CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 4th, 1862.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, — In reply to your note of this morning, requesting me to inform you what Mr. W. H. Pope said to me relative to a grant for St. Dunstan's College, at the time he enquired what that College cost, and upon what conditions, if any, Mr. Pope said he advocated that grant? I beg to state, that on the day Mr. Pope honored me with a call when he asked me for information relative to the cost of St. Dunstan's College, he said he had been using his best efforts with some of the members both of the Government and House of Assembly to obtain a grant of £300 in aid of St. Dunstan's College; that looking at the finances of the Colony, and considering the relative proportion of Catholics and Protestants, and that the Prince of Wales' College was only receiving a grant of £400 per annum, he thought £300 would be only a fair share for the Catholic College; that he had *made favourable* impressions upon some already, and had strong hopes of succeeding with *the few others* who were not as yet willing to vote for the grant; that he would be glad to know what *the* College cost, as such knowledge might be an additional argument in favour of a grant, when so large a sum had been already expended in the cause of education. When I said the College cost upwards of six thousand pounds, including the land attached to it, Mr. Pope said the £300 which he advocated was not as much as the interest of the cost of the College, at six per cent.

Mr. Pope never expressed to me any wish or desire to have St. Dunstan's College similarised in any way in its teaching or otherwise to the Prince of Wales College.

I have the honor to be,
Rev. and dear Sir,
DANIEL BRENAN.

Rev. ANGUS MCDONALD,
St. Dunstan's College.

TRAILING HIS COAT-TAILS.

WE copy from the 'Protestant' of Saturday last the following extract from another very scurrilous letter addressed to the Reverend Rector of St. Dunstan's College, over the signature of the Colonial Secretary of this Colony, "W. H. Pope." *It is worthy* of notice that this individual now avows the authorship of the several vile and blasphemous letters which appeared in the 'Protestant' and 'Monitor,' over the signature of a "Protestant," in which letters the religion of three hundred millions of the human family was stigmatized in terms that would be extremely offensive if applied to the worst idolatry ever practised—in which Catholic clergymen were referred to in such language as could only be used towards the most debased profligate wretches in the world, and Catholic ladies who strictly conform to their religion represented as on a level in morals with the most abandoned of their sex. No man was more anxious in 1861 to win the good opinion and the favour of Catholic priests than W. H. Pope. He would have licked the ground on which they walked, if they desired it. He visited them, ate and drank with them, impudently thrust his arm through theirs whenever he could lay hold of them—talked familiarly with them about their religion as the best religion to be followed—and used his best efforts, as he now admits, to obtain a grant of the public money for a Collegiate institution conducted by Priests, and under the especial patronage of all the Catholic Clergy and laity. And this, forsooth, is the man who is trailing his coat-tails in the eyes of "all the Papist Priests in the Island," challenging them to fight about religion, in order that he might divert public attention from the short-comings of the Government, whose unworthy servant he is. We think we may safely say that the Catholic Clergy would just as soon accept a challenge from Black Bill, Professor in the Art of Chimney-Sweeping, as from the still blacker Bill who rejoices in the sirname of Pope. But here is the extract from the last letter, referred to, which shews that his desperation or madness is going so far as necessarily to attract the attention of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum:—

"Allow me, Reverend Sir, to assure you that I wrote the letters signed "a Protestant," which heretofore I told you "I was willing to adopt;" and also that I wrote those since published over the same signature, in the *Protestant* newspaper; and that I am prepared to maintain the truth of all that is contained in those letters, against you and all the Papist Priests in the Island. It is folly for you to cry out "horrible blasphemy," "indecency," "vileness," "falsehood," &c. Come forward, if you dare, in any paper you please, and contradict anything I have written in reference to the faith of the Romish Church, and I shall answer you, by adducing proof the most indisputable—from the writings of orthodox Papist doctors, and the authoritative Bulls of your Popes—in favor of all that I have advanced.

"You are pleased to allude to my studying DENS.—Every politician should study Dens—every Protestant should read it; and I venture to tell you, Reverend Sir, that after a perusal of this "book of sure guidance for Ecclesiastics," no Protestant will doubt that Popery is the "abomination of the earth." He will learn there the unutterable horrors of the Popish confessional—the vilest institution ever devised by devils or priests."

As Mr. Gidley must soon have charge of the unfortunate man who wrote the foregoing lines, we recommend that only a very moderate dose of Dens' Theology be served up every day with his gruel.

THE SCHOOL VISITOR AND THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN THIS COLONY.

WE have hitherto omitted to notice the School Visitor's Report for 1861–2, but shall now attempt to do it justice. The Visitor begins with the old story about the time he had to devote in settling disputes in various School Districts. We do not see the necessity of encumbering the Report with his observations on this head; but we suspect they are introduced, in the first place, to supply matter to speak of, and in the second place, as an apology for the meagreness of information to be found in the document. Never did mortal man encounter such "unfavourable weather," "impassible roads," "wild stormy days," and "untoward contingencies," as the School Visitor. The inclemency of the weather must have been *awful*—if a miserable, unsatisfactory, botched Report is an indication of such a state of the elements. *It does not appear from the Report that the Visitor examined a single school in the course of the year*—except the schools in Charlottetown. These are accessible in the worst weather. The Visitor introduces some "suggestive remarks" in the following beautifully involved paragraph:—

"Altho' I did not reply to the strictures on my last report by an anonymous critic, yet I resolved, if I had in future similar duty to perform, that to avoid any reasonable pretext for imputing blame to the Board for my deficiencies, I would furnish first for your inspection a short summary of the principal suggestive remarks I deem it advisable to offer—anxious to ascertain your views before I would complete my Report, for which purpose I now submit the subsequent synopsis."

