Objection has been taken to our comparison of the purchase of 100 acres of 1s. an acre rent at 29 years' purchase, as indicated in Mr. Howe's foresight of the award, with 100 acres under the Worrell estate at 10s per acre. The fact that £166, the price under the former, contrasts disagreeably with £63 under the latter—has awakned a disposition to dispute the fairness of the calculation; but, as usual with the disparaging party, the dimensions of its unfairness are confined to the bare assertion. Proof is not given, simply because no proof exists. Were it necessary to revise this exhibition of figures, the alteration would lie in the direction of a higher coloring. It is admitted that 12s 6d per acre was in some cases demanded for the Worrell estate, giving an addition, therefore, if that price had been the basis of the calculation, of some 20 per cent to the estimate; but on the other hand it is not denied that under the award there are high rates too; such, for instance, quoting from government figures, as about 506 families with rented farms censused at "2s and over 1s"—as about 30 families censused at "over 2s and not over 3s"—as about 100 families at "over 3s." If we forget for the moment that there are Tracadie farms that rise to 5s per acre, and base our calculation upon the simple figure of 3, the reproach of "unfairness" may be expected to be withdrawn, if only the mote of party spirit did not get in the way. Taking, therefore, the 3s as the yearly rent to be redeemed, and applying the principle of the award to the conversion of the leaseholds which it represents into freeholds, the price, instead of the objected to £166, reaches very nearly £500, against say £80, which the highest, viz: 12s 6d per acre, on the Worrell estate would yield per 100 acres.

But this is only a self-evident and simple sum in arithmetic—a rule in proportion; and it is to be hoped only useful in demonstrating the greatest inflation of the award balloon. There is a deeper danger in the comparison of the above figures: under the Worrell estate, if misfortune overtook the purchaser before the completion of his ten years, he did not lose his completed instalments—his account was only augmented by the interest due upon the balance; but under the award scheme, if the purchasing tenant failed to comply, and get into arrear in the middle of his purchase, his landlord need give himself no concern, for the accruing rent would pay itself out of the deposited instalments, and leave the tenant if his recovery was delayed, only a few seasons worse off than ever, except that he would have the name of having honestly paid his rent. There is another clause which affords an opportunity to the proprietors to neutralise the award, even after it becomes law, should their interests lead them in that direction, which it undoubtedly would, where the income from high rents presented the temptation—for even putting the value of the land at 20s per acre, the rent of 3s is 15 per cent on that sum. A proprietor may, for the purposes of income, reserve 1500 acres as exceptions to the award, and there seems nothing under the circumstances to prevent his dividing his leased lands into separate "1500" ownerships, and perpetuating, under sanction of the award, all the evils it is put forward to cure.

Whether the Indians claim Lennox Island by the long possession which shuts out the Crown from disturbing that quiet locality, or the shorter term which bars the lower proprietary right of the Montgomerys, is a matter of very little importance to their interests, because the Crown, the Montgomerys, Robert Bruce Stewart, and the sympathies of the whole population of Prince Edward Island, concur in making good to them the quiet and undisturbed use and occupation of their last retreat. So far as the use of the arable area is concerned of what is called Lennox Island, the Indians enjoy—and long may they live to do so—unmolested possession; but the circumference of what on the map appears to be Lennox Island is narrowed to them by certain extrinsic marsh claims; and at the present moment these claims are giving rise to curious disputes. Allusion is made to this subject, in 1856, in the Letters on Prince Edward Island, by John Lawson, Esq. He says: "it is melancholy to reflect that these poor fellows are not enabled to call a spot of land their own, in a country where their ancestors once reigned supreme. Lennox Island is occupied by a portion of them, and will continue so to be, I suspect, until they shall have ceased to exist, though their only English title to it is by adverse possession."

Mr Howe's statement the other day was, that "the award had confirmed the right of the Indians to the undisturbed possession of Lennox Island, and the hay lands that surround it." But this is not the only confirmation of title to the Indians of Lennox Island in the award. The original grant to James Montgomery of 1774 contains the usual clause of a fishery reserve. The award of 1861 says, the Commissioners abolish this absurd reservation, and allow the lands to merge into the adjoining properties, whoever may own them." By this decision the fishery cordon of Lennox Island attaches to the arable possessions of the Indians.

The marshes, in part or in whole, may or may not be circumscribed by the high-water line of demarcation. In any case, they belong to the Indians by this double decision of the award; and as the Crown is a party to the award, the Crown is good for any compensation which may be involved by this novel escheatment by the Royal Commissioners of an insular district, because the remnant of a much injured race had prevented the original grantee from complying with the terms of his grant. When the effect of the award is explained to the Indians by the Indian Commissioner, they will need no police assistance to protect their saline prairies from the tread of hay stalkers, and the visits of unfriendly intruders.

