

THE DAILY EXAMINER, SEPTEMBER 21, 1881.

Sorrow with the Living.

THE order and request of the Government of Canada, which we publish in another column, are in accord with the profound feeling of this country, and will, we are sure, be generally observed.

The Appraiser.

THE attack of the Patriot upon the appraiser at this Port was, we find, a displeasing surprise to almost every merchant in Charlottetown. We know Mr. Hogg gives the utmost satisfaction, consistent with a careful performance of the duties of his office, to the leading firms of the city; and we believe he gives satisfaction to all. When we say that members of such firms as Messrs. George Davies & Co., Messrs. Perkins & Sterne, Messrs. W. & A. Brown & Co., have authorized us to say they have found the appraiser a careful and obliging official, we think it will not be necessary to offer further proof that the Patriot has blundered. In its course of public officials the Patriot should show some discretion.

Customs Union of the British Empire.

THE Conference of Trades Unions which met at Westminster Palace Hotel on the 8th and 9th of September, had under consideration a resolution of which the following was one of the propositions: "That the members of this conference engage to co-operate, irrespective of party politics, in the most strenuous legitimate efforts to induce the Government and Legislatures of Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies to enter into negotiations for the abolition of all tariffs in restraint of free trade throughout the Empire, and, if need be, for the creation of an Imperial fiscal or custom union, as far as possible in accordance with and confirmatory of the principles of universal Free Trade."

The Premier at Home.

(From the St. John News.)

As expected, Sir John A. Macdonald reached Quebec on Saturday. His return to Canada is quite an event. The most gratifying consideration connected therewith is, that he has returned with completely restored health. There is no doubt that he left Canada in the spring with health sadly shattered, afflicted with a disease that even some skillful and friendly doctors feared would end fatally, and from which the most intelligent of his opponents felt sure he could not recover; hence their interesting speculation for months as to who might be selected to succeed him in the leadership of his party. These fears and convictions have happily proved ill-founded. Sir John has returned not only with health improved but re-established, his disease having been eradicated and his strength having been perfectly renewed. This is gratifying in the extreme to all thoughtful Canadians, having no personal political interest in his removal from the political arena. There is much public work yet to be done in the performance of which it is highly desirable that Sir John should take a leading part.

Sir John, though resting for months in England, found himself in a position, nevertheless, to render good service to Canada during his retirement in the Mother Country. His testimony concerning the vastly increased interest in Canadian affairs taken in England now is particularly pleasing. Much of this increased interest is due to Sir John's own policy and personal efforts. As was anticipated, Sir John met with a very hearty welcome home on his arrival at Quebec. Not less warmly will he be greeted at Ottawa. Not less heartily would he be welcomed in any other important city or town in the Dominion.

During the month of August, more rain in depth fell in New Brunswick than in any other Province of the Dominion. The fall in Ontario was 1.22 inches; in Quebec, 3.64 inches; in Nova Scotia, 2.95 inches; in P. E. Island, 4.81 inches, while in New Brunswick the fall was 5.59 inches. The heaviest rain fall recorded was 8.85 inches, at Fredericton.—News.

The Methodist Church people of Moravia are still busy with their cucumber harvest. They have already put in twelve sixty barrels, comprising from 130,000 to 140,000 pickles. The proceeds from the sale of these pickles will be applied on the church debt.

Great Britain exported 2,747,505,600 yards of cotton piece goods for the seven months ended July 31, against 2,464,024,300 yards during the corresponding time last year, an increase of 233,481,300 yards.

Sketch of the Late President.

(From the St. John Sun.)

JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD was born, 19th November, 1831, in a log house in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga County, in north-eastern Ohio. He was the son of Abram Garfield, and the ninth in direct descent from Edward Garfield, who emigrated from near Chester, on the border of Wales, 1636, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. When the future President was but two years old his father died, leaving his widow in straightened circumstances to manage a half-cleared farm and provide sustenance for her four little children. Bravely did this noble woman struggle on, and it was through her self-devotion and the self-sacrifice of his elder brother that James A. Garfield was enabled to fit himself for a career of honor and usefulness. After leaving school, he worked for a while with a black-salter near Cleveland, but being seized with a desire to go out into the great world and carve for himself a name, young Garfield went to Cleveland in quest of employment. After repeated rebuffs, he finally secured a job as tow boy on a canal boat at which work he continued but four months. Returning home he determined to fit himself for a higher walk in life, and for nine years this homespun lad of sixteen pursued his end till he was graduated at twenty-five with the highest honors of an Eastern institution. It was while at the Geauga Academy that he met his future wife, Lucretia Rudolph, the daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, "a quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, and possessing a warm heart, and a mind capable of steady growth." For three years he studied at the Academy, then entered on a higher course at the Eclectic Institute, and in 1851 commenced his course at Hiram College, paying for his education by acting as janitor and bell-ringer of the very institution over which he afterwards presided. From Hiram College he went to Williams University, where he was graduated, and shortly afterwards was elected teacher of Latin and Greek in the college at Hiram. In 1858, while occupying this position, he was married to Miss Lucretia Rudolph, and that lady proved herself a most efficient helpmate in his studies and college life. Garfield threw all his energies into the work of building up the institution on a solid foundation, and so popular did he become that at the end of 1858 he was made President of the College—a position which he resigned on the breaking out of the rebellion to accept the command of the 42nd Ohio Volunteers. His first campaign was against the Confederate General Humphrey Marshall, who had invaded Eastern Kentucky from the Virginia border, with the intention of hanging on General Buell's flank while General Beauregard attacked him in front. It was to thwart this plan and to hold Kentucky fast to the Union that Garfield was selected by Gen. Buell. With 1,100 men he attacked and routed Marshall's force of 5,000, strongly entrenched at Middle Creek and supported by artillery; following this up with another routing victory upon another which sent Marshall's army flying in great disorder out of East Kentucky. Shortly afterwards Col. Garfield, who was officially thanked by Gen. Buell for his services, received a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date from the battle of Middle Creek, and thenceforward the military career of General Garfield was merged into the Army of the Cumberland. He served for a short time under General Rosecrans, but was soon transferred to General Buell's department, being present, as commander of the 20th Brigade, 6th Division of the Army of the Ohio, at the second day's fight at Shiloh. He continued with Buell's army in its operations around Corinth and on its subsequent march across Northern Alabama. His last service in the army was at the battle of Chickamauga, one of the bloodiest contests of the war, at the close of which twenty thousand men lay on the field still in death. A fortnight later the War Department commissioned him a Major-General for gallant conduct and important services in that battle.

Elected to Congress from the 19th District of Ohio, on the 4th December, 1863, Garfield resigned his new rank as Major-General and the next day took his seat in the House of Representatives, the youngest member of that body, as he had been the youngest brigadier in the army. His services in Congress were as valuable to the country as his services in the field; and his actions were endorsed by the people of his district at every election, until he was elevated to the United States Senate by the State Legislature of Ohio. As a political and party leader he was actively identified with the Reconstruction legislation which occupied the attention of Congress for a long time after the close of the war, and he stood second to none in ability, integrity and resources as a legislator. He was called to the most responsible positions in the gift of his party in Congress, and finally to the Presidency. The later incidents of Garfield's career are so fresh in the minds of our readers that they are readily recalled. It is sufficient here to say that he was a fine type of the modern American statesman. He was a "self-made man" in the fullest meaning of that term. He had large sympathy with the people—the whole people. He was a clean handed man. While many in Congress enriched themselves through the opportunities thrown in their way, Garfield lived and died poor. He made a great reputation, a good reputation, after a manly, noble fashion, and will stand next to Lincoln, among martyred Presidents, in the esteem and the affection of the people.

Literary Notes.

The success of Harper's "Franklin Square Song Collection" has been so great that the publishers now announce an edition in cloth binding. There is so much variety in the book that every taste may be satisfied, but one of its strongest claims to popularity is the number of old songs that are out of print or long forgotten which may be found therein. The charm of out-of-door life is making itself known to more people every year, and the books that treat of nature or life in the open air are consequently becoming more and more popular. To meet growing taste, the Messrs Harper have prepared a new edition of "Camp Life; or, The Tricks of Trapping and Trap-making," with illustrations by W. Hamilton Gibson, which they will soon publish.

