

The state of the Council at the present moment, and the course which those old and approved servants of the Crown who hold seats in that body, have with a just appreciation of the political conjuncture intimated to me their readiness to pursue, remove some embarrassment which might otherwise have been experienced, and place it in my power at once to form an Administration enjoying the declared confidence of a majority of the Assembly; and to constitute an Upper Chamber sufficiently in harmony with that House to secure to an Administration so formed such a degree of support as, while at all times desirable for its efficient and constitutional action, appears absolutely indispensable to put the Responsible form of Government fully and fairly into operation.

I entertain no doubt that the course which I propose to pursue will be regarded by Her Majesty's Government as only just to the people of the Colony, and in entire accordance with the spirit which it is their desire should, under the circumstances, govern my proceedings as Her Majesty's Representative.

Under a different state of things it might, perhaps, have been more consistent with official propriety that your meeting should have been deferred until the Executive was in a position to establish the new form of Government in all its completeness; but the expiration, on the 27th instant, of the Act under which our entire revenue, with a trifling exception, is levied and collected, renders, as you will be fully aware, such a delay on my part impossible.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I rely upon your just sense of the emergency, and your reasonable view of the present position of affairs, to avert the injurious consequences to every interest of the Colony and to every class of its inhabitants, which would result from the sudden cessation of its revenue.

You will, I doubt not, see the wisdom of adopting a measure which, while accomplishing that paramount object, will at the same time leave it open to you to resort, at an early date, to such further financial legislation as may be rendered necessary by the decision of the Legislature in respect to the treaty for establishing Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, which has been recently concluded under the enlightened auspices of the late Governor General of Canada.

I have every confidence that when the proper moment shall arrive you will be found ready to grant the necessary supplies for the efficient conduct of the public service; and for covering the expenditure, unavoidably incurred, for the year 1854.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I shall cause an authentic copy of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, embodying and carrying into effect the Treaty with the United States to which I have referred, to be laid before you.

By its concluding section you will observe that power is conveyed to me to extend the provisions of the Treaty of Newfoundland, should you see fit to follow in this regard the course which the Legislatures of the North American Provinces have wisely, as I conceive, adopted.

I learn with deep regret that that important branch of our commercial industry—the seal fishery—has this year failed to produce even an average return, and that the condition of a very considerable proportion of our population is such as to render it impossible to extend to them a large amount of elemosynary as well as other aid at the charge of the public revenue.

The rapid growth and present extent of pauperism constitute, indeed, an evil of appalling magnitude; an unnatural element in any Colonial community, and lying as a canker at the very root of political and social prosperity; your early and earnest attention will, I am confident, be given to an examination of the causes by which it has been produced or fostered; and to the application of such remedies as may be within your reach.

Many new channels will probably result from a freer commercial intercourse with the United States; and the development of those resources which, although hitherto comparatively neglected, there seems no doubt that this Colony itself possesses would, I sanguinely anticipate, open a wide field into which, by judicious legislation, the industry of our hardy and adventurous people might be successfully directed; not without disturbance of, but possibly with much advantage to those settled pursuits to which British capital and enterprise have so long been profitably devoted.

You will, I am sure, feel with me that the moral, useful and intelligent education of all classes of the people is more than ever necessary to give full scope and beneficial operation to those popular principles upon which our new form of Government is based.

The value of improved intercourse, whether by land or by sea, between the seat of Government and the out settlements, as well as amongst those settlements themselves, is, I am aware, too well felt and understood to render it necessary that I should now urge it upon your attention.

Upon the interesting questions I have thus briefly noticed, and upon many others of more or less importance to the community, you will find me prepared to communicate and to co-operate with you whenever I shall be in a position to do so with the concurrence and through the medium of a Ministry of whose due influence with the Representative branch of the Legislature I shall be sufficiently assured.

The formation of such a Ministry awaits only that indication of opinion which the course of Parliamentary action will doubtless soon afford.

You will not, I trust, mistake the spirit in which I observe that a great responsibility rests upon those with whom it will principally lie, to determine into whose hands administrative power shall be committed.

