It does not appear that the Government are particularly anxious that the public servants in high places should carry an honest reputation through life. Mr. Pope has been three times before the Courts as a prosecutor for slander and libel; and in all be has signally failed. The first prosecuted the Hon. Francis Longworth for calling him "a contemptible pettifogger." There could be no denying the application of the words, and a verdict of *sixpence!* damages was given for Mr. Pope. This shewed that his character was not considered to be worth any more; and he had to pay his own costs, entailed by the prosecution. His next appearance was, in applying for a criminal information against Mr. Whelan, who had charged him in this paper with having acted unfairly by the Bank. On that occasion he was ignominously expelled from the Court, as a man of "unclean hands;" and his last appearance before, and exit from, the Court, as above referred to—was no less dishonourable to him.

The Government have certainly great reason to be proud of their man: and the Belfasters, who have recently elected him as one of their representatives, will, no doubt, pride themselves on having a man so much after their own tastes and dispositions as William Henry Pope, Esqr, who has given such abundant proofs that he entertains very confused notions of right and wrong — and who, considering the world owes him a living, seems bound to have it, at any one's expense, no matter whether the victim is a shareholder of the Bank in Charlottetown, or George E. Morton, in Halifax.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

By the Colonial and American Mails received this morning we have received the following late news from the seat of War in the States:—

St. John, January 27.

A steamer, supposed to be the *Alabama*, was sunk off Galveston. The transport Hatteras, one of the vessels accompanying the Brooklyn, hailed the steamer, and received for answer: "Her Majesty's ship Spitfire," and a broadside. The steamer escaped pursuit under cover of night.

The Confederate cavalry is constantly hovering on Roseeran's flanks for the purpose of cutting off communications. The latter needs a large cavalry force.

An intercepted letter indicates that Bragg is very unpopular, and will probably be suspended.

A movement is on foot at Newbern, to ask authority for the formation of ten loyal regiments in North Carolina. The material for such a force is represented to be abundant.

Four French vessels bombarded Acapulco, and in three days silenced the fort, spiked the guns, and sailed. The inhabitants abandoned the town.

Flour, superfine, $6 50 a $6 75; Extra, $6 90 a $7 00. Gold, 152.

The Key West correspondent of the Herald states that the neutral British Blockade-running steamer Antonica, with a cargo of powder from England, was captured off Mobile by the steamer Pocahontas.

St. John, Feb. 2.

Blackwater fight was between Confederate General Pryor, with five regiments infantry, nine hundred cavalry, and fourteen pieces artillery. Federal force under General Corcoran routed them from all their positions.—Federal fleet left Beaufort, N. C., for Port Royal, consisting of sixty army steam transports with about seventy thousand men. 150 schooners, with artillery, &c., would leave speedily. Charleston despatch says Federal gunboat *I. P. Smith*, 11 guns, surrendered after sharp engagement at Stone River. Federal loss heavy. Another gunboat escaped crippled.—Reported that Burnside has been offered command of New Department, consisting of North and South Carolina.—Federal scouting party captured a steamer and three hundred prisoners at Van Buren, Arkansas.

Flour—Super. $7 to 7.35; Extra, 7.55 to 7.75. Gold, 129.

St. John, Feb. 3.

A report comes from Havana that several gunboats engaged and sank the Confederate steamer *Oreito*, off that port. The report is credited there, and corroborated by the captain of the gunboat Cyuga.—The Richmond *Whig* mentions the capture of the British propellor Princess Royal, whilst endeavouring to run the blockade off Charleston, with Whitworth cannon, steam engines for gungoats, rifles, powder, etc. A party of English workmen, skilled in the manufacture of projectiles, was captured with the vessel.

It is reported that the *Harriet Lane* escaped from Galveston on the 19th. The Brooklyn and several gunboats had started in pursuit.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says that the Confederates were marching on the Federal lines, with the evident intention of obtaining possession of Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.—The water running through Vicksburg cut off, but there were no signs of the channel widening.—Morgan is reported with a considerable force to be crossing the Cumberland River above and below Ravenna.

The Richmond *Despatch* says that appearances indicate the early renewal of the fighting before Vicksburg. Fifty thousand Federals were working in the channel where the water had been cut off, with the intention of floating transports through when the river rises, and landing below the city.