Apples, Peas, Onions, etc., at A. McNeill's Auction Room.

Sketch of President Arthur.

(From the St. John Telegraph.)

Chester Allen Arthur, who now becomes President of the United States, is fifty years of age, and a native of Fairfield County, Vermont. His father was a Baptist minister, who came from England to Canada and later went to the United States. The Vice-President's early education was obtained in a country school near Troy, in the neighborhood of which his father preached. He was afterwards sent to Union College, from which he was graduated in 1848. He then studied law, and in 1850 he was admitted to the bar. He formed a law partnership with Erastus D. Culver, who was afterwards American Minister to a South American State. On the election of Mr. Culver as judge of a civil court in Brooklyn, the partnership was dissolved and General Arthur went into partnership with Mr. Gardner, who died about 1865. In 1871 the firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals was formed, with General Arthur as the senior partner, and the late District Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps as another partner. Shortly before General Arthur was appointed one of the counsel to the Board of Tax Commissioners at \$10,000 a year. The only legal case of note in which Gen. Arthur acted as counsel was in the suit of Jonathan Lemmons, of Virginia, to recover possession of eight slaves that had been declared free by Paine of the Superior Court of New York. Lemmons had been incautiously passing through New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed by an order of Judge Paine, who was of the opinion that the Fugitive Slave Act did not hold the slaves. The State of Virginia directed its Attorney General to appeal from the decision. Thereupon the Legislature of New York directed the Governor to employ counsel to defend the slaves. E. D. Culver and Joseph Blunt were appointed, but withdrew, and afterwards William M. Everts and Gen. Arthur were retained as counsel for the slaves. The decision of Judge Rainie was sustained by the Supreme Court, and also affirmed by the Supreme Court of Appeals. In 1856 Gen. Arthur prosecuted a city car-line on behalf of Lizzie Jennings, a colored woman, and superintendent of a Sunday School, who was roughly ejected from a car because of her color. The case was tried before Judge Rockwell in Brooklyn, and the jury gave the plaintiff \$500 damages. Gen. Arthur got his military title through services on the staff of Gov. D. Morgan. He was appointed Engineer-in-Chief on the Governor's staff Jan. 1, 1881, and on Jan. 27, 1862, he was made Quartermaster-General. He was active in both positions. He gave his attention to New York city politics at the close of the war, and was for a time chairman of the Republican committee, known as the Morgan Republicans, which met at Broadway and Twenty-third street. On the 20th of November, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant Collector of the port of New York, succeeding Thomas Murphy. He served one term, and was re-appointed in December, 1875. He was succeeded by President Hayes on July 21, 1878, charges being preferred against him by Secretary Sherman. Edwin A. Merritt became Collector in his place. In September, 1879, he was chosen chairman of the Republican State Committee, and he was chairman of the Central Committee of the county for two years. In May, 1880, he was nominated for Vice-President on the Republican ticket, and was elected the following November. General Arthur married a daughter of Capt. Herndon, who was lost on board of his vessel, the Central America. His wife died about eighteen months ago. He has two children, a son and a daughter.

The Public Debt of Canada.

The Monetary Times says:—"The statement has been made that it is the intention of the Federal Government to apply the surplus to the reduction of the public debt. This would be a good use to put the surplus to, and the adoption of this policy would be a turning of the corner. So far it has been all borrowing; it will be well to give an indication that we know how to reduce the public debt as well as to increase it. In connection with this disposition of the surplus, it has been said that a proposal will be made to refund the public debt at four per cent. The saving to be effected by such an exchange would depend upon the price which the new four per cent would probably bring about 93. Fives are payable at the option of the Government, and can be got in without paying a premium. To begin to reduce the debt would be a good thing. To refund at four per cent could not be a bad thing; there would be no need to do it unless a gain could be made thereby."

Ecumenical Methodist Council.