For myself, as a sincere believer in the great benefits that may result from the application of the tested institutions of our Mother Country to every community whose general standard of intelligence is such as to guarantee that the great principles of those institutions will be rightly understood and acted upon—and which possesses available material not only for the information of an able and enlightened administration, but also for that no less essential element of British Constitutional Government, an organized and vigilant "opposition"—I feel that I may offer to you my hearty congratulations that Newfoundland will henceforth take that place among the most freely governed dependencies of the British Crown, which—its fitness in other respects now fully acknowledged—seems peculiarly due to its standing as the earliest offspring of the Parent State; to its commercial wealth and extensive trade—to the position of interest and importance which it seems destined ere long to assume, as a point through which public intelligence will pass with a rapid speed between the Eastern and Western worlds; I above all, to the fact that its loyal inhabitants derive directly and exclusively from the people of the British Islands more than those of any other of Her Majesty's Colonial possessions.

Now declaring this enlarged Legislature of Newfoundland to be opened for the despatch of business, I devoutly hope under the blessing of Almighty Providence pure patriotism, with sound judgment, may influence your counsels and guide your decisions.

The following remarks are offered by the Times—the paper from which we extract the speech—in reference to what occurred in the House of Assembly when the members of that body returned to their own chamber. The Liberals, must confess, appear to have adopted a singular course

in their first proceedings towards the establishment of the new system of Government. They were wrong, in the first place, in moving for a committee to answer the speech,—they should have left that to Mr. Hoyle's party as they were still in power. Mr. Little was wrong, in the next place, in moving a resolution declaratory of a vote of want of confidence before the address came on for discussion. The vote of "no confidence" should be submitted when the address went into committee, and then made to form part of it. But the Liberals committed a greater error in adopting Mr. Parsons' amendment, respecting the nomination of Mr. Little to form the new Government. They should have left the Governor to exercise his own judgment as to the selection of the person to whom he would entrust the formation of the new Council. As Mr. Little was the leading man in the House of Assembly, there was no doubt the Governor would have sent for him. It was bad taste, to say the least of it, to throw Mr. Little on the Governor's hands.

"On the delivery of the speech the "gods above" made the very walls of the building ring with acclamation. Mr. Speaker and hon. members then retired to the House—the scene of action. The Speaker took his seat and read the Speech for the information of the House, when one of the members for Ferryland, Mr. E. D. Shea, moved that a committee be appointed to prepare an address in reply to His Excellency's Speech, which was seconded by one of the Liberals, when Mr. Little at once rose and proposed a resolution expressive of a want of confidence in the present Executive Council, and stated that the House could not go on with the business of the Colony until a Government was formed in accordance with the understood wishes of the people. Mr. Little dwelt at considerable length, and pointing out the benefits against the abuses of the past, and pointing out the benefits in prospective. Mr. Kent also spoke at considerable length in support of the resolution, and was followed by other members. [The resolution, to our mind, was put a forth as a feeler—to test the strength of parties.] Mr. Hoyle and others on his side condemned the resolution, which would show not only a want of confidence in the Council but in his Excellency himself. Mr. H. had no wish to indulge in any observations that might lead to unpleasant discussion;—he was disposed to give the new system a fair trial; but at the same time he could not but touch upon the absurdity of the motion before the House.—Some cross-firing ensued, and Mr. Little ultimately withdrew his resolution; when an amendment to the original motion was proposed by Mr. Parsons, and seconded,—to the effect that his Excellency be recommended to send for P. F. Little, Esq., who possesses the confidence of the House, to form an administration; and that the Speaker do intimate the same without delay to his Excellency.

"To this Mr. Hoyle and others emphatically expressed their dissent. A division being called for, the resolution was, of course, carried by the well organized majority—there being 16 to 11. The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock;—thus terminated the first day's proceedings under the new order of things!"

By the Mail which arrived here on Friday last from Newfoundland, we learn that the following arrangement has been made in the formation of the new government of that Colony:—John Kent, Colonial Secretary; P. F. Little, Attorney General; Thomas Glen, Collector of Revenue and Treasurer; Edmund Hanrahan, Surveyor General and Chairman of Board of Works; and G. H. Emerson, Solicitor General; and the vacancies in the Legislative Council were to be filled up by the following gentlemen:—James Tobin, John Rochford and G. H. Emerson.