A Richmond paper says that it has reliable information that the vessel that sunk the Hatteras was the British man-of-war Spitfire.

President Davis had a conference with Governor Vance, of North Carolina. The latter insisted upon the reserve and recall of an adequate force for protecting the State from the Federals now advancing into it. The State has upwards of eighty thousand men in the Confederate service.—Colonel Conner had a desperate fight with the Indians at Bear River, Washington Territory, killing over two hundred of them. The Federals lost 15 killed and 130 wounded.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill authorizing the formation of regiments of negro volunteers.

Violation of Canadian Territory by Armed Americans.—We have to relate another of the frequent outrages which Americans have committed during the present civil war upon the soil of Canada. On Thursday, the 8th of January last, about nine o'clock at night, Lieutenant Haddock of Watertown, an officer in the army of United States, with a party of armed assistants, forcibly took away from his refuge in a house on Wolf Island an American deserter of the name of Abraham Tyler. This international outrage and insult to the British flag was witnessed by some half dozen persons, males and females, resident at the lower end of the Island, where the affair took place; and the circumstances are related by them substantially as follows: The officer, Haddock, who was the leader of the party, was in uniform. He broke into the house of Mr. Balcomb, situated at the foot of the Island. A candle was burning in the house at the time, and a boy was in the room of the dwelling, into which the officer entered. Following in the footsteps of Lieutenant Haddock were two other men in the uniform of American soldiers. One of these soldiers, valiant rascal he was, collared the boy and presented a pistol at his head, commanding silence. Lieut Haddock then went up to the bed in the room, whereon the deserter, Abraham Tyler, lay. Tyler, by the way, had been living at the house for about two months. Haddock disturbed Tyler and told him he had come to arrest him in the Queen's name. With this mendacious profanation of our Royal lady's authority upon his lips, the officer and his men took Tyler out of bed and handcuffed him, forced on his trousers, and thrust on his boots without first putting on his socks—they were too hurried to be so considerate—and then they dragged Tyler out of the house. They pushed him over the yard fence, and took him to the boat near the shore, and placed him on board. The boat was rowed across the stream to the American side, and the party landed in the State of New York. Another boat, with several persons on board, whether armed or not is not known, was seen at a short distance from the Wolfe Island shore. This latter party doubtless accompanied the others to render assistance in case the party of arrest had met with resistance.

This is a succinct statement of the facts of this annoying violation of our territory and insult to our flag. The particulars, we believe, are now in course of transmission to the Provincial Government, and the affair cannot fail to be communicated to the Imperial authorities, and be represented to the Government at Washington, with the demand for reclamation and apology.—*Hamilton (C. W.) News.*

The New England States and the State of New York have been erected into a military department, and put in charge of Major General Wool. Wool has taken up his head-quarters in New York. His principal duty is to catch the deserters from the army who are lurking around by thousands.

The Extension of New York.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

Trade has taken an up town movement, and has already overtaken the quick march of the rich denizen. A few years ago Bowling Green was graced by the dwellings of the rich men of New York. One by one they left as trade came in. Tell, Lenox, Whitney, and few such alone represented the aristocracy of the lower part of Broadway. But they had to succumb; and then the once aristocratic abodes were levelled with the dust to make room for the pile of granite and marble, or became the dwelling places of Mammon himself. Fifth Avenue then became the centre of attraction. Up as far as 10th street was as much out of the town as 61st street now is. The Church of the Ascension sold out their house in Canal street and went up to the 10th and 5th avenue. The aristocratic abode gave little promise of its coming glory. It was not opened. It was unpaved. Mud was deep—a single plank led to the new sanctuary. And the madness of the committee putting a church out in the fields—with no population near, and then way up out of town—was the theme of universal remark. But 5th avenue is doomed. Trade, like a leak in a ship, is gaining. The palatial residence of Moses H. Grinnell, on the corner of 14th street, has become a restaurant—an elegant one it is true, but still an "eating house." The magnificent house of Penneman on Union square, at one time the most costly we had—whose furniture and upholstery were made in France, imported at great cost and was ten days wonder of New York—is a French eating house, and the splendid furniture graces the Clarenden Hotel at Saratoga Four of the most elegant private mansions are used as Clubs. The famed Spingler Institute, the aristocratic seminary of the Abbotts, where a fortune was made that was lost in an India rubber speculation, has been changed into an hotel. Clear up to 23rd street, and under the very nose of that abode of aristocracy—the Fifth Avenue Hotel—a block of stores has been built, opening on 5th avenue and running back to Broadway. Up on the corner of 26th street, where the *creme de la creme* of the ton put down their foundations, as beyond the reach of vulgar trade, Ridgway, late Stewart, has opened an immense candy shop, having removed from Hudson street. Paint shops, big stores and little ones; trade, large and small, are lining the the way from Washington Park to Central Park. And what will become of the aristocracy so shabbily treated and so trampled on, is not yet known. No spot is safe, no street or avenue secure.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN BRIGADE.

