

skillfully employed; patient laborious industry of the head, as well as of the hands, must be exerted; thus for the development of results must be allowed, and eventually success will, without doubt, follow in exact proportion to the manner in which these conditions have been observed.

All which is respectfully submitted—together with the documents mentioned in the accompanying list—by the undersigned.

(Signed) GEORGE BEER, ROBERT P. HAYTHORNE, PETER SINCLAIR, L. C. OWEN, J. T. JENKINS,

No. 1. Minutes of the Committee's meetings and copy of letter to L. C. Owen, Esquire, M. P. P.

No. 2. Correspondence concerning Blake's Stone Breaker and pannels, (No. 1, Mr. Marsden to Hon. J. Hensley, July, 1867; No. 2, Messrs. Goldworthy & Sons to Hon. Mr. Bore, No. 3, Messrs. Tenant to same; No. 4, L. C. Owen, Esquire, to Hon. R. P. Haythorne.)

No. 3. Experiments as to relative weights and measure of stone, by Hon. G. Beer,

No. 4. Estimate by same.

No. 5. Communication by James Rattray, Esquire.

No. 6. Ditto from John Williams, Esquire, as to cost of macadamizing.

No. 7. Messrs. Gray of Uddington, by Glasgow, per L. C. Owen, Esquire, on Steam Engines.

PAPERS

Relating to the Land Tenures of Prince Edward Island, (laid before the House of Assembly, on the 30th of March, 1868):—

Copy of Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State, marked No. 6, Prince Edward Island, and dated Government House, Prince Edward Island, 11th January, 1868, with enclosure, viz:

A Minute of the Executive Council, containing their views on the Land Tenures, and submitting considerations on which they seek the sanction of the Imperial Government to the introduction in the local Legislature, of a measure, compelling Proprietors to sell their interests in their estates.

Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor, marked No. 13, Prince Edward Island, and dated Downing Street, 2nd March, 1868, in reply thereto.

(Ordered by the House of Assembly to be Printed.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 11th January, 1868.

My Lord Duke,

My advisers have requested me to forward to your Grace, the enclosed Minute of Council.

This minute contains the views of the Executive Council, of this Island, on the Land Tenures, and certain arguments which the Members of the Council urge with the view of inducing your Grace to sanction the introduction in the local Legislature, of a measure, compelling Proprietors to sell their interests in their estates.

The general arguments are similar to those which have from time to time been urged upon the Imperial Government, and do not appear to require any report on my part. There is however, reference made to recent negotiations with the proprietors, which perhaps, does require some explanation.

It is stated, (pages 4 and 5), that the Local Government have "endeavored to induce the remaining proprietors to tender their Lands to the Government for sale, and their proposals have not been entertained," and, (page 20), "that before seeking a compulsory settlement of this momentous question, every effort has been exhausted to obtain the desired result by voluntary agreement with the remaining proprietors." For these negotiations, I have to refer your Grace to Mr. Hensley's report, (pages 10 & 16), copies of which I forwarded with my despatch, No. 83, of 2nd November, 1867. Mr. Hensley has also reported that since the date of his report, he, on the part of the Government, has asked Mr. Robert Bruce Stewart, a resident owner of about 50,000 acres, whether he would sell his lands under the provision of the Land Purchase Act, (i. e., at a sum not exceeding five shillings, an acre, including arrears), and that Mr. Stewart has replied that he is not willing to do so.

The proprietors, therefore, with whom the local Government has been in communication are, Lord Melville, Lady Georgina Fane, Colonel Cumberland, Miss Sullivan, Sir Graham Montgomery, Lady Wood, Miss Fanning and Mr. Bruce Stewart.

Negotiations with Lord Melville are not yet closed, as an offer has been made to him of £4,000 for his estate, of what the rental is, (page 17), £415, and the arrears due £2,600.