CENTRAL LIBERAL SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the above Society, and others interested in its progress, was held at the *Examiner* Office Building on Thursday evening last. A good deal of discussion occurred on the most prominent topics of the day, in the course of which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That it is essential to the success of Liberal principles at the forthcoming general election to make the public thoroughly acquainted with the conduct of the present Government during their tenure of office; and as this can only be done by frequent intercourse with the people, by holding public meetings, and by public discussions in every possible way, this meeting are of opinion that the Central Liberal Society is the best channel of communication that can be adopted for that purpose.

Resolved, That steps be taken to convene public meetings, when deemed necessary and practicable, under the auspices of the Central Liberal Society, at times and places hereafter to be appointed, to discuss the acts and general policy of the Government; and that the Executive Committee be entrusted with the discharge of this duty.

Whereas, in discussing the policy of the Administration as the ground of opposition, some notice should be taken of the most prominent incidents in the career of the Government—such, for example, as the Land Commission—noticing the promises made by the ruling party that this scheme would satisfactorily settle the disputes about Land tenures, and adjust upon a sound basis the reasonable claims of the tenantry, instead of which we have undeniable evidence from the Award, as explained by Mr. Howe, that the majority of the tenantry cannot hope for any relief from that measure, and that great Colonial interests are proposed to be sacrificed by it, to the advantage of the proprietary class, for whose benefit the Commission was evidently designed. Another subject of great importance is the financial condition of the Colony, in reference to which the party in power promised to reduce the public debt and lessen taxation,—instead of which they have nearly doubled the debt, notwithstanding their having largely increased the taxation. The Elective Franchise has been crippled by recent legislative action—the law passed by the present Government party relating to elections, imposing great obstacles on Statute Labour voters. In the purchase of the Selkirk and Lot 54 Estates the Government have refused to make known the correspondence regarding these transactions, thereby naturally leading the public to suspect that improper proceedings have been taken in connection with them. *And whereas*, these are subjects demanding deliberate enquiry, together with many other acts which cannot fail to call serious attention to the doings of the Government, such as their unwarrantable increase in the staff of officials—their gross partiality in disposal of official patronage, as well as their general extravagance in the expenditure of the public money. And it is desirable that the Central Liberal Society and their friends should give those subjects the most careful consideration, with a view to the dissemination of correct knowledge thereon:

Resolved, therefore, that the Central Liberal Society do all in their power to communicate to the country at large information on the subjects referred to in the foregoing preamble; and thus, by careful and patient study, prepare the people to determine the question, whether the existing Administration have justly or otherwise used the great powers entrusted to them, and whether they should receive the confidence of the people at the next general election.

Resolved, That an address be prepared by the Executive Committee of the Central Liberal Society, to the Hon. Col. Swabey, previous to his retirement from the Colony, expressive of the great respect entertained by the Liberal party for the zeal and ability with which that gentleman has devoted himself to the advocacy of Liberal principles during his long public life in this Island, and expressive also of the regret which the Liberal party must feel at losing his invaluable services.

"Review of the Award, No. 4," will appear in our next No.

UNITED STATES.

THE NATIONAL DIRECT TAX BILL.

This bill apportions a direct tax of $20,000,000 among the States, as follows:

Maine	$420,826 00	Indiana	$904,874 33
N. Hampshire	218,406 66	Illinois	1,146,551 33
Vermont	211,068 00	Missouri	761,127 33
Massachusetts	704 581 33	Kansas	71,743 33
Rhode Island	116,963 66	Arkansas	261,886 60
Connecticut	308 214 00	Michigan	501,763 33
New York	2,603,918 66	Florida	77,522 66
New Jersey	450,134 00	Texas	355,106 66
Pennsylvania	1,946,719 33	Iowa	452,088 00
Delaware	74,683 33	Wisconsin	519,688 66
Maryland	436,823 33	California	254,538 66
Virginia	937,550 66	Minnesota	108,524 00
N. Carolina	576,194 66	Oregon	35,140 66
S. Carolina	363,570 66	New Mexico	62,640 00
Georgia	584,367 33	Utah	26,982 00
Alabama	529,313 33	Washington	7,755 33
Mississippi	413,084 66	Nebraska	19,312 00
Louisiana	385,886 66	Nevada	4,592 66
Ohio	1,567,089 33	Colorado	22,905 33
Kentucky	713,695 33	Dacota	3,241 33
Tennessee	669,498 00	Dist. of Columbia	49,437 33

The President will divide the country into collection districts and appoint collectors, and after the second Tuesday in February the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish regulations to govern the assessment and collection. Attempts to evade the act or commit fraud will be punished. The salary of the assessors ranges from $2 to $3 per day. In the event of a refusal to pay the taxes, the collectors shall collect it by distraint and sale of the goods, chattels, or effects of the persons delinquent as aforesaid, at public auction. This distraint does not include tools or implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plough necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, household furniture, and necessary apparel.