We beg to refer our readers to the copious extracts we have made from our latest English papers, which were received here on Friday last from Pictou. The dates are to the 26th May. The intelligence furnished is interesting, though no important change appears to have taken place in the progress of the war in the Crimea. The report, received via New York, of the removal of General Canrobert from the command of the French invading army, is confirmed. General Pelissier is his successor.

Owing to absence from town during several days of the past week, we have been unable to prepare for the present No. the usual amount of editorial matter. We trust to be able to make up for this deficiency in our next issue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. N. J. Brown's communication, with enclosure, in reply to Mr. James Campbell; and Mr. George A. Thresher, respecting statute labour in Charlottetown, came too late to hand for insertion in this No. They will receive attention next week.

WAR DECLARED BY 3,000 INDIANS.—St. Joseph, May 10.—Col. Vaughn, Indian agent from Fort Pierre, arrived yesterday evening. He states that the Indians on the plains are assuming a hostile attitude. The Apaches and Sioux, Mananques, Sansare, Yanctos, and other tribes, banded in a mighty host, and scoffing at existing treaties, have unbent the hatchet, and bid defiance to the powers that be. These tribes, combined with the Brulays and Ojibwes, of the Platte, numbering at a small calculation, three thousand warriors, have thrown up fortifications on Draming Bull, at the source of Grand River, and are not only ready but anxious to meet any force that Government may send against them,—emboldened by the ease with which they massacred our soldiers in the late skirmishes, and remarking the terror ever since manifested by the whites in their necessary intercourse with them. The Assinabians, Riccaries, Crovates and Mandatnes, having the fear of the four new regiments before their eyes, have told their agent, Col. Vaughn, in council, that they will not only aid and abet, but furnish material assistance in subduing their refractory brethren.

The price of wheat in England, during the first quarter of the present year, has been more than 50 per cent. higher than it was in the quarter of 1853 that ended on the 31st of March, but 9s. 7d. per quarter lower than it was in the beginning of 1854. Beef is 25 per cent. dearer than it was in 1853, and 7 per cent. dearer than it was in 1854. Mutton has been cheaper than it was in 1853, and so have been potatoes.

The following is the strength of the Allied Armies now in the Crimea:—French, 120,000; English, 85,000; Sardinians, 15,000; Turks, 45,000; exclusive of 10,000 Egyptian troops. Total, 225,000 bayonets.

It is considered that 80,000 men will abundantly suffice to hold the trenches before Sebastopol, and the remaining 135,000, besides reinforcements, are likely to be employed during the summer to scour the Crimea. The latest Government accounts state that the amount of the Russian force in the Peninsula is much less than has been supposed.

The British contingent would be—in a few days subsequent to the latest despatch—reinforced by at least 5,000, and by the French by the divisions under the command of Generals Aurell and Herbillon, which left on the 12th and 13th for the Crimea. The cavalry division, under the orders of General d'Altonville, was to leave on the 14th, and the Imperial Guard and General Regnault St. Jean d'Angely, on the 16th,—which would give the Allied Generals at least 165,000 to fight against the Russians in the field.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN LEGION.

The British Foreign Legion is at length destined to become a reality. Recruiting on an extensive and successful scale has been carried on in Canada and the United States, whilst in Europe considerable activity has been displayed by the authorities to whom the formation of the legion has been entrusted. In Haigland will be concentrated the numerous recruits from the northern countries who may be tempted by the advantages offered by the British Government. The soldiers of the Foreign Legion are offered a certain engagement, which is to terminate one year after the conclusion of the war; but, at the same time, the British Government reserves to itself the power of discontinuing at any time the services of the legion, or any part thereof. The latter clause is evidently framed in the event of any misconduct manifesting itself, and is merely a precautionary measure. The Foreign Legion is to be composed only of subjects of Sovereigns not engaged in open hostilities with the Emperor of Russia. No French or Sardinian subjects will be admitted into the ranks of the legion, but recruits of the remaining European nations will be freely accepted. It is evident that in France and Sardinia, where every man is liable to the chances of conscription, many would prefer to enter the British service at an advanced remuneration, and thus evade the legitimate claims of their respective Governments. To meet this difficulty, a restriction is contained in Article 3:—"No natives of countries now actually engaged in the war with Russia are to be enlisted, but the persons authorised by letter of service are at liberty to engage abroad men of all other nations of Europe, and also to engage, in the United Kingdom, Poles, Hungarians, Swiss, Danes and Germans, being in this country, but none of Her Majesty's natural-born subjects." The recruits are not to be under five feet two inches (English) nor above twenty-five years of age, with the exception of non-commissioned officers, and must in every respect be free from infirmity and fit for service. The advantages that will accrue to those who may engage in the Foreign Legion are manifold, and are in every respect calculated to promote the object in view. The bounty of six pounds sterling will be allowed to each recruit finally approved.