I am informed by Mr. Hensley, that Lady Wood and Miss Fanning, are willing to sell, but at a price far exceeding what the Government will give, viz: at 20 years purchase of the reserved rent, with all the arrears due.

The estates of Miss Sullivan, and of Sir Graham Montgomery, alone, of these proprietors are subject to the Act of 1864, referred to at page 16, of the minute, and under that Act, each of the tenants on these estates, is already at liberty to purchase his farm at fifteen years purchase of the reserved rent.

Besides the proprietors named, there are several others—chiefly Resident here, with whom my Government does not appear to have deemed it necessary at the present time to open negotiations. I do not think that the estates of any of these proprietors are very extensive; and some of these owners hold their estates under conditions, which render it impossible for them to give a title, even if disposed to sell.

As the question for your Grace's decision is, whether your Grace will sanction the introduction of a compulsory Act, any comment on the minute of my Council beyond these explanations appears unnecessary.

To the enclosed minute is annexed a return of arrears on certain estates.

The Legislature will meet on the 4th March; I will therefore venture to ask your Grace's early decision on this question.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS, Lieutenant Governor.

His Grace, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Minute of Council on the Land Tenures.

The Executive Council have taken into consideration the replies of certain Proprietors of Township Lands in this Colony, to inquire whether they would consent to sell their Estates to the Government, and if, so upon what terms; and find that such replies have, in some cases, been in the negative, and in others, inconclusive and unsatisfactory, and, therefore, consider it a duty incumbent on them to record their views on the subject of the leasehold tenure, and the future disposal of the wilderness lands still held by Proprietors.

Their familiarity with the whole history of the land question—their knowledge of the baneful influence the proprietary system has exercised and still exercises on the prosperity of this Colony—their experience of the evils which result from the increasing agitation of the public mind thereupon—all lead the Council to hope that when the case is fairly stated, and of the Imperial Government, will not be withheld from the people of Prince Edward Island, suffering as they do, from the consequences of improvident grants made by the Crown in former times; and that Her Majesty will not be advised to refuse Her assent to a measure having for its object, the removal of a grievance a century old, which has occupied the attention, and in a great measure, baffled the efforts of successive Secretaries of State up to the present day.

The Council desires expressly to disclaim any intention to dispossess proprietors of their lands by unfair, unjust, or unreasonable means; they would regard the rights of property with jealous care, but they believe those rights should never, for any length of time, be allowed to come into collision with public interests, and

in the case now under review, should be conceded on the principle that they militate against the general welfare.

Acting in accordance with the views they entertain on this subject, and believing that the Colony will never be prosperous and happy so long as the leasehold tenure exists in it to any great extent, they have endeavored to induce the remaining Proprietors to tender their lands to this Government for sale, and their proposals not having been entertained, the Council is of opinion that the question cannot now be finally or satisfactorily settled except by the passing of a measure, which would, under certain conditions, and in respect of certain compensations or valuations, to be carefully and equitably defined and settled, render the sale of large estates of township lands compulsory. Unless some such course be adopted, the Council believes this question will long yet continue to retard the progress of the colony, discourage its people and cause many of the rising generation to leave its shores for countries where a more generous system of land tenure prevails, and they now thus express their convictions, with the object of ascertaining the views of Her Majesty's Imperial Government on the point, and whether its sanction would be given to the introduction of such a measure as that just alluded to.

The present time seems to be peculiarly opportune for the re-opening of this question: during the last eight years the public mind has been kept in a state of perpetual expectation, and seems now to have settled down into the conviction that a general conversion of the leasehold tenure can only be accomplished in the manner indicated above.

In 1860, three Commissioners were appointed to inquire into and adjust the differences "between landlord and tenant." One of these was selected by the Secretary of State, a second by the proprietors, and the third by the local Legislature. Their public inquiry was held in 1860, but their report and award was not officially published till March, 1862. That document, which was characterized by the late Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, "as able and impartial," though it was subsequently set aside by His Grace, yet cannot be considered valueless; it contains the result of many months' patient inquiry into a complicated and protracted question by three talented and independent gentlemen.