Any collector guilty of oppression, injustice, or extortion, shall be liable to a fine of $2000. Any person guilty of perjury shall be liable to a fine of $500.

A tax is laid annually on every carriage, the body of which rests on springs of any description, which may be kept for use, and which shall not be exclusively employed for the transportation of merchandize, according to the following valuation, including the harness used therewith:

Not exceeding fifty dollars	$1
If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars	4
If above one hundred and not exceeding two hundred dollars,	8
If above two hundred and not exceeding four hundred dollars	16
If above four hundred and not exceeding six hundred dollars	22
If above six hundred and not exceeding eight hundred dollars	30
If above eight hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars	40
If above one thousand dollars	50

An annual tax is also laid upon every watch kept for use, as follows:—

Gold watches, each	$1 00
Silver watches, each	50

It is also provided that an annual tax be levied on distilled spirits, to be paid by the manufacturer or distiller thereof, as follows:—

On each gallon, first proof or less ..... 5 cents.

On each gallon, of greater strength than first proof, in proportion to the above.

Beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors are to be taxed as follows, the duty to be paid by the brewer thereof:—

On each gallon ..... 2 cents.

On each barrel containing not more than thirty gallons ..... 60 cents.

All incomes over $800 per annum are to be taxed 3 per cent or the surplus over $800; when such income is derived from interest on treasury notes, the tax shall be 1½ per cent. This tax goes into effect January 1, 1862. All taxes not paid June 30, 1862, shall draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Neglect or refusal to pay this tax renders the offender liable to imprisonment until the tax is paid. Should any of the people be in actual rebellion at the time the act goes into effect, the President shall cause its provisions to be executed within such limits, whenever the Government authority is re-established. All taxes thus collected shall bear interest.

The act authorises the appointment of a Commissioner of Taxes in connection with the Treasury Department, who shall be appointed by the President on the nomination of the Secretary, and receive a salary of $3000 per annum, and shall have a number of clerks, whose aggregate salaries do not exceed $6000.

Some slight skirmishes have occurred in the neighborhood of Washington, but nothing serious. The rebel pickets had been withdrawn, and a concentration of their troops in the neighborhood of Chain Bridge has become apparent. Every manœuvre was, however, carefully watched and noted down by the Union forces.

The greatest activity is prevailing in all the departments of the Navy Yard at Washington. Nearly two thousand men are employed, many of them night and day. A large quantity of shot, shell and ammunition are daily forwarded to proper points. Dahlgren rifled cannon are made with great rapidity. Seamen are being daily drilled in howitzer practice.

Southern Vessels Seized.—*Providence R I.*, Sept. 9.—The following vessels, owned wholly or in part at the South, were seized to-day at Newport, by Marshal Sandford; schooner S. P. Brown, with cargo; schooner Maine Law, no cargo; schooner Wabash, no cargo; and schooner J. R. Balch, no cargo.

Railroad Accident in Maryland.—*Baltimore*, Sept. 9.—Yesterday afternoon two or three cars of the train containing a detachment of the Ira Harris cavalry of New York, under Col. Kilpatrick, were thrown from the track on the Northern and Central Railroad, near Cockeysville, through the criminal carelessness of the engineer.

Four soldiers were killed and several wounded, three of them mortally. The engineer, on seeing the result of his carelessness, detached his locomotive and hastened to this city, where he was immediately arrested. He was fired upon by some soldiers on his way, but this failed to detain him.

A Snake Story.—The Mobile *Advertiser* recommends the extermination of the Lincolnites from Fort Pickens by the following means: Let Gen. Bragg detail a few thousand of his ten thousand to the work of catching snakes. Let tin or sheet iron shell or canisters be charged with them—the enclosure being cylindrical, and of size to fit the largest mortar, and so made that it will break to pieces and liberate its contents upon falling within the fort. We would warn those who charge the shells, to put the same species into each as if the different snakes were mixed they would sting each other to death before having a chance to operate on Billy Wilson's Zouaves. The corners and interstices in each shell might be filled with a few quarts of tarantulas, scorpions, centipedes, and lizards, to make close work as the snakes would pack loosely. There are a heap of snakes in Florida of unamiable reputation—rattlers, mocassins, adders, copper-heads, etc.; then there are venemous lizards, tarantulas, scorpions, centipedes, and congoeels, etc., and any imaginable quantity of snakes which wont hurt a man but only scare him to death, particularly a Yankee! who is as afraid of a snake as his ancestors were of witches. Our plan is a simple and feasible method of ridding Florida of invaders, solely through the agency of her natural resources. This shower would make the Lincolnites do taller running than was done at Manassas by the Fire Zouaves.