The Inspector next submits some suggestions for "guiding" certain schools so as to form "a connecting link between the Prince of Wales College and the common Seminaries." We then meet some very useless remarks on the "Evils of Small School Districts"—the most original ideas of which are that "children who live farthest from the Schoolhouse are the most punctual in their "daily attendance," and that "in all free communities where the elective principle prevails in local affairs the minority must submit to the majority." Next follows a chapter headed "Attendance on the Schools and their Support." "Teachers," says the Visitor, "in general complain of the irregular attendance of their scholars, which is certainly a great hindrance to the success of our system," &c. Now, we do not believe that any complaint of Teachers of the irregular attendance in the least prejudices the "success of our system." On the contrary, the irregular attendance is principally caused by the silence which Teachers in general observe concerning the criminal apathy of parents and the notorious inefficiency of the School Visitor. What "suggestive remarks" has the Visitor to offer on this prevailing evil? The following: namely, "Probably modifications of our School system and its agencies, at the present crisis, may both rectify defects and reduce the expenditure." There! that is the solution of every difficulty—effect certain "modifications!" What? when? where? how? Mr. Visitor. Quacks in medicine, pettifoggers in law, and pretenders in every calling indulge in general assertions, verifying the old ecclesiastical maxim — Dolosi versantur in generalibus. Be it admitted, however, to the honor of the clergy, that they form an exception to this rule—for theologians wax bold in assertion and positive in statement in proportion to their ignorance and the darkness of the age in which they live. Next follows a long dissertation on objections made to the Normal School — by whom the Visitor *does not* stop to inform us. This is the way in which the sapient Visitor treats this part of his text. "First objection—That no benefit is derived from it (the Normal School) in the least degree commensurate with the outlay incurred to institute and sustain it; that it does not afford any advantages superior to those obtained in many common Schools. Such objections evidently show that those who make them have no idea of what a Normal School should be." By your leave, Mr. Arbuckle, it shows nothing of the sort; but it plainly shows that you do not know, or are not able to answer the objection so fairly put. The objection is not to the "Normal School as it should be," but *as it is;* and from the fact that you do not answer the objection, the inference is that there is ground for making it. The Visitor, after swelling his Report with "objections," concludes with the following very *practical* remark:—"It is much easier to see mistakes than the way to rectify or prevent them!"

What we have noticed, and a great deal more of what we have not noticed, is perfect *bosh.* The Board of Education deserve the contempt of the community for adopting and submitting for publication such a Report as Mr. Arbuckle has had the impertinence to present to them and his fellow-colonists. But to do the good man every justice, we must admit that the Report contains one very desirable suggestion. It is, that School Trustees should receive reasonable compensation for—what? For "preparing an annual detailed report of the condition of their School, with a synopsis of improvements desirable; which report should be submitted first to the inhabitants of the district, and aftewards an authentic copy of it should be submitted—within thirty days—to the Secretary of the Board!" What a grand idea! Just let the Trustees draw up a report of each School, and forward it to the Secretary of the Board, and then John Arbuckle need no longer face snow storms, and rain, and mud, tempestuous weather, thunder, lightning and hail. He can just step into the Secretary's office — get his information — cook his Report—save the toil and expense of travel—and sell his blood horse and wagon.

Following the *stuff* we have above commented on comes the result of the Visitor's inspection of the Town Schools; and next in order follows Mr. Webster's observations on the Normal School. Mr. Webster's industry contrasts very favourably with the Visitor's indolence, if we credit the assertion that "of the thirty-seven who completed their term during the year every one was found qualified by the Board of Education, notwithstanding the high standard lately adopted by that body."

Upon reading the Visitor's comments on the City Schools, we anticipated that he would give similar information concerning the District Schools, and would supply those glaring defects in his last Report which were at the time exposed by the 'Protestant.' The next 'Royal Gazette' dissipated the illusion. All the information the Visitor deigns to give — all, indeed, that we believe he is able to give—is as follows:—

No.	DISTRICT.	TEACHER.	REG.	AVRG.
1	Southport	D. MacKinlay	31	22
2	Bunbury	H. Barnard	41	19

Thus Mr. Arbuckle goes through the 300 District Schools of the Island. Such a Report is worthless, and the money paid to the man who composed it is money thrown away, and the Government that employ such a man sacrifice the interests of education and squander the public money by continuing in a position of so much importance a man like John Arbuckle, who has no other qualification for the situation than his fidelity in advocating the policy of the Government, and his equal fidelity in humbugging the country. We now and then receive hints, through the Government organ, that the present system of education is too expensive—that corresponding benefits do not result from it; and the Government are doing their utmost to verify these by conniving at the Visitor's negligence and misconduct, and adopting as the Government Review of the Free System of Education this solemn farce — "The School Visitor's Report." The Free System is rapidly running into disrepute under present mismanagement. The public have no means of knowing much of its merits or defects. The "Report" imparts scarcely any information, and the little that we receive is exceedingly discouraging. For example, though the aggregate number on the registers throughout the Island is 12,384, yet the average attendance is only 6,377, or a little over one-half! The progress of scholars attending so wretchedly irregular must be slow. No system can be pursued by Teachers where children attend one day and are absent the next. Such a state of things indicates a general want of energy in teachers, and the most culpable apathy on the part of parents. One great cause of such general carelessness is the remissness of the School Visitor. A rousing Report, such as Mr. Stark used to produce, would waken up both parents and teachers. Such a District Schoolhouse was mean, shabby and uncomfortable — the Trustees were lazy loons—the children were unwashed—the teacher was indolent, slack and stupid, and did'nt know his duty—trustees, teacher and scholars were as ignorant and untidy as so many "Hottentots." Such a picture of themselves from the pen of the School Visitor, presented yearly to each School District, necessarily stirred up their *dander*, their pride, and their lagging spirits, and set all hands to work. Mr. Stark, of course, got abused, but the management of the District Schools at the same time improved. Again, industry and merit and competency were commended and pointedly exhibited to the public. The Orange traveller who at present fills the situation does not discriminate between indolence and industry, merit and incompetency. Enough for him that he gets his pay — that he deserves that pay from the Government, if not from the country —and that Orange institutions flourish, though Schools decay. "How does the system work?" is frequently asked. No one knows. Whether the urchin who attends to-day and plays truant to-morrow is learning his A. B. C., writing, ciphering, mathematics, Latin, none can tell,—the School Visitor's Report, to which one would naturally turn for such information, is silent on the subject. What the state of education in the Colony is, nobody knows—not even the School Visitor,—if he did he would tell us of it, for John is very communicative. This is apparent from the extended notice he gives of the City Schools. He knows all about *them*, for he inflicts on them the visitations he should extend to the country schools. He is therefore copious in his report of them. But of schools which have not been visited once for the last two years—*and there are dozens of these in the Island*—John Arbuckle cannot be expected to speak.