A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in St Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 10th inst, for the deceased members of the Irish Brigade. General Meagher and a great number of Federal officers were present. Also a company of marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, attended by their band. Mozart's Requiem was sung by the Choir, and the Marine band performed appropriate music. A few of the Brigade were present, and were distinguishable from other soldiers by wearing a sprig of evergreen in their hats. These were all suffering from wounds. The Editor of the N. Y. *Tablet* writes thus on this solemn subject:—

"And is this," we ask ourselves, "all that remains of the thousands of brave men who fell under the banners of the Irish Brigade on the bloody plains of Maryland and Virginia?—who marched so gaily through our city a few months ago? Is yonder mournful memento all that we shall ever see of them who so well sustained Ireland's honor and America's right on many a battle-field?" As the sad response rose up from the heart's depths we thought of the high hopes and the brave light hearts that buoyed the soldiers of the Brigade all through their perilous career—ending all in death and that mournful show. It was sad to think that of the thousands there commemorated, not even one was present in their mortal remains—all, all mouldering in Southern clay, far away from home and kindred. A few—very few of the officers have been recovered from the battle-fields of the South and laid in consecrated earth, but all the rank and file of the Brigade sleep where they fell, their graves scarcely distinguishable from the desert waste around.

And again the writer says: "Our noble little Brigade" has almost disappeared—its light is quenched in blood; its passage through this terrible war-time was that of a meteor, as brilliant but alas! as rapid. And not in vain have our brave soldiers died—they have written in their blood another glorious chapter in the history of the Irish race, and they have associated their name for all time with that of the great Republic they died to save. They have died, but their memory shall remain green in the land, whatever be the rsult of this struggle Perhaps if the Union *be* dissolved, and the evils that are sure to follow come upon the powerless and dishonored fragments of the great Federal Union, then the memory of the Irish Brigade and the hecatomb of brave and loyal soldiers who fell in the vain effort to preserve this glorious country intact, will stand out in all its brightness. Now we are saddened by their loss, and our hearts are heavy, for the wail of the mourner is in our ears, like that of the woman of Edinburgh after Flodden:

"Surely some have 'scaped the Southron,
Surely some will come again"—
"Till the oak that fell last winter
Shall uprise its riven stem,
Wives and mothers of Dun-edin,
Ye may look in vain for them!"

Alarming Demonstration among the Ladies of New York.—The New York *Evening Post*, remarking the evident inclination which has recently exhibited itself among the ladies of fashion to revive the absurdities of dress of olden times, at any expense of comfort and beauty, makes this astounding statement:—"But far beyond crinolines, beyond 'pages,' beyond 'sky scrapers,' and beyond widow's bows, looms up a new horror. It may be literally said that 'horrors on horror's head accumulate.' A number of the leading fashionable ladies of this city have decided to revive the obsolete custom of powdering the head, and have appeared at several parties and social gatherings with their hair done up in the old style, and then thickly bestrewed with powder. Of course, by this process of application, all the heads approximate a similar hue. Red hair becomes like snow, 'though thy hair be as scarlet, it shall be as wool.' Black hair becomes a dirty whitish gray. And after the evening is over often a whole hour is occupied in washing the hair, and freeing it from its powdery guise. The days of sackcloth and ashes seem to have been revived. We understand that the innovation has elicited no little opposition, but that the ladies who have the matter in hand—or rather on hand—are determined to carry it out. It is probable that if successful they will follow it up with those disgusting 'beauty patches' once in vogue. After that the ladies will, perhaps, demand that the gentlemen wear ruffles, red coats, swords and curled wigs. We sound the note of alarm."

