peoples of the country on which the Pilgrim Fathers had landed as to an asylum from oppression. But alas for Puritan human nature, as illustrated by President Monroe in words, and by his successors in their deeds! Their whole history is a record of aggression on their weaker neighbors; and from the time of their first spoliation of the Aboriginal tribes, and their persistent expulsion to the West, to their acquisitions of Texas and California from Mexico, and their unsuccessful attempts upon Cuba, they have been verifying one portion of the saying of a late eminent humorist, that the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race was to make calico and steal land. If France cannot invade and retain Mexico, by what right have the misnamed United States acquired, and still retain, Texas and California? Florida, it is true, they purchased; but we are strongly inclined to think that that exchange must have been very much against Spain at the time of the operation.

We have referred to the Puritan pioneers of the Commonwealth; and their descendants in the Northern States have shewn themselves imbued with the spirit which justified to those fugitives from oppression the seizing the lands of the original owners. This conclusion was expressed in a preamble and resolution, the terseness of which it might have been as well for the descendants of the Pilgrims to have embodied in their subsequent official documents, wherein they try to disguise the same features under a mass of enveloping verbiage. Their more honest sires decided in solemn conclave:—"Whereas the earth belongs to the Saints: Therefore resolved, that *we* are the Saints. Carried *nem. con.*"

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship *Persia* arrived at New York on the 26th instant, with English dates to the 16th; and the *Hibernia*, with dates to the 18th, was intercepted off Cape Race on the 26th. There is no very important news. Maximilian's acceptance of the Crown of Mexico is announced. The Polish question remains unchanged. The Russians suffered another defeat at Searzyne, with a loss of 200,000 roubles. Lord Clyde died at Chatham on the 14th inst.

The United States Sailing Cutter "George Mangum," Capt. Collins, came into the harbor of Georgetown on Tuesday last. She is schr. rigged, carries 7 guns and 40 men. The "George Mangum" anchored opposite the town, the stars and stripes flying at her stern. Capt. Collins came on shore shortly afterwards, and was received politely by the inhabitants. He intends remaining for some time in the Gulf, for the protection of the fishing vessels. They have not seen the Alabama; and do not believe the Vanderbilt was *sunk*.—*Com. to Mon.*

Holloway's Pills.—Enfeebled Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organ, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons, and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, which remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids and fluids.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Bangor, Aug. 25.

Newspapers in North Carolina and Virginia clamour loudly for suppression of Raleigh "Standard," official paper of State, which bids Jeff. Davis defiance. Its course is endorsed by public meetings in different parts of the State.

Confederates destroyed 57 locomotives, and 400 cars at Grenada, on approach of Federal Expedition.

This makes 77 locomotives and 600 cars captured and destroyed as direct result of Vicksburg campaign.

Previous reports of desertion from Bragg's army fully confirmed.

Estimated that a thousand comes into Rosecrans' lines weekly.

Reports from Richmond are that Conscription is being rapidly enforced.

Three iron-clads "Lady Davis," "Chickahominy," and "Richmond" completed — three more building.

By Telegraph to "Examiner" and Reading Room.

Bnngor, Aug. 27, a. m.

Col. Woodson's (Fed.) Cavalry raided to Pocahontas, in Arkansas, routing several bands of guerillas and capturing 100 prisoners, among them Jeff. Thomson and staff.

One hundred and eighty-three bodies have been buried at Laurence, and 7 more found, 182 buildings burnt, 85 widows, and 255 orphans, the result of Quantrell's massacre.

Gen. Lane reported to Laurence having killed 41 of Quantrell's men, among them Chiefs Deleware, Sax, and Fox. Indians have offered their services to Lane.

Rumored a building in Cass, Missouri, been fired, and over 100 sympathisers killed.

Plymouth, England, papers say, two British vessels of war, "Hida" and "Merlin," out of service, have been sold to London Company, supposed intended for the Confederates.