It traces "the origin of these unhappy disputes to an improvident and unwise exercise of the Royal prerogative." It states "that the proprietors have been treated by the Crown with an excessive indulgence, which warrants the exercise of the Prerogative in the application of remedial measures." It suggests "the adoption of the principles of the Land Purchase Bill," it assumes that "the proprietors will be willing to convert the tenures and will be coerced by legislation, should fair terms be offered and they refused to comply." It failed, because "the Commissioners sought to devolve the duty of assessing the value of Township lands," a duty they should have performed themselves, upon other parties not recognized in the Commission, and thus it has happened that the virtual promise of a settlement made to the tenants eight years ago remains to this day only partially fulfilled.

The question has since been simplified by the acquisition of several estates by this Government under the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill, and notably by that of Sir Samuel Guard, consisting of 212,000 acres. These purchases effected, at rates, in no case exceeding five shillings sterling per acre, may be assumed to form a just criterion of the value of other contiguous Townships, not differing materially in quality of soil, situation or population. If, however, a difference can be shown to exist, the Council will not hesitate to admit that it should have due weight in estimating the price a proprietor ought to receive for an estate; and as the tenants of those proprietors who have refused to sell their lands are naturally desirous to share the advantages recently acquired by their fellow colonists, the Council, therefore, deems it a duty to abstain from exciting expectations in the people's minds, which may again prove delusive, before the sanction of the Secretary of State has been sought for the introduction of a measure which, resuming the question at the point where the award of the late Royal Commissioners failed to take effect, would provide the means of ascertaining the value of proprietors' estates, and thus set this much vexed grievance at rest forever.

It is most important that a solution of this difficult problem should be arrived at without delay. The interests of this whole community demand it as imperatively as do the tenants themselves; it absorbs the public attention to the exclusion or obstruction of all others. Does the local Legislature look around for a source whence revenue may be derived for internal improvements, or following the dictates of philanthropy, seek to enlarge the Colonial Lunatic Asylum, or in conformity with the desire expressed by His Grace the Secretary of State, is it proposed to improve the prisons and prison discipline within the Colony, the most natural and certain resource of a new country—a land tax—is found to be anticipated by the proprietors' rent. Most other Colonies, at some period of their history, have possessed a fund derived from the sale of wilderness lands, applicable to emigration or the construction of public works. Prince Edward Island not only has had no land fund, but has been compelled, to the great embarrassment of her finances and the impoverishment of her people, to remit monies which should have been employed for the benefit of her population at home. The progress of a community thus circumstanced, must necessarily be slow; nor is it surprising, that peace, harmony, and contentment, which should be as household words in the thriving settler's home, have here given place to anxiety, discontent, and not infrequently, to despair.

To treat this question as one between landlord and tenant only, is to take a limited and erroneous view of it. It cannot be supposed that any class of the community regards with indifference, the employment of Her Majesty's Troops to collect rent for proprietors, or to coerce refractory tenants; still less can the expenditure of Colonial resources in building barracks, unnecessary, except in connection with the leasehold tenure, be approved. The annual abstraction of cash for remittance abroad, instead of circulating through the ordinary commercial channels, is another cause of embarrassment affecting all classes, to which may be added the indolence and want of enterprise which the leasehold system often engenders, and which react on the revenue, as well as on the profits of tradesmen and mechanics.

There are certain objections often urged by the interested parties, who oppose a settlement of this question, which it may be worth while to anticipate.

1st. That the amount in question, is insignificant, and cannot materially affect individual or general prosperity.