Sir Edward Coey, Kt., Mayor of Belfast.—The Lord Lieutenant has knighted the Mayor of Belfast. He said:—I do this upon two grounds. The first is, to pay a mark of consideration and respect to the town of Belfast, and to the enterprising and energetic community of which he is, in some sort, here and now the representative (cheers). My other reason applies to him, not in his representative, but in his personal capacity (cheers). It is because I understand that the high character he bears among his fellow citizens, and his life of active practical benevolence (hear, hear) will even confer more honor upon the order which he is about to enter than he will receive from it (cheers). Will you please to kneel, Mr. Mayor? The Mayor then knelt down as desired, and his Excellency, taking the sword from his aid-de-camp, touched him on the right shoulder and said, "Rise, Sir Edward Coey." These words were the signal for prolonged applause. The new knight was warmly congratulated by his Excellency and by a large number of personal friends. His Excellency than called for "three cheers for Sir Edward and Lady Coey." There is a special fitness and significance in this honor which does not meet the eye of a stranger. Sir Edward Coey had risen and prospered with the great town of which he is the chief magistrate. He is proud to acknowledge that forty years ago he entered Belfast a poor boy, seeking employment without a shilling in his pocket. Now he is one of the wealthiest in the community renowned for its wealth. He has purchased at a cost of £80,000 the ancestral estate of the Earl of Antrim, and he now ranks among the landed gentry of his native country. Not one envies him his rank and honors, for he does not forget the friends of his youth.

The Great International Railway.—We are happy to learn that there are indications of the Quebec and Halifax Railway becoming an accomplished fact. The Duke of Newcastle has pledged the Imperial grant of £60,000 sterling per annum, provied the Colonies will renew their promise of land, and an annual grant at the same time. So far as our Government is concerned, we may safely say that it will not be backward in advancing this most important undertaking.

Conversions.—The following persons have been lately received into the Catholic Church:—The Rev. W. E. Owen, M. A., of Glenogiven, Bangor, by the Very Rev. Canon Eagen; the Rev. W. Durns, of Hayle, Cornwall, by the Rev. W. Cassey, of Cambourne; Mr. Sykes, B. A., of Trinity College, Dublin.—*London Tablet, Aug.* 31, 1861.

A Fossil Irish Giant.—As the workmen employed in sinking a foundation for the enlargements now being made in the parish church of Mullingar, Ireland, were pursuing their work at the east end of the building, they discovered amongst the other remains of human beings, the perfect skeleton of a man measuring over seven feet in length, and which appeared from the immense size of the skull and other portions—such as the bones of the hands jawbones, &c.—to have equalled in its other dimensions its extraordinary height. Its position was much deeper in mother earth than that at which skeletons are generally found. There was barely sufficient appearance of a coffin to prove that it had received proper interment, but everything connected with it indicated its having occupied its lonely tenement for several centuries.—*London Despatch*.

Married.

At Bay Fortune, on the 4th inst, by the Rev. Henry Crawford, Mr. Alexander Webster, of Morell, St. Peter's, to Mrs. Elizabeth Burke, of Bay Fortune.

Died.

At St Peter's, on Sunday, 22d September, after a long illness, Isabella, the beloved wife of Mr W. H. McEwen, aged 50 years. She was highly esteemed and beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

On Monday morning the 8th inst., after ten day's illness, while on a visit to her son-in-law, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Smallman, Lot 11, in the 69th year of her age.

At Brookfield, Georgetown Road, on the 8th inst, after a few hours' illness, Mary, relict of the late Arthur Owen, Esq., aged 62 years.

On the 27th ult., Mr. Thomas Henderson, Cascumpec, a worthy and much respected inhabitant of that place.

At Vernon River, on Friday the 6th instant, Edward Cox, Esq., M. D., late of Liverpool, G. B., aged 45 years.

At Taunton, Mass, John Richard, eldest son of Samuel and Mary C. Lane, aged 8 years, 8 months, and 18 days. The above was the grandson of J. C. McKeown, Esq., of Georgetown, P. E. I.

On Friday morning, of congestion of the brain, Edith, youngest daughter of W. R. Watson, Esquire, aged 5 years.