Correspondent of "London News" mentions the launching of an iron-clad at Birkenhead, and another building for same service.

August 27, p. m.

Mosby's Guerillas from 60 have increased to 800. On Wednesday they captured over 40 Sutler waggons between Centreville and Bull Run. Mosby is believed fatally wounded.

Latest from Charleston is that Fort Sumter is but a pile of ruins. Gen. Gilmore was turning his whole attention to Forts Wagner and Gregg, determined to have speedy possession of Morris Island. Twelve 8 inch Parrott shells fell in city from five miles distance.

Reported 1000 Kansas men will be in Missouri border counties within a week to retaliate destruction of Lawrence. A fearful retribution is contemplated.

France's Mexican plots are reported on foot against Texas, and an arrival of forces expected at Matamoras, which, it is believed, will work serious complication

VERY LATEST

To the "Examiner" and Reading Room.

August 29.

General Gilmore on Thursday notified Beauregard that if he did not surrender forts he would shell Charleston in twenty-four hours. No notice having been taken, on Friday night Gilmore threw some shells into the City, charged with Greek fire.

Beauregard protested against the missile, asking more time. Gilmore refused. Shelling renewed on Saturday night. Ruins of Sumpter now held by fort Moultrie and Guns. Only sufficient men in works to keep flag up. Gilmore's advance works reported within stone's throw of fort Wagner.

Pursuit of Quantrills' murderers in Missouri continues; eighty of them reported killed. No prisoners are taken, and none of their plunder recaptured. All houses of known Guerillas destroyed wherever pursurers have gone.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

New York, Aug. 26.—The following interesting letter is from Mr. C. C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore American:—

"Off Charleston, Friday Noon, Aug. 21.—Fort Sumter still flies the rebel flag, but its west wall is a mass of ruins. Shells go into the fort and explode inside, some of them passing through the east wall, going in on one side and coming out of the other. An easterly storm prevailed on Wednesday, but broke away on Thursday. We now have fine weather, and it is expected that the Monitors will go in force to Sumter this afternoon. The Ironsides and our wooden vessels have shelled Wagner and Gregg every day, keeping them quiet while our shore batteries are hammering Sumter. Seven North Carolina deserters from Sullivan's Island were picked up in a boat last night by the Montauk. They say that the rebels are preparing to abandon Sumter and blow it up; that they have been taking the guns out of it ever since the attack upon it in April last, which demonstrated their inability to hold it; that there are not more than five or eight guns in the fort, the remainder being 'Quakers;' that the cordon of beer barrels are merely intended to sustain the telegraph line between Sumter and Moultrie, and are no part of the obstructions of the harbour; that the North Carolina troops are anxious to go home, and are almost in a state of mutiny; that the rebels all anticipate the fall of Charleston; that the walls of Sumter were extensively breached in April, and that there is great scarcity of provisions among the rebels. The flag of Sumpter has been shot away four times, and now there is no flag up. The rebel batteries on James Island throw shells night and day into our lines, but do not cause more than one or two casualties daily. Admiral Dahlgren is anxious to let the army and naval batteries finish Sumpter, expecting to have plenty of work for the Monitors in taking the interior line of defences of Charleston. A flag of truce was sent to Wagner on Friday morning, and firing ceased during the interview, when it was renewed again. Gen. Gilmore notified Gen. Beauregard that he would commence to shell the city within 48 hours, and requesting him to remove the women and children. The whole Monitor fleet went up on Friday night for another assault on Sumter. The Passiac got aground, and so much time was lost in getting her off that the expedition was abandoned for the night. The rebels did not discover her position, though she was within half a mile of the fort."

Off Charleston, Saturday, Aug. 22.—Sumter this morning is an immense ruin. The rear wall is battered down, and the interior of the fort is open to view. Our shells strike against the inside of the front wall, which is greatly shattered, and at times shells pass entirely through the fort. The flag of Sumter was shot away four times on Friday and a new flag up this morning. The weather is very hot, and no ice is to be had; nothing but warm condensed water. Should there be no accident to-night, the old flag will float over Sumter to-morrow (Sunday).