The Board of Education know that the "Report" is perfect trash, and that a better can never be expected from the present incumbent—hence the recommendation of that learned and Reverend body "of providing a School Visitor for each County — the Visitor for Queen's County to be Superintendant of the others, and the salaries to be in proportion to the responsibility and amount of labour devolving upon each of these officers." This recommendation is exceedingly foolish and impolitic. In the first place, it would necessarily double the expense of School-visiting. A Visitor for Queen's County and "superintendant of the others" would not be procured at less than £200 a year, to which add £100 for each of the "others," and you have £400, which is double the present expense. It is true the salary of the School Inspector at present is so much money thrown away; but that is owing to the lazy, shirking and *loafing* habits of the man who fills the situation. Neither would the inspection of schools be more efficiently performed. The proposed Visitors for King's and Prince Counties could not devote their whole time to visiting. The appointment would probably, according to the intentions of the Board of Education, devolve on two School Teachers, who would pay a flying visit to the schools during the vacations—a procedure which, if possible, would be worse than even John Arbuckle's own manner of doing the thing. We are not in the habit of helping the Government out of difficulties; but are blamed for pursuing a contrary course; yet here we would volunteer a bit of advice. It is this — For the sake of Education and public decency, let them discharge John Arbuckle, and appoint—say, Donald Currie, if you like, who is, from education and experience, well adapted for the situation. This "suggestion" will relieve the country from the disgrace of such "Reports" as we have had for the last three years—will remove the last mentioned gentleman from a situation where he has very little to do, and is not at all wanted, to a sphere where his talents may be useful — will save the public purse the amount of his present salary, and the country the annoyance of his versatile lucubrations in the *Monitor*.

THE £700 "SKEDADDLE."

WE have received a second communication from "Interrogator," giving the particulars, dates and facts, as regards the abstraction from the Treasury of Seven Hundred Pounds, belonging to George E. Morton, of Halifax. Mr. Secretary Pope is the person who is charged with the abstraction. He understood this very well from our correspondent's letter in last week's EXAMINER. *He* has not denied the charge. The vague denial from a correspondent in the 'Islander' who calls himself "Responsio" is scarcely worthy of notice.

As to the statement by the same correspondent "Responsio," to the effect, that Mr. Whelan drew from the Treasury, "during the present Government," a sum of £86 13s 9d "under a false certificate," Mr. Whelan here now "most emphatically denies" it. He challenges Messrs. Pope, Palmer—in fact, the whole Government, from top to bottom, to adduce a tittle of evidence in support of the impudent calumny. Mr. Whelan *never* produced a false certificate for anything—*never* drew any money but what he was entitled to; and certainly "the present Government" are not the persons to pass unpunished such a criminal act as that referred to, if it could have been, by any possibility, perpetrated by a person occupying so prominent a place in the Opposition as Mr. Whelan does.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE Steamship *Europa*, bringing the usual semi-monthly mail from England, with dates to the 20th ult., arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last. The mail for this Island reached here on Friday morning. The news, which is not important, will be found in the following summary.

A circular note addressed by the Italian Government to its representatives abroad, contains the following paragraph:

"The speedy suppression of the late movement of Garibaldi is proof of the consolidation of the state of things in Italy, and that this insurrection constitutes an urgent demand to grant Italy her capital, Garibaldi, although, acting in an illegal manner, nevertheless expressed the thoughts of all Italians."

With respect to Garibaldi, leading English journals draw invidious comparisons between him and Louis Napoleon. Here is a sample:

"Let Louis Napoleon apply to his conscience this one test. Garibaldi is a prisoner, yet the great Emperor, if he could promise possession of Rome to Italy to-morrow, could not, dare not, ask Italy to hurt a hair of Garibaldi's head. The purple does not make its owner a man, nor the dungeon its occupant a serf. At this moment Garibaldi is greater in his cell, with Europe waiting upon his word, than the Emperor in the marine pavilion, to which he has retired because he has nothing to say."

A Turin correspondent of an English paper referring to the defeat of Garibaldi, says:

"I told you in one of my last letters that the Roman question approached a solution; and my statement has been confirmed by royal lips. On Sunday a deputation of the provincial council of Forli brought an address to the King in congratulation upon the success over the Garibaldians. In handing the document to the King, the Marquis Albicini, president of the deputation, made an eloquent speech. The King replied in that firm and resolute tone which characterises all his operations: "Tell the population to be tranquil and to have every confidence; before the end of this year we shall be at Rome; I beg you to say so to all your fellow-citizens.' The deputation withdrew much moved by the royal words."

Austria evidently regards the fall of Garibaldi as an event that may enable her to recruit her finances by diminishing her expenditure. There is some talk of reduction in the army to the extent of 60,000 or 70,000 men.

A Vienna paper contains a letter from Rome which gives some interesting information concerning the Pope's health. Pio Nono, according to this Austrian writer, is rapidly breaking down under the weight of years and troubles. "His Holiness lately remarked to an ecclesiastical dignitary, 'The hand of Providence has already written for me the *Mene, Mene, Teckel, Uphrasin.* My days are numbered; my acts are weighed in the balance of Divine justice, and I hope they will not be found too far wanting; my empire is falling into secular hands. Will it be for long! who knows?"

The *Independence* represents Francis II., King of Naples, as comforting his adherents, by an announcement that he would soon be at Naples, where he would promise to observe the constitution of 1848.

The *Discussione* says that the state of seige will continue some time longer at Naples, and that it will be abolished in Sicily after the officials, whose loyalty or integrity is disputed, are removed from the public administration. The Italian Parliament will be closed, and not dissolved.

Within the last two or three days there has been much talk in political circles of the Abbe Stellardi's sudden journey to Rome. This prelate is the King's first chaplain, and the rumour goes that he is charged to deliver to the Pope an autograph letter from the Princess Pia, in which her Royal Highness announces her approaching marriage to the King of Portugal; and begs the Holy Father's blessing. The Princess is Pius IX.'s god-daughter, and he held her over the baptismal font in the year of his elevation to the Papacy. But it is pretended that, besides the avowed object of the mission, there is another and a secret one—to speak in the ear of the Pope, for the last time, words of conciliation, and to submit proposals for an arrangement between the Holy See and Italy.—*Letter from Turin.*

After all that has been said and written about the revolution which iron vessels are soon to make in naval warfare, recent experiments made at Shoeburyness go far to prove the contrary, and that mailed warships will shortly be voted as useless as the old wooden ones, when opposed to the offensive power of rifled artillery. The *European Times* says:

"This has been clearly demonstrated by Mr. Whitworth's guns and projectiles, by Sir William Armstrong's, and finally, by the monster gun presented to the Government by Messrs. Horsfall, of Liverpool. The shot from this last enormous weapon penetrated a target thicker than the thickest plates which can, consistently with safety, be put into war-ships. Hitherto, the belief has been that projectiles could not pierce two-inch iron plates and, acting on this assumption, the Danish, Prussian and Russian Governments have constructed gunboats for their respective countries.—Mr. Whitworth's rifled cannon has shown that the idea is altogether erroneous, and the new boats, consequently, will not be impregnable to such weapons as he can bring against them."