The following amusing story is related in a late American paper: Henry Hale, one of the best scouts in the country, left Leavenworth while Mulligan was before Lexington, with despatches. As he rode along, men from every direction were going to join Price. He saw one old secessionist with a little shot gun, and he thought that it would be a nice thing to drive off the old fellow and take his horse into Lexington. So he engaged the man in conversation, and getting an opportunity, put his revolver to the secessionist's head, ordered him to tie his gun to the saddle, to dismount, and finally to "skedaddle." The old man made tracks rapidly, glad to escape with his life. Hale took the horse by the bridle and rode on whistling "Yankee Doodle." He had ridden a mile or two, when at a turn of the road he was suddenly ordered to halt. The old secessionist had procured another gun and got ahead of him. The gun was squarely aimed at his head. "Get off that horse," cried the secessionist. Hale got down. "Tie that revolver to the saddle." Hale obeyed. "Pull off your pants." Hale did it. "Skedaddle"—an order which Hale at once carried into effect, merely saying, "Well, Cap., I thought my shirt would come next—good bye." The secessionist went off with the two horses, whistling Dixie, while Hale marched seven miles into Lexington with only his coat and shirt on. His coat contained his despatches. He will never be permitted to forget that seven-mile march.

Propositions are before the Legislature of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to prohibit negroes from coming into those States hereafter. Memorials numerously signed have been presented in favor of the measure.

Great Salt Lake City.—*Opening of a Theatre by Brigham Young.*—The *Deseret News* of Dec. 31, contains the following account of the formal opening of a theatre in the "City of Saints." The ceremonies (part of them at least) seem singularly out of place in such connection:—

"The doors of the theatre were thrown open on Christmas eve, for the first time since last spring, to receive an auditory there invited by President Young. The First Presidency, the Twelve, the Bishops, the City Council, the members of the Legislature, and many of our principal citizens, with their families, were invited to join there the working men, mechanics, and artists who had been engaged in the erection of the building, for the purpose of enjoying an unprogrammed entertainment.

The hour of assembling being set for half-past five o'clock, with the proverbial punctuality of such occasions, the invited soon filled every portion of the building. Presidents Young and Kimball, with ten of the Twelve Apostles, occupied seats on the stage.

The orchestra opened the entertainment with the Calantha Schottische, and President Young made some excellent introductory remarks intended to check the too prevalent habit of the strong crowding against the weak in seeking entrance into places of public amusement—remarks from which we hope to witness excellent practical results, as it is one of the most indefensible habits of selfishness, and a disgrace to every man who claims to be a respectable member of society.

The Tabernacle choir was invited before the footlights and sang the hymn,

'On the mountain tops appearing,'

and Elder Benson offered prayer. The choir sang,

'Hard times come again no more,'

and President H. C. Kimball delivered a short, spirited address, expressing his interest in the progress of everything among the Saints that would tend to their edification and rational enjoyment. He invoked the blessing of the Lord upon President Young, who had erected such a building for the entertainment of the people, encouraged the managers of the theatre in the labor before them, and closed with his peace and blessings to all Isreal, here and throughout the world. Elders Orson Hyde, Amasa M. Lyman and George A. Smith, made brief and pertinent remarks to the occasion, and J. T. D. McCallister sung

'Grasp the sword, gird on thine armor.'

Miss Clara Stenhouse sung

'The Cottage by the Sea.'

Mr. Joseph H. Randall sung a comic song, and the orchestra played sweetly the favourite Scottish airs: 'Afton Waters,' and 'Muirland Willie.' Elder John Taylor made some remarks, and was followed by President Young, with general instructions and encouragement to the saints. The word was passed to the manager, the scene was instantly changed, the orchestra struck up Sir Roger de Coverly, and a select company, already on the boards, went through with right good will that favourite old English dance. The remainder of the evening was devoted to the dance, and all without restriction had an opportunity of making once their appearance on the boards. 'The hours flew by on angel's wings,' and a little before 11 o'clock 'good night' was given, and the company separated, no doubt gratified with the new theatre and the kindness and courtesy of President Young, for the social gathering at which they had taken part."