At Bangor, Maine, on the 19th August last, John Hughes, aged 19 years, the beloved son of Mr. Lawrence Hughes, of Lot 11, Prince County. *Requiescant in pace.*

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Sept. 12—Northern Light, Delory, Boston; goods. 13—Martha Maria, Clark, do; do. Wonder, Lamkie, Pictou; coal. Septimus, Cox, Sidney; do. Ploughboy, Robertson, do; do. 14—Christiana, McNeill, Bay Verte; deals. Lady Jane Gray, Paul, Richibucto; do. 16—Tribune, Harper, Wallace; herrings. Ripple, McPhee, Port Hood; limestone. Amelia, Gerrior, Arichat; bal. I'm here, McMullin, Pictou; herrings. Annie, Livingston, Richibucto; deals. 17—Eglantine, Eldridge, Boston; goods. Phœbe Abby, McLean, Miramichi; deals. Robinson, Robinson, Sidney; coal. Mary Ann, Collett, Pugwash; limestone. 18—Sarah, Gillis, Pictou; coal. Woodbine, Robertson, do; do. Bee, McRae, do; do. Rosebud, Langille, do; do. Sea Breeze, Gallant, Shediac; deals. 19—Curlew, Buckler, Tatamagouche; limestone. Mount Vernon, King, Sidney; coal. Ariel, Moore, do; do.

CLEARED.

Sept. 13—Alexander, Shellnut, Pictou; do. Ellen, Pentz, Pugwash; flour, &c. Two Sisters, Sanders, Pictou; bal. 16—A Fifield, McInnes, Richibucto; do. 17—Cecilia, Jenkins, Pictou; do. Ploughboy, Robertson, do; do. Lianet, Glawson, do; do. Mary Ann, Collet, Pugwash; do. Patience, Straguam, Wallace, N. S. bal. Lady Jane Gray, Paul, Richibucto; do. Phœbe Abby, McLean, Miramichi, do. 19—Curlew, Buckler, Tatamagouche; salt.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Gravesend, August 24—Prince Alfred, Campbell.

Liverpool, August 25—Prince of Wales, McDowell, Theresa, Fraser. September 3—Barque Gazelle, Cameron, 18 days.

London, September 7—Loading, Prince Alfred, for P. E Island.

Liverpool, September 7—Loading, Isabel, Theresa, Gazelle, for P. E Island.

Gloucester, September 3—Cleared, Ship May Dundas, for Quebec.

Passengers.

From Pictou, Sept. 17th—Mr and Mrs Watson, Messrs Fraser, McDonald, Ibittiston, Logan, Francis, Brown, Little, Edward, and Simms.

From Shediac, Sept. 18th.—J Bent, Esq., Mrs McArbitee, Mrs Grady, Mrs McIntosh, Miss Skinner, Messrs Boyle, Sword, Sutcliffe, King, Donovan, Boucher, Callaghan, Harper, Barkman, Leeman, Morse, Robson, and Hansom.

From Pictou, Sept 20th—Mrs Dundas, the Misses Goodman, Mrs Adamson, Mrs Bethune, Rev Mr Bayne, Messrs McLane, Knight, Chase, Du Croix, and McDonald.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE Commissioners are desirous of procuring samples of the following articles, to be forwarded to the International Exhibition, to be held in London in 1862:—

Grain and Seeds, including Wheat, Barley, Oats,
Buckwheat, Clover, Timothy, Flax and Turnip Seeds,
Vetches, Peas, Beans, and ears of Indian Corn,
Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl Barley,
Furniture and Cabinet work,
Carriages, Sleighs and Harness,
Samples of Island grown woods,
Leather of the various kinds,
Agricultural Implements,
Model Threshing Machine,
Boots and Shoes,
Preserved Fruits, Meats and Fish,
Hemp and Flax,
Bricks and Building Stone,
Maple Sugar and Honey in the comb,
Ship's Wheels, Blocks, &c., &c.,
Hams, Bacons, and pickled Pork and Beef,
Dyed and dressed Skins and Furs.

The above articles are in addition to those advertised for by the R. A. Society, and must all be the growth and produce of the Island, as far as practicable.

The Commissioners intend purchasing a considerable portion of the above articles.

H. HASZARD, Sec'y to Commissioners.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1861. (all papers)

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

ALL persons desiring to forward any articles, the manufacture or produce of this Island, for Exhibition at the "International Exhibition, 1862, in London," are required to communicate through the undersigned with the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council on or before the 10th day of October next, specifying the nature and size of the articles desired to be forwarded, and all particulars thereof. All such articles must be transmitted through the local Board of Commissioners, and be completed for that purpose by the 10th day of November next.

H. HASZARD, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1861. (all papers)

PISCATAQUA
Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of Maine,

STOCK DEPARTMENT:

Authorized Capital, $500,000. Capital Subscribed and Secured, $253,445.76.

Hon JOHN N GOODWIN, Prest. OBED P MILLER, Vice Prest, SHIPLEY W RICKER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Hon John N Goodwin, Obed P Miller, Shipley W Ricker, David Fairbanks, Abner Oakes, John A Paine, F W De Rochemont.