It should, however, be remembered, that rent in Prince Edward Island, bears no analogy to rent in Britain. Here it is demanded for land covered with forest and without a vestige of improvement. Clearances, fences, buildings, must all be provided by the tenant's labour; live stock and implements must also be obtained from the same source; provision must be made for necessary public works, for the decent maintenance of religion, and for those contingencies which await every family. If to all these items of expenditure, Landlord's rent is added, it may be easily understood, that small as the amount seems, it cannot without difficulty be spared. Experience has shown that the objects above described, are rarely attained; the wilderness is seldom converted into a homestead at any less sacrifice than what may be considered the active period of a lifetime. This sacrifice, settlers in Prince Edward Island have heretofore been called on to make, with no better security than a lease, and that not invariably a long one. Surely it is not an unreasonable desire to obtain the security of Freehold tenure, for the spot wherein a man's most valuable—at the same time, perhaps, his only possession—his life is to be invested.

It is said, that the tenant having signed a lease with a full knowledge of its conditions, cannot now repudiate its engagements or demand more favorable terms. If his engagements or demand more favorable terms, he can be shown that under the leasehold system, general discontent prevails, that vast amounts of arrears have accrued, and that the interests of the whole community have suffered; then it must follow that some alternative should be sought for and supplied.

No one can peruse the report of the Commissioners already referred to, without being convinced that discontent deeply rooted and widely spread, exists in Prince Edward Island; a partial remedy has been applied since 1862, by the purchase of several Estates, but this rather tends to aggravate the evils complained of by the tenants residing on townships, whose owners refuse to sell their properties.

The Council cannot but regard it as a fact deeply to be deplored, that the interests of 400 families, in different parts of the Island, should depend to a considerable extent upon the will of a single individual residing across the Atlantic. And that this large number may be further augmented, when the wilderness lands—the property of the same individual, acquires additional value by the increase of population, the expenditure of appropriations from the general revenue, and the extension of steam navigation.

By an Act passed in 1864, entitled "An Act to settle differences between landlord and tenant"—all arrears of rent due previously to 1858, on certain townships therein named, were remitted. The advocates of that measure claimed for it the favorable consideration of the public, on the ground that it cancelled arrears amounting to over £30,000 sterling. Assuming this admission to be correct, it affords clear evidence as to the unsatisfactory position of the relations between landlords and their tenants, and of the fictitious value of the proprietor's rent roll. This view of the case may be confirmed by observing the amount of arrears which existed on some of the estates purchased by this Government—a memorandum of which is hereto annexed; a further confirmation is opportunely afforded by the estate of Lord Melville, comprising 11,200 acres. It is shown by a return recently furnished by His Lordship's order, that with a gross rental of £416 sterling, per annum, arrears have accumulated amounting to £2,600 sterling.

3d. It has been agreed that a wholesale purchase of leasehold and wilderness lands by this Government cannot prove a self-sustaining process, and that the colony would thereby be plunged into a state of hopeless financial embarrassment.

Assuming that some temporary loss would ensue, against it should be set off the saving of all future contingencies connected with the coercion of tenants; the good effects of the stimulus which the prospect of possessing free land would apply to the energies of the people; also, the results of the liberal application of capital and labour to the soil, which have hitherto been withheld or grudgingly applied in sufficient quantity.

Another important object would be gained—the withdrawal of the wilderness lands from the operation of the leasehold system; then the increased value they would acquire by the completion of public works, by steam navigation, promoted at the public expense, and by the rapid increase of population, would become, as it ought always to have been, the property of the people, and not serve to enrich an absentee or even a resident aristocracy!

In conclusion, the Council desire to impress upon His Grace's attention, the fact that the proprietary system, which thus paralyzed the energies and oppressed the industry of the people, has no longer any existence across the narrow straits which separates this Island from the Dominion of Canada; also, that before seeking a compulsory settlement of this momentous question, every effort has been exhausted to obtain the desired result by voluntary agreement with the remaining proprietors. Thus the remedy now sought for, is the only alternative left to the Secretary of State, to a measure of the kind indicated, and thus to obliterate the last traces of the leasehold tenure in British North America.