The Grand Jury of Onondaga County, N. Y., have made a presentment against the Know-Nothing order, as disturbing and hindering the free exercise of the right of suffrage, and destructive of free institutions.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Lady LeMarchant, for Pictou, on the 5th instant—Mrs and two Miss Ansell, Hon J M Holl, Lady and Daughter, Hon S P Fairbanks, Messrs James Gourley, John Holl, Henry Holl, W H Holl, Captain Grossard.

In do from Pictou, on the 6th—Messrs Henry Howatt, Robt Orr, R S Robinson, J H Moore, Captain Grossard, Wm Lahey, Charles Morrison, three Mr Holls; Miss Crawford, and 4 in the steerage.

In do on the 7th, from Shediac—Oliver Jones; Esquire, W H Pope, Esquire, Messrs John Gahan, William Gallaway, John Frost, and George T Hazard.

In do from Pictou, June 1st—Mr James Anderson, Rev Mr McMurray.

In the Lady LeMarchant, June 8—Mrs D Hodgson, Miss Brecken, Mrs S Freeman, Alfred Hill, Esquire, John Brecken, Esquire, F Brecken, Esquire, W H Ellis, and 10 for Shediac and Bedouque.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

Entered. MAY 31—Schr Margaret Ann, Thomas, Halifax; goods. Lady Jane Gray, McKay, Sydney; coal. JUNE 1—Schr Petrel, LeMarchant, Halifax; goods. Trial, Walsh, Sydney; coal. Lelaeb, Stewart, Halifax; goods. Unicorn, Gallant, New Brunswick; deals. Lady Smith, Boudrot, Salem, U S; bal. William Nelson, Chappell, Bay Verte; sundries. Experiment, McDaniel, Halifax; goods. 2—Malcolm, Hackett, Newfoundland; passengers. Happy Return, Bellfontine, Arichat; bal. 5—Ornament, Lutes, Newfoundland; do. Joseph Smith, Babin, Arichat; limestone, &c. Eliza, Landry, Arichat; bal. Oriental, Lavier, Halifax; goods. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Don Patrick, Robertson, Pictou; sundries. Curlew, Languille, River John; boards. Mary, Meagher, Boston; goods. Mayflower, Giroir, Pictou; cornmeal. Velocity, Merzall, Richibucto; coal. Trinidad, Sutherland; New Brunswick, bal. Reward, McDonald, Richibucto; deals, &c Saranac, Hutchinson, Antigonish; bal. Mayflower, Purdie, Pictou; coal. Olivebranch, Goodwin, Pugwash; bal. Amelia Adelaide, Le Blanc, Cape Breton; do. 6—Catherine, Elizabeth, Arichat; do.

Cleared.

MAY 31—Schr Flora, McDonald, Pictou; bal. JUNE 1—Barque Isabel, McDonald, Shediac; merchandise and timber. Schr Hope, Furness, Newfoundland; ship chandlery. Hope, McKenzie, Fishing Voyage; stores. 2—Lady LeVache, Pictou; bal. Elizabeth, Scott, Bay Verte; barley. Julia, Hall, Boston; produce. William Nelson Chappell, Bay Verte; do. 4—Friends, LeVache, Pictou; bal. Zelia, Cormier, Magdalen Islands; produce. 5—Reward, McDonald, Fishing Voyage; stores. Steamer Rosebud, Matheson, Pictou; hay, &c. Petrel, LeMarchant; Pictou; bal. Meadow, Hackett, Sydney; do. Olivebranch, Goodwin, Pugwash; do. 6—Lady Smith, Boudrot, Boston; produce. Mayflower, Giroir, Boston; do. Brig Glover, Hogan, Plymouth; G B; timber. Barque Worthy, Wilkinson, Quebec; bal. Schr Curlew, Languille, Nova Scotia; salt, meal, &c.