It is said that if the two great inventors (Armstrong and Whitworth) would consent to a compromise, and allow Mr. W.'s hexagonal mode of rifling to be used with guns made on Sir William's coil principle, England might defy the iron fleets and forts of the world. Both guns possess attributes of perfection which the other lacks; that of Sir William Armstrong, it is said, having a decided advantage.

It is now finally determined that the International Exhibition shall be closed on the first of November, but it will still remain open a fortnight longer at an increased rate of admission, and during this last period articles may be sold in the building — a privilege which is not ordinarily extended to the exhibitors. So far, the expenditure has been in excess of the receipts, but before the close there will probably be a pretty close approximation between the two.

The St. Leger this year has been won by the first favorite, The Marquis.

An English paper says — "Our countryman, Mr. Gilpin, M. P., has written to Garibaldi, inviting him to come to England, and take up his residence with him; but the offer is somewhat premature, seeing that the Turin Government still threatens to bring Garibaldi to trial, even before he is out of the doctors' hands.

The baptism of the infant Prince, the son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, took place at the New Palace at Potsdam, on the 13th, according to the prescribed programme.

Some little stir has been created during the last few days by a revival of the old rumour that the Emperor of the French is anxious to recognise the South, and only waits for the co-operation of England.

The arrival of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clothilde at Turin is announced for the 24th inst. The marriage day of the Princess Maria Pia is not yet fixed, but will, it is believed, be the 25th or 27th.

Mr. Juland Danvers' annual report on the railways of India has been published. An English paper, in noticing this report, says:

"Already forty millions of English capital have been expended on Indian railways, and we have engaged to spend seventeen more. At present there are 1609 miles of railway open, and before the close of 1862 there will be 1181 more. There are 35,000 persons employed on the open lines.—There are 19,000 Indian railway proprietors in England, holding stock representing nineteen millions, and 6700 holding debentures to the amount of eleven millions and a half. Last year railway material of the value of £1,669,000 was sent out to India. Mr. Danvers says these facts show that the Indian railway interest in this country is an important one. One cause of the popularity of these railways is the guarantee system; but many regard this as saddling the India treasury with onerous liabilities."

DISTURBANCES IN BELFAST.—BELFAST, Saturday Morning, 1 o'clock.—Last night, up to a late hour, the military and police occupied the streets of the town, to put down the disgraceful rows and wreckings which were taking place. There were 700 military and 600 police. A great number of people were injured, but the greatest destruction was done to property. The soldiers are still on the streets.

FIRE ON BOARD A FRENCH SHIP OF THE LINE.—The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 8th inst., says:—"The French ship of the line, Prince Jerome, on her way to Mexico from Oran, where she embarked the 81st Regiment of the line, 1000 strong, put into this port on Saturday. It appears that between Oran and Gibraltar smoke and heat proceeding from the hold proved that combustion was going on either in the coal or some portion of the stores. It not being found possible to discover the exact locality of the smouldering combustion, so as to effectually extinguish it while the ship was at sea, the commander of the Prince Jerome put into this port. One of the first measures was to remove the powder from the ship and place it in the French falucha Albert, the courier boat attached to the French mission at Tangiers. On communicating with the military and naval authorities at Gibraltar, every assistance was at once given to the captain of the French ship. Permission was given to the 81st to land and encamp at the North Front, and at 4 o'clock yesterday the launches containing the regiment, with the tents and cooking apparatus, were towed to the shore by her Majesty's gunboat Procris and the steam-tug Ward. We understand the work of getting out the stores from the Prince Jerome is proceeding satisfactorily, but the spot at which the fire exists has not yet been got at. From the precautions taken, there is, we believe, no fear of it not being speedily extinguished, when the means for that purpose can be brought upon it."

GREECE.—Letters and journals from Athens, to the 4th inst., state that the Greek Government has pardoned the non-commissioned officers drawn into the revolt at Naupli, and also restored their commissions to a certain number of officers who took part in the insurrection.

BELGIUM, *Brussels, Sept.* 15.—The Prince of Wales, the Belgian Royal Family, and Princess of Denmark, were present to-day at the review and great manœuvres of all the troops in garrison at Brussels. The crowd of spectators was extremely large, and the weather magnificent.

A Brussels letter says that the betrothal of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, took place on the 9th inst., at the Palace of Lacken, in the presence of the King of the Belgians.

Sept. 16.—The Prince of Wales and the Prince and Princess of Denmark took leave of the King of the Belgians yesterday evening, and left at 10 o'clock this morning for Germany. Military honours were paid upon their departure.

MEXICO.—*Paris, Sept.* 19.—*La France* of this evening asserts that the majority of the Juarez Government has decided upon proposing terms of capitulation to General Forey, on the basis of surrender of Mexico and Puebla to the French.

SEVERAL articles in reference to the progress of hostilities in the United States have been put in type, but owing to the press of local matter we are unfortunately obliged to omit them. The news does not, however, reveal any events of very great importance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must again remind our correspondents that it is necessary for them to send us their names in confidence when they send communications with anonymous signatures. Several letters, not so authenticated, are now on our desk. They are of very little public importance, indeed; but we pass them by for the present, not knowing who the writers are. Occasions do sometimes occur when it is advisable to relax the rule, but the communications thus favoured must have peculiar merit, and refer to subjects of general interest. In all cases, however, we wish to be furnished with the names of our correspondents.

ATTRACTIONS FOR THE LADIES IN PARTICULAR, AND THE WORLD IN GENERAL.—A new Store, under the name of the "Renfrew House," has just been opened in the premises formerly occupied by J. T. Thomas, and subsequently by J. H. Turner & Co. Most attractive novelties in the Dry Goods line are offered to the ladies, and all others who require them. Messrs. Delany & Wilson, who have opened the establishment, are well known in this community, and we believe that every one who knows them is ready to give a good, kindly, generous word in their praise. If "all the world and his wife" don't throng their establishment from morning until night, it is because the taste for good things is at a discount, and money at a greater.