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Dr. Radway may truly be called the poor man's friend. His medicines secure to the poor *health* without loss of time, or any liability to the expense of a doctor. Let every man keep a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief in the house, and on the first experience of pain use it. Pain is a premonitory symptom of disease, and if the Relief is used promptly it will in a few moments stop the pain, and break up the disease. There is no occasion for a man, however exposed to sickness, to suffer one day if the Ready Relief is used when pain is first experienced.

Died,

On Thursday, the 20th instant, of Dysentery, at the advanced age of 80 years, Mrs. Mary Mullally, wife of Mr. James Mullally, of Dog River, Lot 31. The deceased bore the character of an affectionate wife and mother, a kind friend and a good neighbor, and is sincerely lamented not only by her immediate friends, but also by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She emigrated to this Island from County Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1830.

At Tryon, on the 14th inst., in the 22nd year of her age, Emily, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Boulter. The deceased endeared herself to all who gained her acquaintance, by her unassuming deportment, integrity and worth.

At the same place, on the same day, in the 4th year of his age, John, the beloved and only son of James and Margaret Boulter.

At Alberton, on the 3rd inst., Mr. John Graham, shoemaker, a native of Scotland.

On the 23rd of July last, at St. Bravels, Gloucestershire, England, Anna Matilda Byrne, wife of Captain Byrne, formerly a resident of this Island, leaving four daughters and two sons to mourn the loss of a beloved parent.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED:

Aug 21—Schr. Western Packet, McPherson, Halifax; merch. Enterprize, McDonald, Antigonish; limestone. Feme, Matheson, Richibucto; juniper and deals. 22—Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Three Sisters, McAvoy, do.; do. 23—Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte; deals. 24—Trial, Wolfe, Port Hood; limestone. Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Hector, Healey, Yarmouth; stoves. Cherub, Campbell, Canso; limestone. Venus, Braddock, do; limestone. 25—Maggie, Caffray, Canso; do. Pearl, Turnbull, Pictou; coal. 26—Leader, Pushee, Antigonish; plaister. Carrie M. Rich, Dority, Boston; merch. 27—La Rooka, Davidson, Pictou; coal.

CLEARED:

Aug. 21—La Rooka, Davidson, Pictou; bal. Feme, Matheson, Shemogue, bal. 24—Brigt. Polla, Salmon, London; deals, preserved salmon, and furs. Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte; bal. Venus, Braddock, Canso; do. 25—Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; bal. Three Sisters, McAvoy, do.; do. 26—Pearl, Turnbull, Pictou; do. Leader, Pushee, do.; do. Woodbine, Robertson, Pugwash; do. Sea Breeze, Poor, Bay Verte; ballast.

Passengers.

In Steamer Westmorland from Pictou, Aug. 25—Mr. and Mrs. Trenaman, Mr. and Mrs. Elson, Major Gen. Doyle, Major Nugent, Messrs. McKeen, Burns, Hays, Fraser.

The following is the language of Major General Halleck to the agent for the exchange of prisoners:—

"It is directed that immediately on receiving official or other authentic information of the execution of Capt. Sawyer and Capt. Flynn, you will proceed to hang W. H. Lee and the other rebel officers designated as herein above directed, and that you notify Robert Ould, Esq., of said proceedings, and assure him that the Government of the United States will proceed to retaliate for every similar barbarous violation of the laws of civilized war."

Hung Himself to Escape the Draft.—A German shoemaker, named John Frichentscher, residing in St. Louis, hung himself in his cellar, on the 11th inst. He was healthy and prosperous, but greatly troubled about the draft.

Kentucky Belles Appreciate.—Mrs. Anne Nauts, of Louisville, Ky., says in a letter:—"When in New York, this summer, I purchased, by way of experiment, some of Mrs. S. A. Allen's celebrated Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, which I have found valuable. I now write to have you send me a dozen of each by express, for the use of my friends.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich-street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tea, Sugar, Flour, Candles, &c.