Without such a measure, the rising generation of this Colony, having the experience of their fathers before their eyes will not grow up to possess this land, to which they clearly have the best natural right. Following the example of their Irish prototypes, they will accept the bitter alternative of emigration, they will emigrate, as many have already done, to the neighboring Republic, and there devote their youthful energies to enrich a rival nation, thus depriving the colony which has nurtured and educated them of their services in the flower of their age.

The Council has felt it an imperative duty respectfully to urge these considerations on Your Excellency's attention, and now suggest that Your Excellency will cause this memorial to be forwarded to His Grace, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(COPY.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DOWNING STREET, 2nd March, 1868.

No. 13.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 6, of the 11th ultimo, enclosing a minute of your Executive Council, submitting the grounds on which they seek the approval of Her Majesty's Government, for the introduction into the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, of a measure, compelling proprietors to sell their interests in their estates.

I fully recognize the propriety of the course which the Executive Council have taken, in seeking to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State, before introducing a measure which would naturally tend to raise in the minds of the people, expectations with which in the result it might be deemed inexpedient to comply.

I make the recognition the more fully, because, after a careful consideration of the whole case, and of the grounds now put forward by the Executive Council, in support of a law for the compulsory sale of the land of those proprietors who were not parties to the Act of 1864; I am not prepared to advise Her Majesty to sanction such a measure.

The views of former Secretaries of State upon this subject, and the grounds upon which such views were based, have been so clearly explained in prior correspondence, that it appears to me unnecessary to do more now than to state, that I find no special reason assigned in the Minute of Council, which, in my opinion would justify, on the grounds of public policy the proposed direct appropriation of private property.

I should be glad to learn from you the extent of land actually purchased by the Government, and how much remain in the hands of the original Grantees or their Representatives, and also, whether any tenants have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act of 1864; and if so, to what extent?

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

Lieut. Governor Dundas, &c., &c., &c.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

THE GROWTH OF ENGLAND'S NATIONAL DEBT.—Mr. William Howitt, the author of *Case's History of England*, writes on the subject of the National Debt. Before the reign of Charles II., he says, these kingdoms knew nothing of a National Debt. At the accession of Anne, owing to the military exploits of William III., and Marlborough, on the Continent, it had swelled to £16,000,000. At the accession of George I. it had grown to £54,000,000; at the commencement of the American war to nearly £129,000,000; at the commencement of the French war to a little more than £239,000,000; and that stupendous effort to restore to the French throne the effete Bourbons, with the addition of the Irish debt, brought it, in 1817, up to something more than £848,000,000. Between that time and 1833, the Government reduced the debt £69,000,000; but since then it has begun to roll up again, and now stands at £800,838,847. Since the passing of the Reform Bill it has increased to no less than £20,000,000, and yet in this interim we have had the greatest prosperity, our export trade being now more than five times what it was in 1833.—*Exchange.*

A Roman Catholic hierarchy is about to be established in Scotland. The Archbishop or Cardinal is to be Bishop Lynch, now residing at Carstairs; and Father Parkinson, "an Oxford convert," will be Bishop of Glasgow.

The death is announced of Admiral Lord Byron, cousin of the celebrated poet. The deceased was born in 1789, and succeeded to the title in 1824, the year the poet died.

George Francis Train's last arrest was for a debt of about \$4500 owing to a firm in London which he had employed some years since in his tramway project.

The Mexican debt is \$100,000,000. Of this sum about \$63,000,000 is due to England, and \$12,000,000 to Spain. About \$5,000,000 are owing to France.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* says:—The Roman Catholic body is displaying an unwonted vigor in all its departments. Archbishop McCloskey is very different in his tactics from Archbishop Hughes, who fought every thing and every body that was anti-Catholic. He fought the Bible Society, common schools, politicians and Protestants. He was always before the public—on the platform, on the rostrum, or in the press. He was belligerent and dogmatic to the last. Archbishop McCloskey assails nobody, attacks nobody, never appears in public unless in connection with his Church duties. But for years this Diocese had not been guided by so efficient a hand, or ruled by a man of such marked executive ability. The Diocese everywhere gives signs of new life. New churches are consecrated; old ones enlarged; educational interests vigorous, and immense audiences fill the churches on Sunday night when subjects are treated in defence of the Catholic faith; tracts answering popular objections are distributed through the cars, omnibuses and places of public business. The work on the new Cathedral on Fifth Avenue is to be recommenced this fall.—*Exchange.*