A DECLARATION IN FAVOR OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 15.—The Ecumenical Methodist Council showed itself last night to be fully abreast of the spirit of the times in recognizing the importance of upholding the substitution of arbitration instead of war as a means for the settlement of international difficulties; and a resolution framed in strong terms affirming such a principle was passed amidst great enthusiasm. The general topic of discussion on the 15th was the use of the press for the advancement of Christianity, such as the publication of denominational literature and by periodical publications of every grade for adults and juveniles; the daily press, and the use to be made of it by the church. Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Victoria, recommended the establishment of a well-endowed church newspaper, which would do as much for the church as the great universities. He praised the American press for the willingness with which it did the work of the church by reporting the church services. The subject caused considerable difference of opinion. Bishop McTier said the religious newspapers were too narrow-minded. Rev. Mr. Gibson condemned the tone of the secular press in America. The balance of opinion seemed to favor the promotion of religious papers.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that the situation at Candahar was reported unchanged up to the 13th inst. It is said that Ayob Khan fears meeting the Cabuli troops.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

The Summerside Post Office Again.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—My last letter to your paper was so effectual in promptly removing a grievance of long standing from the Summerside Post Office, that I am encouraged to resort to your columns again—this time to complain of the loose way in which the business is transacted in the office. In violation of the rules of the department, the office is so public that it is little better than a reading room. When the mails arrive, favored individuals are allowed to rush in, read the papers, and sometimes assist in assorting the mails. Business men do not wish to have their correspondence scrutinized by their competitors in trade. Banks object to have their letters examined by an underling from a rival institution. Without casting the slightest reflection upon any of the parties who at present visit the office, I do say that while this want of discipline continues, that it is possible for a thief to get in and carry away registered letters. The Government would in that case assist the owner of the lost letter to trace it to the last Post Office that it reached, and then he would have to find out the thief for himself. There is not that security in registering letters that many suppose. Let us have this very serious nuisance done away with, and our Post Office matter only handled and examined by the sworn officers of the department. By inserting the above, you will confer another favor on Summerside, and again oblige,

Yours, A MERCHANT. Summerside, Sept. 19, 1881.

A Protest.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—A few days ago, I observed in your paper a short paragraph announcing that the old pump which has stood for so many years in the centre of Prince Street, as its junction with King Street, was about being removed, and congratulating the City Fathers and the travelling public upon the change.

As an owner of property in Ward No. 1, I would be among the first to express approval of any change for the better that might be effected therein, but I regret that I cannot, in this instance, congratulate the Street Commissioner (whoever he may be) upon either his prudence, foresight, or economy. It is intended to remove the pump to a well being dug on the sidewalk, directly in front of my property, a proceeding which I most decidedly object to, as depreciating the value of my land, and which I have already instituted legal proceedings to prevent. Should the well be dug in the place proposed, it will prove a capital receptacle for all the drainage of the street. If the water therefrom proves palatable to the neighborhood I shall not, as a non-resident, complain; but, as a taxpayer, I object to civic improvements at my expense.

Yours, JOHN BALL. Ch'town, Sept. 21, 1881.

An Enquiry.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MR. EDITOR.—It the days of Horne Tooke definitives were not placed in the same class with adjectives. Adjectives describe nouns; definitives limit or restrict their meaning; as, "This large, red apple has a pleasant taste." Here, the words "large" and "red" describe the apple; the word "pleasant" describes the taste of the apple; the word "this" limits or restricts the word "apple," and the word "a" limits or restricts the word "taste."

As the definitive has quite a distinct sense from that of the adjective, will some of your readers be kind enough to inform my way they are now classed as the same part of speech?

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, etc., ENQUIRER.

MARRIED.

At French River, New London North, on 14th inst., by the Rev. W. A. Mason, B. A., assisted by the Rev. T. B. Reagh, William Henrywell, M. D., of New Glasgow, to Miss Christy Jane Anderson, of French River, New London.

DIED.

At Alberton, on the 15th inst., Allison Mc Kenzie, aged one year and seven months, eldest child of Mr. Anthony Matthews.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Sept. 21.—Sch Telegraph, Richards, Richibucto, bark; Minnie R. Treene, Northport, lumber; Margaret Mary, Snow, Shediac, lumber; Jean D'Arc, Gallant, Buctoche, lumber; Annie C. Brown, Haies, Richibucto, 60 cords bark; P. L. G., Anderson, Pictou, coal.

CLEARED.