TO be sold at AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, at 11 o'clock, in front of the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, Queen Street:—

25 chests TEA, 12 boxes PIPES,
20 half-chests Do, 20 do SOAP,
100 barrels FLOUR, (superfine extra,)
25 do Bright SUGAR,
10 do Crushed Do
50 boxes Lozenges, 25 boxes Candles,
10 do Leacher Starch, 25 Kegs White Lead.
10 Kegs BLACK PAINT,

Terms—£10, 3 months; £40, 4 months.
J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers.
Ch'town, August 31, 1863. 1in

AUCTION! AUCTION!

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, Queen Street:—

20 Chests TEA, (English Importation,)
100 Boxes RAISINS,
—ALSO—
A Quantity of DRY GOODS, consisting of White and Grey Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Linings, Threads, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.
WM. McGILL, Auctioneer.
Ch.Town, Aug. 31, 1863.

Leasehold Farm for Sale.

TO be sold by virtue of a power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of June, 1861, and made between Bernard Shannon of Township 35, farmer, and John Shannon of the same place, mail carrier, of the one part, and John Knight of Souris, merchant, of the other part,—all the unexpired term of 999 years (mentioned in a certain lease from Roderick Charles McDonald to the said Bernard Shannon, and made the 24th day of November, 1841,) of an end to that tract of land situate in Bedford Parish, in Queen's County, commencing on the north side of St. Peter's Road, and running from thence North one degree; East, seventy-one chains; thence West, one degree; North, five chains and five links; thence North, one degree; East, seven chains and thirty links; thence East, one degree; South, six chains and fifty links; thence South, one degree; West, seventy-one chains and eighty-six links to the Road, aforesaid; and thence along said road to the place of beginning; bounded on the North by lands in the occupation of James E. Wood and Alexander McDonald; on the East by Peter Phee's land, on the South by said road, and on the West by lands in the occupation of James Brossugh, containing, by estimation, fifty-two acres, a little more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

TERMS—25 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, and the remainder on delivery of the Deed.

For further particulars apply to Bernard Shannon on the farm, or J. R. Bourke, Mill View, Lot 49, or his Solicitor.

All payments to be made to J. R. Bourke, Esq.
Dated at Souris, this 10th July, 1863.
JOHN KNIGHT.
Charles Palmer, Solicitor.
August 31, 1863. isl 1m

SALE OF Valuable Freehold Property,

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, on the Fourth day of MARCH next (1864), at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the Tenth day of December, 1860, and made between the Honorable William Forgan, of the Royalty of Charlottetown, and Susan Kemys, his wife, of the one part, and Daniel Hodgson, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, of the other part, and by said Daniel Hodgson assigned to me,—All those Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, being Pasture Lots Numbers Ninteen (19), Twenty-six (26), Thirty-four (34), and Forty-two (42), in the Royalty of Charlottetown, aforesaid, as the same are delineated and laid down on a certain Map or Plan of the said Royalty made and now kept in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans for the said Island, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear.

For further particulars and terms of Sale, &c., apply to the Subscriber or his Solicitor.

Dated at Charlottetown this 31st August, A. D. 1863.
WILLIAM H. HOBKIRK.
Joseph Hensley, Solicitor.

ENGLISH SADDLERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received, per Brig "IRIS," from the renowned House of Ashford's & Winder, makers to Her Majesty,

1 Case SADDLERY,

Comprising — Ladies', Gentlemens' and Youths' SADDLES and BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c., all of which will be sold low for prompt payment.

JOHN STUMBLES.