THE MORNING TELEGRAPH is the name of a new paper lately issued in St. John, N. B. several Nos. of which we have received. We have no hesitation in saying that it is a very creditable addition to the number of Colonial journals. It is edited with marked ability, and presents an excellent melange of news and other readin g matter.

THE ALLEGHANIANS, SWISS BELL RINGERS, gave three performances in this city during the past week. The Temperance Hall, where they appeared, was crowded on each occasion, as they deserved to have it; and we are satisfied that seldom, if ever before, a more chaste, agreeable, and mirth moving style of entertainment was presented to our fellow citizens. Every one seemed highly pleased, and no one could be tired of the performances.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE; for September, has been received from the American publishers. An old and popular work like this requires no periodical puffing. There is no abatement in its present pages of the old fire—no lack of the full measure of wit, genius and learning which have at all times characterized Maga.

A SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—We copy from the 'Colonial Empire,' of St. John, a favourable notice of an institution of the above description. Dr. Carrit, husband to the gifted lady referred to, is well known to many persons in this town, and we have no doubt that the institution over which Mrs. Carrit presides is well worthy of public confidence:—

We have had our attention directed to the unusual advantages offered for a sound and fashionable education of young Ladies, and Ladies of more advanced years, by Mrs. Carrit, at Shediac, County of Westmorland, N. B.

Mrs. Carrit has all the elements of a successful, pleasing and polished teacher—the advance prominently exhibited by many of her scholars in many of the branches of elegant and general education adduce the best evidences of her judgment, assiduity and success as a preceptress. From the knowledge we have of this gifted Lady, her residence, her connections, as well as some of her late and present pupils, we may safely predict her well appointed Seminary will be rapidly filled up, and her greatest hopes fully realized.

The location of the Establishment is highly inviting, being as it were but at a suburban distance from St. John, and within a few hours removal, both by railroad and steamship, from Nova Scotia, Canada and Prince Edward Island. The immediate location is also within an eighth of a mile from the Western Terminus of the European and North American Railroad, and within a mile of the Straits of Northumberland, so proverbial for the salubrity of its atmosphere and beautiful sea bathing facilities.—

☞ On Monday last a beautiful little steamboat named "THE HEATHER BELL," was launched in fine style from the shipyard of James Duncan, Esq. of this City. She was modelled by Mr. Duncan, and built by Mr. James White, and is intended to ply on the Hillsborough, between Charlottetown and Mount Stewart. The "Heather Bell," both as respects model and workmanship is a very superior vessel, admirably adapted to the route on which she is about being placed. She draws, with engines, fuel, &c. on board, only three feet four inches of water. The machinery was manufactured expressly for this vessel by the eminent firm of Todd and McGregor, of Glasgow, and has been pronounced by W. M. Smith, Esq., Government Inspector of Steamboats for the port of St. John, N. B. (under whose superintendence it has been fitted up), second to none in the British Provinces. The engine is nominally forty, but actually one hundred and twenty horse power, and will, it is thought, ensure a speed of from twelve to fifteen knots an hour. We congratulate the inhabitants on both sides of the Hillsborough, and the more distant portions of King's County in particular, upon the vast improvement in the means of communication between those sections of the Island and the Capital, now about to be effected. We trust, however, that the owners of "The Heather Bell" will have no cause to regret the heavy expenditure they have incurred, with the view of rendering the transit of goods and passengers on this route as speedy and agreeable as possible.—*Mon.*

But the "Heather Bell" is not the only new Island-built steamer in our harbor. We had the pleasure this week of inspecting a new craft called the "Elfin," lying at Peake's wharf, rigged as a top-sail schr., and designed for a screw steamer, which is of much larger dimensions than the one above described. The "Elfin" is a beautifully modelled and well-finished vessel of 208 tons, builders' measurement, 250 tons new measurement and 170 tons deducting space for machinery. She is copper fastened, iron-strapped, also diagonally iron-strapped between planks and framing, and rigged with wire rope.

The "Elfin" was built by Donald Stewart, Esq. of Cardigan, for Messrs. Welsh, Westaway and Owen, and is intended to ply between this port and Boston. She arrived here from Three Rivers on the morning of Thursday last, and will sail in a few days for Glasgow, where machinery will be fitted in by Demmy Brothers, of Dumbarton. We cannot say less than that her present appearance reflects high credit on her master-builder, and that the whole enterprise deserves the commendation of every person who desires the progress and commercial prosperity of the Colony. We wish her owners every success in their undertaking.—*Protestant.*

TRACADIE TEACHERS' LITERARY INSTITUTE.—On Saturday, the 27th inst., Mr. John McSwain, Teacher, delivered a lecture on "Astronomy," before the above Institute. Mr. McSwain treated his lecture in an able and eloquent manner, and gave unmistakeable evidence of a thorough knowledge of his subject.

At the next meeting, which will take place on October 25th, the Secretary of the Institute will lecture upon the "United States of America."
JAMES MCAULAY, Sec'y.
Sept. 29th, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills*—Reliable remedies.—In wounds, bruises, sprains, glandular swellings, enlarged veins, neuralgic pains and rheumatism, the application of this soothing Ointment to the affected part not only gives the greatest ease, but likewise cures the complaint. The Pills promote the curative action of the Ointment. Both remedies may be safely used by the most inexperienced person; they should find a place in every household, and in every traveller's bag. It is unnecessary to expatiate further on the excellence of Holloway's Ointment and Pills whose merits have kept them so long before the public, and secured for them universal approbation.

Died,

At St. Andrew's, on Thursday the 2nd of October, of injuries which he received at St. Andrew's Chapel, James Campion, aged 45 years, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland. He was respected by all who knew him, and was followed to his last resting place by a large concourse of people. Requiescant in pace.

Suddenly, at Rustico, on the morning of the 25th ult., Mr. Robert Buntain, jr., in the 31st year of his age. He was much beloved in life, and has left many relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death.

At Mount Stewart Bridge, on Friday, the 12th ult., in the 58th year of his age, Kimble Coffin, Esq, leaving a family of eight children, and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Mr. Coffin was a quiet, unobtrusive man, beloved by all his neighbours, and departed this world with a sure and certain hope of a resurrection to eternal life.