We have to thank a friend for a Wilmington, N. C., paper of the 7th inst. It contains little interesting matter. The following is a quotation of the markets in that State:—Bacon, 60c. per lb. for hog round; butter, $1 per lb.; Corn meal is wanted, and the market is almost, if not quite bare—$3. 25 per bushel. Eggs, 65 to 75 cts. per dozen. Flour—the stock is very light—superfine $31 to $32, and family at $33 to $35 per barrel. Lard—45c. per lb. Molasses—New Orleans, $3.25 per gallon by the barrel. Sugar retailing at 75c. to $1 per lb. Poultry—Fowls, 75 cents each; Turkeys, $1.50 to $2.50 each. Salt—$10 to $12 per bush. Wood, $12 per cord for ash and oak. Leather—sole, $3 per lb.—upper $3.50.

The Great California Pear.—The pear which was mentioned the other day as on the way to this country from California, as a present from Mr. Thomas Brown, now in San Francisco, to the Rev. Dr. Bellows of this city, has arrived. A letter from Mr. Brown states that the pear weighs three pounds and seven ounces. It was produced by a tree in the orchard of E. L. Beard, at San Jose Mission, California. The same tree, a few years since, produced a pear weighing just one ounce less, which was sent to the Rev. Dr. Bushnell. We have seen this mammoth fruit. It appears to be one of the variety called *Duchezze d'Angouleme*, and is about twice as large as the largest specimens of that variety produced this side of the Rocky Mountains.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 22rd.*

We previously announced the result of the election in Prince Edward Island. We are glad to see that the editor of the *Examiner*, Hon. Edward Whelan, and the Hon. George Coles, both staunch liberals, and most of the leading members of the opposition, have been returned. The *Islander*, the Government organ, in referring to the elections, uses the following extraordinary jargon:—

"The Conservatives of King's County may well be proud of Georgetown. Keen and earnest did the contest go on through the day; every man of the Government's supporters calm, cool, determined, and resolute, all was quiet and serene; and, at the close, no outburst of rejoicing, nothing to offend or wound the feelings of the defeated candidate or his friends, was manifested—but a calm conviction of having done their duty to their country and themselves, was felt by the Conservatives, who went forth to the trial, believing that the blessing of the Lord was with them.

"Every man, excepting a few traitors, was at his post; even the clergy buckled on their armour, and voted according to their sense of right; two of them, Presbyterian and Catholic, we saw voting opposite to each other, and then going off, arm in arm, we suppose to grant and receive absolution one from the other.

"The Fourth District has acted nobly. It would be invidious to single out the different sections of this District, as having acted well. At dawn of day, from many a family altar, did the earnest prayer ascend to the Throne of Grace for a blessing, and that the hearts of the people might be directed aright. They went to the hustings encouraging each other, and the result is most gratifying. Let the tenantry thank God and take courage."

They will need a great deal of courage if they wait to have their wrongs redressed by the present selfish and time serving Government.—*St. John, N. B., Globe.*

Manny's Patent Mowing and Reaping Machines.—We are pleased to learn that those new inventions for the benefit of farmers are becoming so generally useful, particularly to shipbuilders. The enterprising firm of Messrs. Stewart & Owen purchased one of these Machines last season, and are highly pleased with its rapid strides through the harvest, securing it in as many days as it would take weeks by hand, and at a fifth less expense, by the aid of which they were enabled to launch the first ocean steamer from their yard several weeks sooner than they otherwise could have done, by keeping the men in the yard and making the horses cut their hay and grain, as ought to be the case.—*Com.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The Liver and Stomach.—A sufferer states, "I tried medicines, prescribed by the best doctors. for Liver complaint, but they were of no service to me. I had only rubbed your ointment on my side ten days when the soreness there and in my breast abated, my appetite returned, and I felt quite cheerful. I have now left off rubbing, but continue the Pills." This invalid steadily advanced to sound health. No means, heretofore known, remove stagnated blood from any overgorged organ with the same ease and safety as friction with Holloway's Ointment, assisted by appropriate doses of his purifying Pills. All distressing symptoms arising from a disordered stomach are removed as by magic by this wonderful medicine.