Agent for Jones's Celebrated WATERPROOF COMPOSITION, the only article ever discovered that will waterproof, soften and preserve Hunting, Shooting, and Fishing Boots, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Harness and Carriage Heads, &c. Those who value their health, suffer from corns, or study economy, should never be without it.
Ch. Town, August 31, 1863. 2i

GOLD

Ear Rings, Finger Rings,
Brooches, Pins,
Links, Studs,
Lockets, Keys,
Pencils, Chains,

And some Nice WATCHES and PLATED GOODS, at the shop of

A. PURCHASE,
Watchmaker, Snardon's Corner.
Charlottetown, August 31, 1863.

RACES!

THE CHARLOTTETOWN RACES will be held on the Race Course about the 1st of OCTOBER, (the days will be named in a future number.)

FIRST DAY.

1st Race—for three year olds. Prize £7 10s; entrance £1, ¾ mile heats, weights 8 stone.
2nd Race—City Plate £10; entrance 25s. Heats. Weight 11 stone.
3rd Race—For 2 year olds—Prize £5; entrance 10s, half mile. Feather weights.
4th Race—Ladies' Purse. Entrance, £1. Heats. Weights—3 year olds, 8 stone; 4 year olds, 8 stone 10 lbs.; 5 year olds and over, 10 stone.

SECOND DAY.

1st Race—Hurdle Race. Prize £10; entrance 25s. Heats. Weight 12 stone.
2nd Race—Hack Hurdle Race for untrained horses. Prize £3; entrance 5s. Catch weights; once round.
3rd Race—Prize £5, for beaten horses. Entrance 10s. Weights as for Ladies' Purse.
4th Race—Trotting Race. Prize £5; entrance £1. 1½ mile heats, weight 12 stone.
Bridle races during both days.

Hon. Col. Haviland,
Dr. Capel,
Campbell Chanter, Esq.
W. Swabey, Esq.
} Stewards.

☞ The Police will be in attendance, and any person creating a disturbance will be instantly removed from the course.
Charlottetown, Aug. 31, 1863.

SPECIAL.

MR. MONK begs to announce that, in consequence of his appointment to the Grammar School at Summerside, his classes will not be resumed on the 31st, as already advertised.

In closing his tuition in Charlottetown, Mr. Monk hereby would tender his thanks to those who kindly favored him with their support for the last six months, and express his regret that, owing to the appointment being so recent, he could not give a longer notice.
Aug. 31, 1863. 1in

A CARD.

DR. STRICKLAND would respectfully intimate to his friends and the public that he will be absent from the Island five weeks from 16th September.
August 31, 1863.

Tea Party at Souris.

THERE will be a TEA PARTY, at SOURIS EAST, on THURSDAY, 10th of September next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. There will be a Lottery of a Lady's Fancy WORK BOX, immediately after the Tea. Should the weather on the 10th prove unfavorable, the Tea will be held on the next fine day afterwards. Tickets 1s. 6d. each, to be had at the Store of the Hon. P. Walker, and of Mr. John Gahan, Charlottetown; at the Store of the Hon. A. A. McDonald, Georgetown; at Orwell, at the Store of P. Stephens, Esq.; at Rollo Bay, of Messrs. Davidson & Dingwell; and at Souris of the Hon. D. Beaton, Edward Kickham and James McWade, Esquires; and also on the ground.
Souris, Aug. 24, 1863. vin & rw

Mill Stones, Steam Engines, AND Carding Machine.

THE subscriber has for sale Two Pairs of MILL STONES, for oats and flour, with all the Gearing.

TWO STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, of Six Hore Power each, to be worked connected or seperately.

Also — One of MORRIS'S CARDING MACHINES.

The whole will be sold together or seperately on reasonable terms.
GEORGE COLES.
Charlottetown, 24th August. 1863.—rw 4in

QUEBEC ALE.

JUST arrived from QUEBEC, and for sale by M. STEVENSON,
50 bbls. of first quality QUEBEC ALE,
25 bbls. of PORTER.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Charlottetown, Aug. 24, 1863.

Ex "THERESA."