SHIP NEWS.
PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

SEPT. 23—Petrel, Fougere, Pictou; coal. Teazer, Sprague, Bay Verte; deals. 25—Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; coals. Woodbine, Robertson, do,; do. Ellen, Pentz; Pugwash; limestone. Change, Quinn, Dalhousie; fish. 26—Celerity, Gerrior, Tracadie; shingles. Trial, Dalton, Wallace; timber. Deaux Augusta, LeBlanc, Halifax; bal. Fanny, Bagnall, do; do. 27—Caledonia, McFayden Shediac; deals. 29—Mars, Pollard, Buctouche; boards. Venus, Beaton, Pictou; coal. Three Sisters, McAvoy, do; do. Prince Consort, Squarebridge, do; goods. OCT. 1—Victory, Senaux, Tracadie; shingles.

CLEARED.

SEPT. 25.—Sarah, Gillis, Pictou; bal. 26—Ellen, Pentz, Pugwash; do. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; bal. 29—Christian, McNeill, do; do. Str. Experiment, McCarey, Shediac: bal.

Arrived at Port Hill, on Saturday the 27th ult., in 35 days from Bristol, the Bark Malakoff, Morgan, Master, with goods and 54 Sailors, crews for new vessels—to Hon. James Yeo.

Arrivals in Europe.

GRAVESEND. Sept. 5—Amazona. 4th Hecamede, Salmond.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—Gazelle, Cameron.
DEAL, Sept. 5—Uranus.
APPLEDORE, Aug. 28—Ship Ocean Queen from Quebec.
PILL, Sept. 3—Sailed Ship Lady Seymour, for Quebec.
GRAVESEND. Sept. 10—Carrie M. 13—Elecytron. 19th—Sailed Uranus.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—Theresa. 18—Sailed Prioress. 19th Gazelle.

Launched,

At Port Hill, on the 24th ult., from the shipyard of Mr. James Yeo, junr., a very fine Juniper-built copper fastened Ship of 800 tons, built under inspection of Lloyd's Agent for this Island, and classed A 1 seven years, called the 'William Yeo.' This vessel is said, by competent judges, to be one of the best built ships ever launched for Mr. Yeo.

At Wheatley River, on the 1st inst., from the shipyard of D. McRae, Esq., a very handsome Brig of about 158 tons N. M., and 230 O. M., called the "Dianna." She is allowed by competent judges to be one of the finest vessels ever built on the Island, and is intended for the Newfoundland trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN! JOHN!

NOW LANDING, ex Schr. "JOHN," from NEW YORK—
60 Bbls. Choice Extra FLOUR, (new),
10 " Fine Navy BREAD,
40 " of Sugar, Water, Boston, Lemon, Butter, Oyster, and Soda CRACKERS.
—ALSO IN STORE—
40 Bbls. SHIP BREAD.
J. & T. MORRIS.
Oct. 6, 1862. all pa 2i

IMPORTANT SALE!

MESSRS. ARTHUR & ARCHIBALD RAMSAY, being about to make an alteration in their Business, have instructed the Subscriber to SELL BY AUCTION, at their Mills, Lot 16, in Prince County, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 10 o'clock, forenoon, the following, viz:—

FARMS, MILLS, STOCK, CROP & FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., viz—

1st. A Leasehold Farm, containing 155 acres of superior land, well known as the "Adams Farm." Annual rent one shilling per acre, Island currency. Lease 999 years. On the Premises there is a good HOUSE, BARN, and two excellent Wells with Chain Pumps complete. There are about 100 acres in a high state of cultivation, and preparations for a large crop next summer.

2d. A Leasehold Farm of 100 acres with 10 acres of Marsh. Annual Rent £2 13s. 4d., currency. Lease 999 years. 60 acres in a good state of cultivation, and 20 acres can be cleared at a small expense, the remainder is covered with mixed wood. Also, 84 acres of Freehold Land adjoining, with 5 acres cleared and fenced. 35 acres cleared of wood, and easily prepared for cultivation, the remainder covered with good Hardwood.

3rd. The Leasehold property on which they reside, containing 115 acres, at one shilling sterling per acre. Lease 100 years. On the premises there is a Grist and Saw Mill, in excellent working order, a comfortable Dwelling House. Barn and good outbuildings. Garden and Orchard well stocked with Fruit and Ornamental Trees. 30 acres of the Farm are in a high state of cultivation, the remainder covered with Firewood and Fencing.

4th. A FREEHOLD of 66 acres superior Hardwood Land, situated convenient to the above Farm, and will be sold in Lots to suit intending purchasers. This will be a rare opportunity for persons wishing to purchase a good Farm, the whole being situated in a flourishing Settlement, with good Roads, Churches, School Houses, and near a Market, Summerside being distant but 7 miles. The Leaseholds have a large frontage on Richmond Bay, where sea-weed can be obtained in abundance.

CROP—1500 bushels Oats, 30 tons Hay, and a large quantity of Straw.

STOCK—4 Horses, 4 large Oxen, 4 small do., 5 Cows, 2 Heifers, 1 Bull, 13 Sheep, and 8 Pigs.

IMPLEMENTS, &c.—2 Iron Ploughs, 1 Wood do., 3 pair Harrows, 2 Carts, 2 Trucks, 1 pair Cart Wheels, 1 Driving Waggon & Harness, 1 Truck, Waggon Cart & Plough tackling, 1 Jaunting Sleigh, 4 Wood Sleighs, 1 Threshing Machine, 1 Fanners, 1 Horse Rake, 2 Wheelbarrows, 4 thousand feet dry pine Lumber, with various articles kept on the premises of a good Farm.

TERMS—For Oats, Cash on delivery. For Hay, Stock, Implements, &c., all sums under £5, cash; from £5 to £10, 3 months; over £10, 12 months credit on approved Joint Notes of Hand. For FARMS, a deposit of 5 per cent at sale, the balance of one-third in 1 month, one-third in 12 months, and the remaining one-third in 2 years, with 12 months interest thereon.

WILLIAM BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.
Mill Veiw, Lot 17, Oct. 6, 1862. 2i

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RENFREW HOUSE!
Thomas's old Stand,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
IS NOW OPEN.