PORT OF CASCOBEC.—April 4, May 19—Schr Champion, Harding, from the Fishing Ground; 50 barrels herring—to G M Ryder & Co. May 24—Orlander, Marshall, Boston; goods—to G M Ryder & Co. St John's, N. E., May 16—Arrived—Waterwich, Livingston. 26—Mary Housell, Babin. 28—Ariel, Moore, from Prince Edward Island.

ASTONISHING EFFICACY OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS IN A CASE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS STANDING.

From FITZHENRY HOMER, Esq, of Boston, Mass. DEAR SIR,—It is now eighteen years since I was first troubled with the water-brash and derangement of the stomach. I have taken advice of the best physicians in this city and New York, in London, Paris, Germany and Italy, followed their prescriptions, and visited the several sulphur and other springs in this country, the water places of Germany and elsewhere in Europe, and had found no relief. Since taking the Bitters, I have never had a return of the water-brash, which daily troubled me of late years to a very great degree. My appetite has returned; the extreme flatulence, severe constipation of the bowels, general debility and sleepless nights, under which I suffered, have entirely left me. Having found so great relief from this most discouraging disorder, I have recommended a trial of your medicine to many of my friends, who are now using it to great advantage. And I cannot refrain from writing to you in the fervor and praise, for the good you have bestowed upon the community; and trust that what little is in my scope to offer in extending the circulation of your Oxygenated Bitters will be done with grateful pleasure at all times. Yours very respectfully, FITZHENRY HOMER.

To George B Green, Windsor, Vt. Such testimony as the above needs no comment, and numerous statements equally satisfactory are given in the pamphlet accompanying the medicine, which can be obtained gratuitously of the Agents. REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston, General Agents. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. For Sale in Charlottetown by W. R. Watson, T. Desbrisay and M. W. Skinner.

ANOTHER RESIDENTER OF NEW YORK CITY TESTIFIES TO THE GOOD EFFECTS OF DR McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

HEAR HIM!

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852. This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but to no purpose. Hearing of Dr McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured. I think one box more will effect a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend these Pills to all who may suffer from liver complaint. I have also known them used with the most happy results in cases of sick headache or dyspepsia. MR SWIFT, No 116 Attorney-street. P S The above valuable remedy, also Dr McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr McLane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

W R WATSON, Agent for P E Island.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Arrived!

Prime Pine and Spruce Boards.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Four o'clock, on TO-MORROW, TO-DAY, on Queen's Wharf, the Cargo of the Schooner DELORADO, from Miramichi; consisting of— 22,000 feet of Merchantable Pine Boards, (a superior article) 2,000 " 1 1/2 inch ditto 1,000 " 2 inch Pine Plank 6,000 " Refuse Pine Plank 5,000 " 1 1/2 inch Merchantable Spruce Boards 3,000 " Refuse Pine and Spruce do A lot of Studding 6,000 feet 1 inch Spruce Boards A lot of Deal Ends, lot of Refuse Plank.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, June 11, 1855.

To be Let or Sold, on advantageous Terms, A GRIST MILL, Saw Mill, Kiln, Dwelling House, and land if required, situate on south side of Montague River, midway between Montague Bridge and St. Andrew's Point, in a thriving settlement and combining many advantages. For particulars address to JOHN ALDOUS, Montague River, Lot 59. June 11, 1855.

LESCHER'S STARCH, &c.—10 boxes Lescher's best London Starch; 5 boxes Glenfield patent Starch; 1 cwt Thumb Blue, ex 'Anne Reddin.' (all papers) W R WATSON. June 11.

PURE CORN STARCH.—Palatable, nourishing and healthy.—Unexcelled for rich puddings, nice Blanc Mange, Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great delicacy for all; and a choice diet for invalids and children. For sale by June 11. (all papers) W R WATSON.

POTASH.—10 cwt. POTASH, for making SOAP, ex 'Friends' from Boston. (all papers) W R WATSON. June 11.