NOW LANDING, Ex above SHIP, and will be sold at a low figure—
50 Boxes 3 Crown SOAP,
50 " T. D. PIPES,
20 bbls PALE ALE, (in pints and quarts,)
10 " DUBLIN STOUT, do do
—ALSO—
Hourly expected per Prioress & Uranus—
30 chests ENGLISH TEA,
10 cases CHAMPAIGNE,
10 " GINGERETTE.
N. RANKIN.
May 18, 1863. I & RW

Flour! Flour! Flour!

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and will be sold low for cash—
300 Bbls. Extra and Superfine FLOUR,
100 Bbls. Pastry FLOUR.
(WARRANTED.)
M. LOWDEN.
May 11, 1863. Peake's Building.

PIANO-FORTE.

FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER, 1 very superior ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE, 7 octaves, imported quite recently.
WILLIAM DODD.
Queen Square, July 27.

Paints, Oils, and Iron.

FOR SALE CHEAP by
JAMES DUNCAN & CO.
Chalottetown, July 6, 1863. tf

FLOUR IN STORE.

300 BBLS. EXTRA STATE FLOUR (Choice Brand)
250 Bbls. DO. DO.
200 Bbls Extra Superfine DO.
To arrive, and daily expected, 200 Barrels FINE FLOUR.
June 8, 1863. tf J. S. CARVELL.

Tombstones! Tombstones!!

THE subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage they have bestowed on him, and begs leave to acquaint them that he has removed to the premises formerly occupied by Mr. George Cooke, next door to Doctor JOHNSON'S DISPENSARY, in Kent Street, where all orders in his line will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

Parties are requested to call and examine his stock of Marble, and workmanship, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Millstones, &c., made to order.
JOHN CAIRNS.
June 1, 1863. 3m

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

1863 —— Running of Trains —— 1863

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, the Trains will run as follows:—

Leave St. John at 8 a.m., and 1 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave Shediac at 9 and 11.50 a.m.;
Leave Sussex for St. John at 6.30 a. m.
The 5.30 Train from St. John will go to Sussex only.

The afternoon Trains from St. John, the 11.50 Train from Shediac, and the 6.30 Train from Sussex, will carry Freight; the others, Passengers, Mails and Express only.

The morning Trains on Wednesdays and Saturdays from St. John, will reach Shediac in time to connect with the steamers for P. E. Island.

The stages to and from Buctouche, Richibucto, Miramichi, Bathurst, and the North, connect daily at Shediac with the Morning Trains to and from St. John, as do also the stages at Moncton to and from Dorchester, Sackville, Amherst, Truro and Halifax.

For further information apply to
J. S. CARVELL,
June 15, 1863. Agent for P. E. Island.

International Steamship Company.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE splendid sea-going Steamers "NEW BRUNSWICK," E. B. Winchester, Master, and "NEW ENGLAND," Enos Field, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, until further notice.

FARES:

To Eastport,	$1 50
Portland,	4 00
Boston,	5 00
Boston by Steam and Railway,	6 00

☞ Freight and Fares payable in New Brunswick Currency, at St. John.

Passages and State Rooms secured at the Company's Office, East end Warehouse, Reed's Point Wharf.
J. S. CARVELL, Agent.
Charlottetown, June 15, 1863.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

PREPARED and HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA,
No. 1 Broma and Chocolate,
Filberts and Walnuts,
Prunes and Raisins,
Water Crackers and Pilot Bread,
Mazena and Corn Starch,
Lime Juice and Flavoring Essences,
Salt, in crocks, baskets, boxes & bags.
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, July 20, 1863.

Notice to Farmers.

THE SUBSCRIBER has still a few of Manny's Famous Combined

MOWERS AND REAPERS,

which have been so successfully worked this season, and is prepared to dispense of them on reasonable terms.

EXTRAS of all kinds constantly on hand at the Depot, Desbrisay's Corner.
WM. W. IRVING,
Agent for the Proprietor, Ashael Booth, Esq.
Ch'town, August 10, 1863.