Sept. 21.—Sohr Minnie R. Treene, North Port, mase; Morning Star, Blanchard, Cocagne, ballast; P. L. G., Anderson, Pictou ballast.

OUTPORTS.

Souris, Sept. 21, old Annie, Batchelder, Port Hawkesbury, bal; outd Annie, Batchelder, Pictou, bal; Josephine, Gillis, Pictou, coal.

New London, Sept. 21, Lavinia Jane, Huntor, Chatham, hay; Eldon C. Bell, Charlottetown, lob-ters; outd Onward, Squarebridge, Shediac, bal.

Hospital for the Insane.

THE Commission enquiring into the management of the P. E. Island Hospital for the Insane will close its investigation on the 30th September inst. Any persons having any evidence which they may think important regarding the management of the institution or conduct of its officials, and who have not already been examined, are hereby requested to attend before the said Commission in the House of Assembly Room in Charlottetown on Friday, the 30th September, inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., to give such evidence if any.

By order of Commissioners,

D. C. MARTIN, Secy.

Sept. 21, 1881.—2in waly lin

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most Newspaper published in the Province

VALUABLE Household Furniture, Horses, Cows, Poultry, Wagons, Sleighs, &c.

I AM instructed by H. E. SWABY, Esq., to sell at AUCTION, at his residence, "Lawdale," on the St. Peter's Road (2 1/2 miles from the City), on THURSDAY, 22nd inst., at 11 o'clock, all his valuable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF Handsome Walnut, Drawing Room, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, 1 French Upright Piano Forte (very superior), Pictures, Carpets, Mirrors, Window Furniture, Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Table Linen, Handsome Bedroom Suits, Toilet Ware, Toilet Glasses, Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Cooking Stove, Hall Stove, Oil Cloths, Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

1 Horse, 2 superior Cows, 1 Yearling Heifer, 1 Grade Calf, 1 Berkshire Sow, 5 do, Pigs, 50 Hens and Chickens, 30 Ducks, 4 Turkeys, 2 Japanese Geese, 1 Ladies Phatcon, 1 Single Carriage, 1 Red Box Sleigh, 1 Single Sleigh, Wood Sleighs, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Scuffer, 1 Riding Saddle, Harness and Stable Equipments, &c., &c.

Full particulars in catalogues, to be had by Wednesday next, at the office of

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Sept. 9, '81.

REMOVAL.

MR. ROBERT SHAW has removed his office to the corner of Queen and Water Streets. [so 20 1w

Barouche for Sale.

SAID to be one of the neatest and best on the Island. Low for cash or good paper. Apply at this office. [so 20 31

WANTED!

2,000 BUSHELS Heavy White Oats

Must be thoroughly cleaned and free from Black. FENTON T. NEWBERY. Ch'town, Sept. 20, '81—pat 1f

FOR SALE.

100,000 SAWN CEDAR SHINGLES. Apply at the Railway yard to THOMAS MCKENZIE. Ch'town, Sept. 20—2i pd

P. E. Island Railway.

Dominion Exhibition EXCURSION.

Return Tickets at One First-Class Fare Will be issued at all Booking Stations on this Railway, to Charlottetown, On the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th 26th 27th and 28th inst., good to return up to and including Saturday, 1st October, to parties attending the Dominion Exhibition held in Halifax during that time.

L. B. ARCHIBALD, Superintendent. Sept. 20, 1881—11

Provincial Exhibition

TENDERS will be received at the subscriber's office, up to

Thursday Next, 22nd inst., at 12 o'clock, noon,

for the exclusive privilege of Catering for the Exhibition. A. McNELL, Secretary Prov. Exhibition. Ch'town, Sept. 17, '81—4i

SUGAR.

2 CARLOADS, 160 BARRELS,— WHITE GRANULATED, CONFECTIONERS' A, BRIGHT YELLOW, Received to-day. CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, Sept. 19—pat 2i

FOR THE BOYS!

JUST RECEIVED, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

2 Cases Boys' & Youths' CLOTHING

—15 THE—

Newest Styles! FOR THE SEASON

WHICH WE WILL SELL AT

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR PROMPT CASH.