PALE ALE AND STOUT PORTER.—6 cases Barclay & Co's Brown Stout. 6 do do Pale Ale. (all papers) W R WATSON. June 11.

COD LIVER OIL.—Warranted pure and fresh.—Sold by the bottle, or in any quantity wished. (all papers) W R WATSON. June 11.

FRUIT! FRESH FRUIT!—Just received ex 'Friends' from Boston—boxes Oranges and Lemons; cases Prunes, in bottles; bags assorted Nuts; drums Turkey Figs; barrels Zante Currants; boxes Muscatel Raisins—for sale by June 11. (all papers) W R WATSON.

Manchester House, Sydney Street. THE attention of the Public, both of Town and Country, is earnestly invited to the splendid

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

now offered at his Establishment, comprising a very choice and general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY ARTICLES, in great variety, and of the most styles. Persons desirous of obtaining Goods that will afford them satisfaction, and at the very lowest prices, will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases at this House. Sales entirely for cash. No special price.

SAMUEL McMURRAY.

June 11, 1855.

Extensive Sale of British Merchandise! Tea, Tobacco, Cast Steel, &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS.—By Auction, at his Sale Room, Queen Street, on Tuesday, 12th June, at 11 o'clock— 200 pieces Fancy and Blue Prints 50 do White Cotton 20 do Striped Shirtings 30 do Drilling 20 do Fancy Shirtings 30 do Grey Cottons 50 Drill Coats, 18 Rubber Coats Pieces Satinets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Threads, Tapes, Buttons Ladies' Boots, Looking Glasses, &c. — ALSO — 15 chests and half-chests Congo Tea 50 kegs Island made Tobacco 15 boxes Cavendish do 25 bars Cast Steel, 45 Bako Pans Lot of Cart Boxes, boxes Boots, &c. Terms of Sale, £10, 3 months; £25 and upwards, 4 months, on good and approved Notes of Hand. Charlottetown, June 4.

Important Auction of Household Furniture, &c., &c.

BY H. W. LOBBAN.

THE Hon. CHARLES HENSLY'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Horses, Cows, Heifers, Waggon, Gig, Pony Carriage, Sleighs, Farming Implements, &c., will be sold by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th July next, at his residence, situate on the Malpeque Road, about 1 mile from Town, commencing at 11 o'clock. Further particulars see Handbill. Terms.—Sums to £10 Cash, —from £10 to £20 three months —from £20 upwards four months. Where credit is given, —proved Joint Notes will be required. apMay 21, 1855.

MR. B. DAVIES is instructed by the Misses Stewart to offer at public Sale on Thursday, 21st June next, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, not to be equalled as business sites in Charlottetown, being part of their Real Estate, facing on Queen Square, immediately opposite the Market House. Terms.—20 per cent. deposit to be paid immediately after sale, and the remainder secured by Mortgage, payable in five years in annual instalments with interest, when an indisputable title will be given. Further particulars made known on application at the Auctioneer's Room, opposite Mr. Peake's Buildings, Queen's Wharf. April 16.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 4. (P. M. & F. S.) American Book Store, Halifax.

JAMES D'ARCHEBOLD, Agent. Books cheaper than they can be purchased anywhere. Books cleared than they can be disposed of in the country districts during the summer, and will dispose of the surplus of the public that will travel through the various parts of the island, at unprecedented low prices. The subscriber begs to require a large assortment of Books and Stationery, in great variety, ready for sale at Mr. Wm. Dodd's Auction Room, Queen's Wharf, opposite the Market House, on Thursday, the 10th July next, at 11 o'clock.

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

Cloth Mill.

Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road.

THESE MILLS are now in full operation, and Cloth will be received by the Subscriber, and his Agents, and manufactured in a superior manner.

AGENTS.—Charlottetown: Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street —Georgetown: Daniel Gordon, Esq.—Bellast: Captain Andrew Smith—Lot 49: Mr. Alexander McNeill, Ten Mile House—Murray Harbour: John Dalziel, Esq. The Subscriber has also THREE SETS DAZING MACHINES in operation—Cards newly imported this Spring from the United States.— JAMES McLAREN. New Perth, Lot 52, June 4, 1855.