THE subscribers have much pleasure in announcing that they have now ready for inspection AN EXTENSIVE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

British and Foreign Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

received via Halifax, in advance of Fall importations, consisting of—

Grey and White Cottons
Striped Regatta Shirting
Prints, Ginghams
Denims, Drills
Bed Tick Osnaburg
Blankets, Flannels
Mantle Cloths, Shawls
Bal. Skirts and Skirting
Hosiery, Gloves
Straw & Felt Hats, N.S.
Flowers, Feathers, and Ribbons
Mohair, Silk & Chenill Hair Nets
Black and Colored Coburgs, Lustres
Wincy Cloths, Gala Plaid
Fancy Dresses and Dress Material, in the most fashionable styles
Polka Jackets,
Fancy and Chenill Scarfs in great variety
Elastic and Leather Belts
White and Colored Stays
A further supply of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Mantles, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, and other fresh Goods shortly expected
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers in Ladies' and Gents'
Grain Bags
Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps, Storm ditto

Groceries.

Tea, Tobacco, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Blue, Baking Soda, Saleratus, Washing Soda, &c. &c. and other Groceries, which we can recommend for family use.

Hardware.

Nails—4d, 6d, 8d, 12d, 20d
Horse Shoe Nails, &c. &c.
Table Knives and Forks
Dessert do do
Carving and Butcher's Knives
Shoe Knives, Sheath do.
Scale Balances,
Weaver's Reeds
AXES
Rope, Powder, Shot,
Gun Caps, Candlewick
Plough Mounting
Hams, Traces, Backbands
Shovels, Hoes
Blister Steel
Blacking, Shoe & Scrubbing Brushes
Paint, Putty and Glass
Wrapping Paper
Blacklead, Shoeblacking
Patent Stove Polish
&c. &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods have been purchased with the greatest care, from some of the first Houses in Great Britain, and with a view to suit the requirements of Town and Country, and are offered to the public at prices that will, we are satisfied, compare favorably with any in the trade.

DELANY & WILSON.
Renfrew House, Oct. 6, 1862. Isl

First Autumn Importation
FROM BRITAIN.

JUST received, per "ROSENEATH," from Glasgow, via Halifax, an assortment of

New and Fashionable Goods,

suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

C. BELL, Merchant Tailor.
Ch. Town, Oct. 6, 1862. 3i

W. DOUGAN

HAS removed to the Shop lately occupied by W. W. Irving, Esq, Queen Square.
Ch. Town, Oct. 6, 1862.

PRESTO!
FOR SALE,

AN assortment of TEN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, suitable for a Band party, comprising—1 Bass Drum, with shoulder strap; 2 Tramboons, 1 Serpent, 1 Bassoon, 1 French Horn, and Crook; 1 Trumpet and Crook; 2 Clarionetts, 1 Conopian, with Case and Crook; Music Book, &c. The whole will be sold in one lot on very reasonable terms. Application (if by letter, post-paid) to the Secretary of the Charlottetown Amateur Band.

J. R. WALSH, Sec'y.
Oct. 6, 1862.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable LEASEHOLD FARM, situated at the head of the east branch of Hope River, adjoining the farm of Mr. Alexander Simpson, Hope River Mills, consisting of 120 acres of Land, 80 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a young growth of WOOD. There is on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE, a new BARN, 30 × 40 feet, and a never failing spring of water.

For further particulars please apply on the premises to

CLEMENT CULLEN.
Hope River, Oct. 6, 1862. Isl 4w pd

NOTICE.

THE Subcribers intending to make an alteration in their business, hereby notify all persons indebted to them, either by bond, note, or book account, that their respective amounts must be paid up on or before the first day of December next ensuing, as all sums unsettled after that time will be handed over to an attorney for collection without any distinction of persons.

The subscribers also take this opportunity to thank their numerous friends for the liberal support given them since they commenced business, and beg to state that they will continue to sell their present stock at a very small profit for present payment until the first of November next, when all of their remaining stock will be offered at auction to make room for new importations, at which time great bargains may be expected. All kinds of merchantable produce will be taken for the outstanding debts, such as Oats, Barley, Potatoes, &c., until the time before stated; for any sums remaining unpaid after that time cash will be exacted.

The Subscribers also offer for sale two very superior Bay Horses, one rising five years old, stands 16 hands high, of good breed and a fast traveller, the other four years raising five, stands 14 hands high. If not sold by private sale by the first of November they will be offered at public auction.

JAMES DAVIDSON.
DANIEL H. DINGWELL.
Rollo Bay, Oct. 6th, 1862. 2m

PAINTS AND PAINT OIL, BAR IRON; also, 100 chests and half chests TEA for sale cheap for cash by
JAMES DUNCAN & CO.
Charlottetown, June 30, 1862.

DR. McKEON,
KING SQUARE,

Next house to the residence of Mr. Beer.
Sept. 8, 1862.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE public are requested to take notice that on and after the 1st SEPTEMBER next, all Letters and Packets posted in any Post Office in this Island, and addressed for delivery in the Province of NOVA SCOTIA, MUST BE PREPAID BY STAMP.

Letters posted unpaid, or partially prepaid, will be forwarded to their destination, but will be subject, on delivery, to a fine of Five Cents, in addition to the Postage due thereon.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, 15th August, 1862.

LUMBER.

SPRUCE DEALS and DEAL ENDS,
PINE BOARDS,
Pine Palings
Cedar Shingles,
Sawn do.
Laths and Deal Edging for Sale.
JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, Aug. 12, 1862.

Rockwell, Higley & Garland,
Commission Merchants,

And Wholesale Dealers in

FLOUR, GRAIN, POTATOES, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE,

Beans, Pork, and Produce generally,
44, NORTH STREET, BOSTON,
(Opposite Merchants' Row.)

References in Charlottetown—
W. CUNDALL, Esq. | W. B. DEAN, Esq.
June 23, 1862. 1 yr

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO'S STEAMERS.

"New Brunswick" and "Forest City."

THESE favorite STEAMERS leave St. JOHN for EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON, alternately, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 8 o'clock.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.
June 16, 1862. 6m

Eastern and N. A. Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN, 8 a.m., arrive at Point Du Chene at 1.57 p. m.

Trains leave St. John at 2 p. m., arrive at Point Du Chene at 9.14 p. m.

Trains leave Point Du Chene at 7.36 a. m., arrive at St. John at 3.30 p. m.

Trains leave Point Du Chene at 2.15 p. m., arrive at St. John at 8.3 p. m.

On TUESDAYS a train will leave St John at 5.30 p. m. to connect with steamers "Westmorland," "Lady Head," and "Arabian," on Wednesday mornings.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.
June 16, 1862. 6m

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!!