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles'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 Mal Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.
Charlottetown, November 14, 1862

PHELAN & RIORDON, Head St. Peter's Bay,

DEALERS in GROCERIES, FLOUR, and DRY GOODS. A good supply of Liquors always on hand.
Head St. Peter's Bay, Aug. 24th, 1863. 3m

TO LET.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, the COTTAGE and GARDEN fronting on Euston-street, occupied by F. W. Hales, Esqr. Rent low, payable quarterly. For further particulars please apply to
W. W. LORD.
Charlottetown, June 8th, 1863.

For Sale or to Let,

A WELL FINISHED DWELLING HOUSE and STORE, with a good Granary and Stable, in an excellent business stand, at the Head of St. Peter's Bay. Apply to Andrew A. McDonald, Georgetown, or on the premises to
JOHN PARK
Head St. Peter's Bay, 16th April, 1863

1863! 1863!

Spring Stock Complete,

AT LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
Thomas's Old Stand,

WILLIAM FULL,

HAVING COMPLETED, per Ships GAZELLE and URANUS, his

SPRING STOCK OF BRITISH and FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE,

now begs to call the attention of Town and Country customers to the same. Having been purchased in the Home Markets on the best terms, he can confidently offer them at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

His Stock comprises

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Including Ladies' Plain and Fancy Dress Materials, Fashionable Mantles, newest style of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Parasols, Gloves, Veils, Belts, Hair Nets, &c.; Ladies' Cashmere, Prunella and Kid Boots; White and Fancy Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Including Grey, White and Striped Shirtings; Denims, Drills, Tickings, Plain and Fancy Printed Cottons; Ginghams, Flannels, Muslins, Linen Tabling, Damasks, Blind and Window Muslins, &c. &c.; White, Red and Blue Cotton Warp.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Including Ready-made Coats, Vests and Pants; Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Handkerchiefs; Glaze, Felt and Fancy Hats; Summer Tweeds, Black broad Cloths, Black and Grey Doeskins, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

40 Chests Prime Congou TEA.

Hhds. Muscovado Sugar, Molasses, New York Sole Leather, including the usual assortment of

Family Groceries, &c. &c.

Great George Street, Charlottetown,
June 8, 1863.

PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
LOCKS,
IRON,
STEEL,
AXLES.
Cheap at W. E. DAWSON'S.
Gibson's Brick Building, 22d June, 1863.

DR. SUTHERLAND

BEGS to intimate that he has just opened, Ex "Uranus" and "Prioress," an extensive Stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

with additional daily expected, selected from the best London establishments.

Medicines carefully prepared by himself; therefore the public may have confidence in receiving a genuine article and at the cheapest rates possible.

Toilet Articles in Variety.

Brown, White and Fancy Windsor Soaps, Ede and Rimmel's Perfumery, Jockey Club, Rondoletia, Verbena, Kiss Me Quietly, Millefleur, Queen's Own, Highland Perfume, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hair Washes, Eau de Cologne, &c.; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Hat and Clothes Brushes.

Nursery Articles in Variety.

Feeding Bottles, Nursery Syphon Shields; Gum Rings, Ivory and Gutta Percha; Combs, all sizes, shapes and prices.

—ALSO—

Salpetre, Baking Soda, Washing Soda, Baking Powder, Alum, Blue, Vitrol, Cudbear, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Castor Oil, (best English cold drawn); Turpentine, best London purified Cod Liver Oil, Mustard, Root and Powdered Ginger, Cinnamon Bark, Powdered Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Olive Oil, Florence Oil, Almond Oil, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, (English,) Belmontine Candles, Pruno Candles, &c &c.

☞ Dr. Sutherland can be consulted daily at his establishment for Town and Country.

☞ Advice given to the Poor gratis.
Queen Street, June 22, 1863.