F. LEPAGE & CO., GLASGOW HOUSE, 53 QUEEN STREET. Sept. 20, '81.

DOMINION EXHIBITION, Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 21st to 30th.

His Excellency the Governor General, Patron.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA will be held in the

CITY OF HALIFAX,

COMMENCING

Wednesday, 21st, and Ending Friday, 30th Sept.

The Exhibition will consist of two great Divisions. The first,

INDUSTRIAL AND MECHANICAL,

Embracing Machinery in motion, Agricultural Implements, Metal, Wood and Textile Manufactures, Forest and Fishery Products and Appliances, Naval Architecture, Minerals, Mining, and general Manufacturing Exhibits, will be opened to the public in the

ROYAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS

—ON—

Thursday, 22nd Sept., 2 p. m., and will remain open to the final close on the 30th September.

The Second Division, embracing

Live Stock, Agricultural and Dairy Produce, Fruits and Flowers,

WILL OPEN ON

Tuesday, 27th Sept., at 2 p. m., when the

GRAND PUBLIC OPENING CEREMONIES

WILL TAKE PLACE, AND

Addresses will be delivered by HIS WORSHIP MAYOR TOBIN, Chairman, and other gentlemen.

The Horses, Cattle and other Live Stock will be shown in the spacious grounds surrounding the Buildings, where ample Cattle Sheds, Stalls, &c., have been erected, and a Horse Track prepared. The Fruits, Flowers, Roots and Vegetables will be displayed in a Special "HORTICULTURAL HALL" in the Public Gardens, near the General Exhibition Grounds, and for which Coupon Tickets will be issued without extra charge.

CASH PRIZES OFFERED, \$15,000!

Reduced Rates on all Railways.

The New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Governments will refund freight on approved exhibits from these Provinces respectively. No charge for entry of Exhibits, nor for space. Admission 25 cents each time on entering. Children under 12 years of age 10 cents.

Military and other Bands of Music will be in attendance.

Every effort is being exerted to render the Exhibition attractive and to utilize the resources which Halifax, as a great Naval and Military Station commands, to make the City worthy of the attention of visitors from the other Provinces. The requirements of business men, holiday tourists and families will alike be provided for. A suitable Restaurant will be erected on the Grounds, where Meals, &c., will be furnished at reasonable rates by Mr. Charles Woolnough.

A Special Committee charged with the arrangement of outside attractions, including a grand Military Display, Public Concerts, Highland Games, Athletic Exhibition, Fishermen's Tournament, Artistic Swimming, Water Polo, Dramatic Entertainments, Fire Works, Illuminations; also Steamboat Excursions to give visitors an opportunity of seeing one of the finest Harbors in the World.

STEPHEN TOBIN, Mayor of Halifax, Chairman.

GEO. LAWSON, LL. D., Manager.

WM. McKERRON, Secretary. Sept. 8, '81—wkly

BILLS OF LADING

—FOR SALE—

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

LOST, on Queen Street, on Monday, 19th, a purse containing about \$14. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office. [so 21

TO LET, with immediate possession, the House on Orlebar Street, lately occupied by Misses Smith and Snaddon, containing eight rooms. Rent low. Apply to Henry Blatch, Pleasant Street. [so 17 4f

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a GIRL for general housework. Apply at this office. [so 17 2i pd

WANTED TO RENT—A Small House or Cottage in a convenient part of the city. Apply at once to this office. [so 16 31

THREE PEDLARS WANTED, with horses and wagons, ready to sell Tinware in the country. Will be paid monthly wages, or commission on sales. Apply in person immediately to M. Stevenson, Charlottetown. [so 13 41, wkly 21

TO LET—A HOUSE pleasantly situated on Prince Street, containing ten rooms and a kitchen. A good Stable and Coach House. Rent moderate. Immediate possession. Apply to J. Quirk, Lock Box 123, Charlottetown. [so 8 2w

TO LET—That desirable Dwelling House on the north side of King's Square, containing nine rooms and a convenient front porch and good stable. Rent very low. Possession given in about one month from this date. Apply to MARK BUTCHER. [so 6 4f

TO LET—A House containing six rooms Possession 1st September. Apply to J. McLeon, Spring Park Road. [so 13 4f