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, 13th OCTOBER next, at 11 o'clock,

All the Stock

at present in the Shop in Great George Street, known as the "BAZAAR," comprising a LARGE QUANTITY of VALUABLE JEWELLERY, Daguerrotype Goods, Stereoscopic Views, a large assortment of Toys, 2 very handsome Musical Boxes, a quantity of Wax Fruit and Flowers, Ladies' Work Boxes and Writing Desks in Papier Machie and Mahogany, 1 very superior Six Barrel RIFLE, a lot of Pictures and Picture Frames, Clocks, Looking Glasses, lot Watch Glasses, with an endless variety of other articles.

TERMS—All sums over £10, 3 months' credit, on approved Joint Notes; under £10, cash.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Sept. 29, 1862. isl prot

VALUABLE
Household Furniture!

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of OCTOBER next, at Eleven o'clock, at the residence of DANIEL J. ROBERTS, Esq., all his

Household Furniture,

Consisting in part of handsome Mahogany Dining Room and Walnut Drawing Room Furniture, mostly imported from England, nearly new; Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Lace and Damask Curtains, very handsome Glass and China, a Silver Tea and Coffee Service, Oil and Water Paintings and Lithographs, a very complete Lady's Walnut Dressing Table, with large Oval French Plate Glass, Cheval Glass, Wardrobes, Washstands, Bedsteads, Presses, Cooking and Franklin Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

For TERMS, see Catalogues, to be had at the Subscriber's Office.

WILLIAM DODD,
Sept. 22, '62. Auctioneer.

New Catholic Journal.
The Vindicator.

PROSPECTUS.

AT the present day one of the principal means of affording popular instruction and general information, in religious as well as civil matters, is the weekly newspaper. Many who have the best interests of this community at heart, feel that the Catholics of this Island are not sufficiently supplied with this means of instruction: to supply the existing want in this respect is the object which the subscribers have in view in publishing THE VINDICATOR.

In politics THE VINDICATOR will be independent, opposing, however, any party that may attempt to do an injustice to any one on account of his religion. It will defend all our fellow-colonists against the dangerous attempts of those who, by secret societies or otherwise, may endeavor to deprive any portion of the community of those sacred religious and civil rights granted to them by the Constitution. It will, every week, contain a summary of the most important news, foreign and domestic.

THE VINDICATOR will not be a mere record of Catholic intelligence and the defender of Catholic interests; it will also be a useful general newspaper, adhering strictly to the principles of morality and truth, and laboring to overcome prejudice by moderation, good example and reason rather than by exasperating polemical disputations. It will have its columns open for the promotion of industry, education, temperance and religion, and hence it will be a Journal not devoid of interest to all classes of the community.

Confident that their Journal will be second to none on the Island with regard to cheapness, neatness and general usefulness, the publishers respectfully solicit for their new undertaking the generous patronage of the public.

THE VINDICATOR will be published every SATURDAY morning, at the Office (Building formerly occupied as a store by Mr. James Coles) Kent Street. The annual subscription for it will be Ten Shillings, payable half-yearly in advance. The first No. will appear about the middle of October.

E. REILLY, } Publishers and
J. C. DOYLE, } Proprietors.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 29, 1862. rw 2i

Notice of Transfer of Business.

SWABEY & ROBERTS, retiring from business as Wine, Spirit and Commission Merchants, beg to return their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and connexions, and to the public generally, for the kind and continued support which they have received, and to inform them that they have transferred their Premises, with their Stock and Business, to ALFRED PHILLIPS, of Charlottetown, Merchant, who will carry it on in all its branches, as they conducted it, and whom they earnesty recommend to the support and confidence of the public.

Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1862.

ALFRED PHILLIPS having taken the STOCK, BUSINESS and PREMISES of Messrs. SWABEY & ROBERTS, begs to inform the public that he will carry on the same extensive and confidential business which his predecessors have conducted, and having had 25 years in England as a wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, he will be prepared, when his arrangements are completed, to supply every description of article connected with that business at as low a price as they can be imported.

Sept 29, 1862. all papers 1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned by Note of Hand or Book Account, at TIGNISH, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to his Attorney, Mr. ROBERT BELLIN.

The produce of the Island will be received in payment, at prices current in Cascumpec. All amounts unpaid on the 15th Nov. next will be passed into other hands for collection.

WM. B DEAN.
Ch. Town, Sept 29, 1862. 4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned by Note of Hand or Book Account, at CAMPBELTON, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to Mr. ANDREW BELL.

All articles usually received at this place in payment of debts will be received at prices current in Cascumpec. Any amounts remaining unpaid after the 10th November next will be passed into other hands for collection.

WM. B. DEAN.
Ch. Town, Sept. 29, 1862. 4w

Olive or Sweet Oil

FOR SALE at
Sept. 29, 1862. 1m BEER & SONS.

Ladies' Hoop Skirts.

12 DOZEN just received per Schr. "LIGHT BOAT."
BEER & SONS.
Sept. 29, 1862. 1m

JUST ARRIVED, per Brigantine "BRILLIANTE,"

EIGHTY TONS
BEST LARGE WELSH COAL.
AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.

Apply to W. HEARD.
Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1862.

SALT.

100 BARRELS LIVERPOOL SALT offered at a low figure.
N. RANKIN.
Sept. 29, 1862. 3i

SHINGLES.

200,000 CEDAR SHINGLES just received, and will be sold lower than any in the city for cash
N. RANKIN.
Sept. 29, 1862. 3i

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as

IMPORTERS & DEALERS

IN

British, French & other Foreign DRY GOODS,

Under the Style and Firm of

VAUX BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

C. C. VAUX.
H. B. VAUX.

Tropolit's Buildings, 152 Granville-street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 9, 1862.

GLENFINLAS CLOTH MILLS.

THE subscriber thanks his numerous customers for their liberal support, and would inform them and the public generally that he is prepared to

Full, Dye and Dress Cloth,

with every dispatch consistent with good workmanship, and therefore expects a large increase of patronage.

AGENTS.

Messrs. Beer & Sons, } ..Charlottetown.
G. T. Haszard & Co. }
Mr. Solomon Mutch........Southport.
" James Robertson........St. Peter's Road.
" Edwin Coffin..........Mount Stewart Bridge.
" Patrick Griffin........St. Andrew's.
" William Sterns........St. Peter's.
" John Knight...........Souris.
Messrs. McAuley & Johnston..Grand River Wharf.
Mr. William Henderson.......Rollo Bay.
" Alexander McVean...West River, East Point.
" Patrick Kavanagh.....East Point.

JOHN DIXON.
Glenfinlas, Sept. 22, 1862. 6w