DR. LA'MERT, Of 37 Bedford Square, London,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; M. D. of the University of Erlangan, &c., &c., will shortly (at the desire of his numerous patients in the Province) pay a visit to Charlottetown. Dr. La'Mert being the only qualified practitioner on the Medical Register (published by authority of the Medical Council of England) who has made the disorders of the Nervous System his special study, persons suffering from Nervous and Physical Debility will have an excellent opportunity of personally availing themselves of his professional skill during his stay in this place.
August 17, 1863.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature.

Capital Thirty Thousand pounds Currency, in 3,000 shares of Ten pounds each, payable by instalments in three years.

PROVISIONAL MANAGING COMMITTEE.

C. Palmer, Chairman, Hon. W. W. Lord, M.L.C.
Hon. G. Beer, M.L.C. Hon. J. Pope, M.P.P.
Henry Haszard, Esq., Geo. F. C. Lowden, Esq.,
W. E. Dawson, Esq., William Heard, Esq.,
James D. Mason, Esq., Thomas Dodd, Esq.,
Alfred Phillips, Esq., Wm. R. Watson, Esq.,
J. A. Darcy, Esq., Owen Connelly, Esq.
George Davies, Esq.,

THIS BANK is formed to supply an addition to the money circultaion of this Island, the want of which has for some time been sensibly felt. It is the natural consequence of an increasing population, an expanding Commerce, and of the enlarged production of an industrious and energetic people. Incredible as it may seem, until the year 1855, there never was a Bank established in this Island; in that year, under the pressure of a similar necessity, the Bank of Prince Edward Island was called into existence; and while it has facilitated the trade and commercial business generally, it has largely contributed to the developement of the resources of the Country, and its results are supposed to have been satisfactory to the Shareholders, having for some years past paid them an annual dividend of ten per cent.

The increase in the population since the year 1855, the large addition to our trade and commerce, the increasing Revenue, the breadth of arable land cleared and cultivated, the growing increase of farming stock, the augmented export of grain and agricultural produce of all kinds, have rendered further Banking operations in this Island absolutely necessary.

It appears from the census of 1860, and from other authentic sources, that in the preceding five years the increase in the population of this Island was 9 361 persons; increase of breadth of land under cultivation 45,000 acres; increase in the quantity of roots and cereals exported 842,000 bush. That in the year 1861, the Imports amounted to £314,902, currency; the Exports, including shipping, to £343,421, currency, (showing a balance of trade in favour of the Island.) That in twenty years, from 1839 to 1859, the revenue more than doubled itself, the figures being, in 1839 £17,011; in 1859 £41,000.

Whilst to carry on this additional trade, the public Banking accommodation up to 1855 was nil, and since that time it has never exceeded £52,000 per annum, or about thirteen shillings per head for the population, a sum so small as to be almost incredible; while the Banking accommodation of the neighbouring Province of New Brunswick, it is believed, amounts to thirty shillings per head.

The effect of the large additions above referred to, has been an increasing annual demand for Discount, and for a larger amount of Circulation or Floating Capital; but as the Bank of Prince Edward Island did not provide this, the Public in their necessity were driven to the private discounter for accommodation, at very heavy rates, and it has been estimated that at these rates a sum nearly equal to the Capital of the proposed Bank is annually discounted.

Deeply impressed with the importance of this evil, and feeling that there is in this Island an ample field for the secure and profitable action of a second Bank, the promoters have set on foot the proposed Establishment; and in submitting this prospectus to the Foreign as well as Island Capitalists, as a safe and profitable investment, they beg to refer to the Act of Incorporation of the Union Bank, now before the Legislature, and to those parts of it especially intended for the security of Shareholders and the public generally, namely, Section 18th, whereby Stockholders are declared personally liable for redemption of all Bills issued by the Corporation, and all debts due thereby in proportion to the Stock they respectively hold, but no Stockholder shall be liable for any sum exceeding twice the amount of his Stock, in addition to the Stock held by him.

And also Section 20, wh… the total amount of … the Bank sh… three tim… in. …