Fire Insurance on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Public Buildings, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Merchandize, Ships in Port, or while building, and other property. Inland Insurance on Goods to all parts of the country. Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.

Policies Issued and further information obtained of

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, September 23, 1861.

ALFRED PURCHASE,

Watch and Clock-maker, Smardon's Corner.

	£	s	d
Horizontal Watches in Silver cases	4	0	0
Hunting ... do ... do	4	10	0
Lever Escapement	5	10	0
Hunting .. do	6	0	0

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1861. 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm Stock, Crop, Farming Implements, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 1st OCTOBER next, at the residence of Mr. RICHARD BURDETT, North River, all his

STOCK, CROP, &c.

Consisting of—1 Horse, rising 4 years old; 1 Mare, rising 4 do; 1 Mare, rising 9 do; 4 Milch Cows, 2 Calves, 5 Pigs, about 25 Sheep, Plough, Harrows, 2 Carts, 1 Jaunting Sleigh and Furs, Harness, Cart and Plough Harness, 20 tons superior Hay, about 600 bushels Oats, ready threshed; do. 200 do. Barley, do; do. 80 do. Wheat, do; 5½ acres Potatoes (Calicoes and Orkney Blues); 2½ acres Sweed Turnips. A large quantity of Oat and Wheat Straw, lot Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Grindstone, Scythes, &c., with several other articles.

Terms—All sums over £5 a credit of three months, on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1861.

LAND FOR SALE,
In Charlottetown.

THE Subscriber is authorised by the owners, to sell one-half of town Lot No. 26, in the 4th hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, situated on the North side of Kent Street, with a front thereon of 40 feet 6 inches, and running back from the street for the distance of 160 feet, and is near the Globe Hotel.

The above will be offered for sale by Public Auction, unless disposed of by Private Sale before the 7th day of October next. For terms and particulars apply to

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1861. 2i

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 9th OCTOBER next, TOWN LOTS Nos. 13 and 14, third range, letter B, in Georgetown. These two Lots are admirably adapted for a BUSINESS STAND; they are adjoining the property of Daniel Gordon, Esqr., fronting on Kent Square, and at present occupied by the Grammar School. The School House to be sold with the Lots.

Terms — Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchaser till the 1st of March, 1862.

WILLIAM SANDERSON, Auctioneer.

Georgetown, Sept. 18, 1861. 3w [Sept. 23

MRS. PENNY

HAVING removed to Miss Barratt's, Dorchester-street, is ready to give Private and Class Lessons in English, French, Italian, German, MUSIC and SINGING, at her own or at the pupils' residence. Terms may be known by applying at the above address.

Charlottetown, September 23, 1861. 2i pd

Ex "Martha Maria,"
JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON.

DOZENS BROOMS, Dozens BUCKETS
Do CLOTHES LINES Nests TUBS
Boxes Clothes Pins, Churns, &c., (cheap by the dozen.)

Sept. 23, 1861. N. RANKIN.

One door below W. R. Watson's.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!

FREE TICKETS to and from the Grand Industrial Exhibition at Sussex Vale, N. B., will be given to the Twenty Volunteers who shall be deputed to compete for the Governor's Medal, on Wednesday the 2nd of October.

Sept. 23. 1i J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
At Sussex Vale.

IN order the better to accommodate persons wishing to attend the above Exhibition, on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th October, it has been arranged for the Steamer *Westmorland* to leave [illegible]wn for Shediac on MONDAY, the 30th September, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

Tickets to St. John and back (available for the week) $4.50.

Sept. 23. 1i J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Boswell & Co.'s Quebec Ales.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENT for the sale of this well known ALE and PORTER, begs to inform the public that he has just received his first supply, which he offers in wood and bottles at lowest rates for cash.

ALFRED PHILIPS,
late J. W. Bradley & Co.

Dawson's Block, Charlottetown, Sept. 23. 2w.

Most Important Notice.

ALL ACCOUNTS owing to the subscriber for Goods purchased before August 1st, 1861, must be settled immediately. Any that are not paid by the 14th October, will be sued for without distinction.

Sept. 23, 1861. 3i J. H. TURNER.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership lately existing between William A. Lockerby, John Lockerby, and Augustus Hermans, of Charlottetown, as Tinsmiths, Copperplate Workers, Gas-fitters, Gunsmiths, and Bell-hangers, has, this day, 16th September, 1861, been wholly dissolved by mutual consent, except so far as it may be necessary to continue the same for the final liquidation and settlement of the business thereof: And R. B. Irving, Accountant, and Parker Merrill, Merchant, both of Charlottetown, having been duly appointed Trustees *pro tem.*, of the Estate of the Partnership, all persons indebted to the same, either by Book Account, Note of Hand, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to them, the said Trustees, or to the one or the other of them, they alone being empowered to receive payment and give discharges. Parties having accounts against the concern, are hereby also requested to send them in to the said R. B. Irving, Accountant.