It is stated that H. M. 4th Regt., at present stationed in this garrison, are under orders to proceed to England, their term of service having expired.—*Har. paper.*

A despatch from Ottawa, to the *Toronto Leader*, says the weight of evidence is largely in favor of the Northern route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Hon. Mr. Tilley, of New Brunswick, is confined to his room at Ottawa, by an attack of erysipelas in the eye.

Horticulturists predict that the coming season will be a good one for fruit.

1500 persons applied for charity food one morning last week in New York.

Died.

On Monday, the 1st inst., after a few hours' illness, at the residence of her brother, A. H. Yates, Esq., Penelope Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Richard Yates, Esq.

At Crapaud, on the 31st of March, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. George Wigginton, aged 71 years. At the Ten Mile House, on Monday, the 21st inst., Mr. Walter Byrne, a native of County Kildare, Ireland, and 49 years a resident of this Island, aged 54 years, leaving a wife and ten children to mourn their irreparable loss. R. I. P.

New Advertisements.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, for building a new wharfe on the north branch of Pinette River, at Eon's Wharf; plan and specification to be seen at my office, Hillsborough Square, and a copy of specification at D. McLeod's, Esq., Eldon Post Office. The names of two responsible persons, willing to become security for the performance of the Contract, must accompany each tender. The contractor will receive a subscription list of one hundred and fifty-one pounds six shillings, as part payment, the balance in the usual way, one-third on signing the bonds, the remainder when the contract is completed; all to be finished on or before the first day of November, A. D., 1868.

The Government is not to be considered as bound to accept the lowest Tender.

Envelopes to be marked "Tender for Pinette Bridge." B. WILLIAMS, April 7, 1868. p 1st 21ms Sup. Pub. Works.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property situated at the flourishing village of MONTAGUE BRIDGE, and known as the "SUMMER HILL INN." It consists of a Dwelling House, 31 x 26, and a Kitchen attached, 21 x 17, together with Stables and Shed. The above property is most advantageously situated, and very well adapted either for a house of entertainment or place of general business. It will be sold at a reasonable price on early application at Montague to MACDONALD & BROS., or to A. A. MACDONALD & BROS., April 5, 1868. pat 4 i Georgetown.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Court House, in Georgetown, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of MAY next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, under license, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of March last, past, in that behalf granted by His Honor, the Surrogate, all that piece of Land, the property of Peter MacLellan, late of Burnt Point, near Georgetown, farmer, deceased, intestate, situate at Burnt Point, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing at a square stake, fixed at the north-west angle of Roderick Macdonald's farm, on the North side of the Brudenell River, thence (according to the magnetic North of the year 1764) North eleven chains and twenty-five links, thence North-West four chains and eighty links, thence North eight chains, thence North-West nine chains, thence North to MacLellan's Creek, thence along said Creek and Pond South-westwardly, and following the various courses of said river Eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing forty-two acres and six acres of Marsh Land.

Terms made known at the time of Sale. In the meantime full information may be obtained on application to Mr. R. Reddin, Barrister, at his Office in Charlottetown.

MARGARET MCKENZIE, Administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. MacLellan.

April 8, 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL. DRAMATIC CLUB.

DRAMATIC & MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

For the benefit of the Poor, on

EASTER MONDAY & TUESDAY

Evenings, April 13 and 14.