WILLIAM LOCKERBY,
JOHN LOCKERBY,
AUGUSTUS HERMANS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 16th, 1861. [Sept. 23.

B. O. & G. C. Wilson's DYSENTERY SYRUP.

WHY will you suffer from Dysentery when a dose or two of the above will cure the worst cases of Dysentery? For sale at the Cash Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER.

September 23, 1861. Isl & Pro

SULTANA OR SEEDLESS RAISINS,

FOR SALE at the Cash Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER.

September 23, 1861. Isl & Pro

Rare Chance for Millers.

FOR SALE, A GRIST MILL, with OAT KILN, GRANARY, DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, and 20 acres of FREE LAND, part of which is in cultivation, the remainder can be cleared at trifling cost.

The above Property is situate on Lot 36, in the midst of thriving settlements. The Mills are now being put in good repair, and can be entered upon forthwith.

Part of the purchase money may remain on interest if required. For purchase or other particulars apply to

WILLIAM HEARD.

Queen Square House, Charlottetown, Aug. 12, 1861.

A CARD.

NEIL RANKIN begs leave to inform the MERCANTILE and TRADING COMMUNITY of Prince Edward Island, and the Neighbouring Provinces, that he has made arrangements for the immediate prosecution of business as an

Auctioneer, Commission Merchant & General Agent,

in each of which lines all Commissions with which he may be favoured (at home or from abroad) shall receive his prompt and best attention.

Charlottetown, July 8, 1861.

REMOVAL.

DR. GAUVREAU has removed to the corner of POWNAL and SYDNEY STREETS, where he may be consulted at all hours. Entrance on Sydney Street.

Charlottetown July 1, 1861.

IN THE PRESS, AND SHORTLY TO BE ISSUED,

Bagster's History of Prince Edward Island,

DESIGNED to give a truthful and unbiassed account of the Island progress and prospects,—is a hand-book for both intending and actual settlers, and making the Island, as it deserves to be, better known at home and abroad. The price will be as low as possible, and a reduction made where numbers are taken for the purposes of circulation. A portion of the Edition will be embellished with Photographic Illustrations of the Public Buildings, etc. A few pages following the Appendix will be reserved for select Advertisements, at 30s. a page, or 10s. for a quarter page, for the whole Edition.

Orders and Advertisements received at the Islander Office, Charlottetown. May 13, '61.

GENTLEMEN'S

SHIRT COLLARS (all the newest makes), NECK TIES, Silk and Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Shetland Under Garments in every variety, and cheap; White and Fancy Cotton and Flannel SHIRTS.

C. C. VAUX.

Glasgow House, Sept. 16, 1861. RW

TO ARRIVE
Per "Eglantine" from Boston,

32 BOXES CANDLES, for sale low by

Sept. 16, 1861. P. W. HYNDMAN.

To Let,

THAT commodious and well finished SHOP in Sidney-street, lately occupied by Mr. Rigg, with a good Cellar and Office. Rent easy. Apply to

Sept. 16, 1861. M. W. SKINNER.

FALL IMPORTATION!

Expected early in OCTOBER,

BY "PRINCE ALFRED" from LONDON—A LARGE and CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK of

TEAS, WINES, SPIRITS,
Liqueurs and Groceries.

—ALSO—

By "BLACK DOUGLASS" from BOSTON, U. S.—

200 Barrels FLOUR
40 Puncheons MOLASSES
10 Kegs TOBACCO,

and other smaller articles, which will all be offered on arrival at low rates for Cash by

SWABEY & ROBERTS.

Charlottetown, 9th September, 1861. Isl & R W 1m.

CAUTION!

ALL amounts OVER DUE to us, that may remain unpaid on the 1st November, will then be sued for, WITHOUT ANY DISTINCTION, OR ANY FURTHER NOTICE.

SWABEY & ROBERTS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 9, 1861. Isl & R W 1m

Notice.

THE Pictou Marine Railway, operated by steam, is now ready for hauling up vessels of any class under eight hundred tons burthen.

For terms and all other particulars apply at the office of James Primrose & Son, or to

HOWARD PRIMROSE, Agent.

Pictou, September 9, 1861. 10w.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEIL RANKIN, Esqr., having by Deed of Assignment, duly executed, made over and transferred all his Books of Accounts, Debts, Notes of Hand, Judgments and other securities for Debt, to the Assignees of MURRAY & CO., of Halifax, N. S.;—This is to notify each and every person in anywise indebted to the said Neil Rankin, that immediate payment must be made to the Subscriber, who only—in this Island—is legally empowered to receive payment and give discharges.

ANDREW MITCHELL, Atty. of Assignees.

Charlottetown, August 26, 1861. 6w.

Notice.

WHEREAS by order made in the Court of Chancery by His Honor the Master of the Rolls, dated the 10th day of August instant, the management of the Estate of Paul Mabey, of Charlottetown, Esquire, has been committed to and vested in me the undersigned. Now, therefore, all tenants of the lands of the said Paul Mabey, and other parties indebted to him, are required henceforth to pay the amounts due and to become due from them respectively to me at my Office, in Charlottetown.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, August 26, 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber for the service of the HORSE 'MORGAN TELEGRAPH,' last year, are requested to pay the same to Mr. David Stewart, Charlottetown, on or before the 20th of OCTOBER next, to save trouble and expense.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

St. Peter's, September 2, 1861.

Sole Leather,

100 SIDES NOVA SCOTIA SOLE LEATHER, for sale by ALEX. McKINNON.

June 10, 1861.

New York Commercial Circular.

WITH perfect confidence in our long experience in Commercial Business, we respectfully offer our services as SHIPPING, COMMISSION & IMPORTING MERCHANTS, in the City of New York.

Under our new Firm we commence a new and unencumbered Business, and are fully prepared to receive and sell Produce of the British Provinces, Merchandise of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture connected with the shipping interest; all of which departments we assure our friends and correspondents will receive our prompt attention.

FOWLE, HEWETT & CO.
97, Pearl-street, New York.

New York, June, 1861. 6m [July 8, '61.

CHEESE! CHEESE!

A LARGE LOT PRIME ANNAPOLIS CHEESE, for sale by M. W. SKINNER.

Ch. Town, June 17, 1861.

JOHN T. LONGARD, Sailmaker,

HAVING located himself at Charlottetown, begs to inform the Shipbuilders and Traders of P. E. Island that he has opened a

SAIL LOFT on Peake's Wharf,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business. After an experience of 27 years, he flatters himself he is capable of executing good work; and is tohroughly acquainted with the making of COTTON SAILS on the American principle. Every attention will be paid to those who may favour him with their patronage.

REFERENCES:

Halifax—T. C. Kinnear & Co., McLean & Campbell, Thomas Bolton, P. Power & Co., Jonathan C. Allison.

August 26th, 1861. 3m.

TESTIMONIAL.

Halifax, 27th July, 1861.

Mr. JOHN T LONGARD, Sailmaker, of this City, having informed us of his intention to move to P. E. Island for the purpose of carrying on Business there, we have much pleasure in recommending him to the trade of Charlottetown, and in stating that during the period of twenty-two years in which we have used his professional service, we have always had the greatest satisfaction in the work which has passed through his hands, and have no doubt that he will give equal satisfaction to any who may require his services

T. C. KINNEAR & CO., Merchants, Halifax, N. S.

GIN.

20 CASES DE KUYPER'S GIN,
6 Casks do do.
in Bond or Duty paid, for sale by

June 10, 1861. ALEX. McKINNON.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, J. H. TURNER, hereby gives notice that he has this day sold his whole STOCK IN TRADE to JOSEPH P. BENNET and JOHN DOULL, Esquires, of Halifax, Merchants, the Trustees of Mr. T. J. Jost, partner in the late firm of J. H. Turner & Co.

All unsettled Accounts contracted before the 1st instant must be paid to the subscriber immediately. All debts or accounts owing by the subscriber will be paid on presentation to him.

J. H. TURNER.

Charlottetown, Aug. 9, 1861. tf

GREAT SALE OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

WITH reference to the above notice, the Subscriber will SELL OFF THE WHOLE STOCK AT RETAIL, for a few months, at prices MUCH BELOW any regular Stock in Town.

Credit will be given, but settlement must be made by first day of November next. Where the amount is over £10, satisfactory Notes at three months date from November 1st, will be taken.

J. H. TURNER.

August 12, 1861. tf

Vessels Wanted.

THE Subscibers will CHARTER British Vessels for the season, as Packets from New York to British Provinces, at fair rates. Apply to

FOWLE, HEWETT & CO.
97, Pearl-street, New York.

New York, July 25, 1861.

Soponifier or Concentrated Lye.

THE greatest article out for making all kinds of SOAP, HARD SOAP, FANCY SOAP, SOFT SOAP, &c., are readily made by this new article. It is much better and cheaper than Potash. Housekeepers try it, and it will save you money and labour. A large lot for sale at the Cash Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER.

Charlottetown, August 12, 1861.