The Instrumental part of the Entertainment will be performed by MESSRS. EARLE & VINCIGUERRA, who have kindly volunteered their services on this occasion.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. and 3s.; to be had at the stores of Hon. P. Walker, W. R. Watson, James Reddin, Owen Connolly, Newton Large, Esquires, and at the Bookstore of Edward Reilly, Esq.

Doors open at 7; Performance to commence at 8. April 1, 1868. W. C. GRANT, Sec'y.

CLOVER SEED. LEA'S RED CLOVER SEED. Buy the Best.

THE Subscriber has on hand a supply of best quality Red Clover Seed. Warranted free from Daisy. For Cash Only. H. A. HARVIE.

THE ENTRANCED FEMALE; OR, THE Remarkable Discoveries of a Lady, CONCERNING ANOTHER WORLD, BY ROBERT YOUNG, WESLEYAN MINISTER. Price Three Pence. For sale at HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE. April 1, 1868. 3i

NOTICE! THE Subscriber warns all parties from purchasing any Notes of Hand in possession of Catherine Feehan, of Savage Harbor, given by me in her favor, for land purchased, she having no legal claim to sell said land, which leaves the notes of no value. DANIEL FEEHAN. Savage Harbor, March 25th, '68. 31pd

Carriage-Makers & Blacksmiths

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

Wagon Axles. Wagon Axles.

On hand: One Hundred Sets of Half Patent Wagon Axles. At Twenty-one Shillings and Six Pence per set. Superior to any yet imported. ARCHD. WHITE. King Square, Feb. 26, 1868. 3a

TWINES, LINES, &c., FOR SALE.

15 & 18 Thread COD LINES, POLLOCK LINES, Patent Topped SALMON TWINE, Best 3 ply HERRING TWINE, COD HOOKS, all sizes. ALSO, 6 Casks prime COD OIL, cheap for Cash. P. WALKER. Charlottetown, March 18, 1868. ex pat 1 m

DAWSON'S ESTATE.

Important Notice! THE SUBSCRIBERS have been instructed by the TRUSTEES of W. B. DAWSON'S ESTATE, to SUE all parties, without any distinction, whose unsettled Accounts, or Notes of Hand, to W. B. DAWSON or GEORGE NICOLL, are not immediately paid, ALLEY & DAVIES, Atty's for Trustees of Dawson's Estate. Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

CORNS & WARTS

Are Permanently and Effectually Cured by the use of ROBINSON'S PATENT CORN SOLVENT. For Sale by W. R. WATSON. City Drug Store, Dec. 13, 1867.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a call of ONE PER CENT, on all sums insured in the Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, between the 25th JULY, 1866, and 25th JULY, 1867, is hereby required within forty days from the date hereof, to pay 0/6S, otherwise proceedings will be taken the next day, to enforce payment from all defaulters. Dated this 25th January, 1868. HENRY PALMER, Sec'y & Treasurer. Feb. 5, 1868 1st

SHOP TO LET.

TO LET, one of the Shops in REDDIN'S NEW BUILDING, immediately adjoining the Drug Store of W. R. Watson, Esq., Lower Queen Street. For a business stand this shop is not surpassed in the city. Possession can be given about the 1st of April next. Enquire of B. D. REDDIN. Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVAYNCE, &c.

Office,--Great-George St., Charlottetown.

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. E 11

RONALD McDONALD,

Commission Merchant, Auctioneer,

AND COLLECTING AGENT.

Souris, Jan'y 2, 1863. 1y

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company.

Board of Directors for the current year: Hon. GEORGE BEER, President. William Brown, Esq., Mark Butcher, Esq. Hon. George Coles, Mr. Thomas Essery. Hon. H. J. Calbeck, John Scott, Esq. Bertram Moore, Esq., Thos. W. Dodd, Esq. William Dodd, Esq., Hon. W. W. Lord, Artemus Lord, Esq., Wm. Heard, Esq. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1868. H. PALMER, Secretary. } p 1

MR. KOUSSAN,