Mansfield's Dispensary says that most of the Sarsaparilla of the shops is inert and worthless. Dr. Ayer in his writings on this drug, states that not only is it inert as found in the shops, but so also are most of the preparations from it, or bearing its name. He shows, however, that this fact arises from the use of worthless varieties, or unskilful preparations by incompetent men: that the true Medicinal Sarsaparilla (Sarza Smilax off.) of the tropics, when freshly gathered in the bud, is one of the most effectual alteratives we possess. Combined with other substances of great alterative power, like Iodine, Stilingia, Dock, &c., it makes Ayer's Comp. Ext. of Sarsp. which we have reason to believe is one of the most effectual remedies for humors, skin diseases and for purifying the blood which has ever yet been found by any body.—*Bangor (Me.) Mercury.*

Thoroughly Tested.—Rev. H. J. Campbell, Pastor of 1st Baptist Church, Lancaster, N. H., under date of September 26, 1860, writes:—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and can cordially recommend them to those who wish to have their gray hair restored to its original color. I am satisfied the Restorer is not a dye, as I have thoroughly tested it."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich-street, New York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret we have not room for "Censor" in our present No. "Rumour" is also crowded out. The former will appear in our next.

"Good Authority." We have not space for this letter either; but its publication would not serve any useful purpose at present.

"Spectator's" account of the polling at Portage School House, Belfast, is now out of date.

The "Dialogue" between the "Butcher and the Baker" is declined.

Majorities for Members Elect.—The official returns of the elections given in the *Royal Gazette* differ somewhat from the figures given in the last *Weekly*; we therefore present below the majorities for the members elect, over their highest opponents:

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Charlottetown and Royalty.—F. Brecken 74, and D. Davies 50 majority over W. Heard.

First District.—D. Montgomery 220, and W. Haslem 185 maj. over A. Robertson.

Second District.—J. Longworth 260, and A. Laird 228 maj. over Davies.

Third District.—G. Coles 345, and F. Kelly 323 maj. over Sergt. Henderson.

Fourth District.—Col. Gray 778, and W. H. Pope 488 maj. over D. Taylor.

PRINCE COUNTY.

First District.—N. Conroy 222, and G. W. Howlan 198 maj. over P. Doyle.

Second District.—John Yeo 370, and D. Ramsay 259 maj. over J. M. Clark.

Third District.—Geo. Sinclaiar 208, and J. Warburton 50 maj. over Jas. Yeo.

Fourth District.—J. C. Pope 111, and C. Howat 87 maj. over W. W. Lord.

Fifth District.—C. McLennan, 9 maj over Muirhead, and J. Muirhead 4 maj. over D. Green. (McLennan and Green were colleagues.)

KING'S COUNTY.

Georgetown and Royalty.—T. H. Haviland, 44, and R. McAulay 22 maj. over A. A. McDonald.

First District.—D. Beaton 421, and J. Hensley 339 maj over E. McEachen.

Second District.—E. Whelan 704, and J. Sutherland 687 maj. over D. Dixon.

Third District.—Ron. Walker 99, and E. Thornton 72 maj. over J. Hamilton.

Fourth District.—Dr. Kaye 156, and J. Duncan 134 maj. over J. Wightman.—*R. Weekly.*

Clear of Ice.—Messrs. MacAulay and Johnston, writing to us from Grand River, Lot 56, Jan. 27th, state that the harbor there is completely clear of ice. Two whale-boats, laden with grain, from Boughton Island, arrived that day. Navigation being open at this season of the year is a circumstance unknown previously to the oldest inhabitant of the Grand River section.—*R. W.*

Neil Rankin, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner of Small Debts for Queen's County, in place of Chas. Dempsey, Esq., who has left the Island.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.

The Club met on Friday evening last, the 6th instant, to discuss the adjourned subject of debate: "Would a limited and enlightened censorship of the Press of this Island tend to promote morality?" After an animated discussion, the question, on division, was decided in the negative by a majority of four.

On Friday evening next, instead of the usual debate, the time will be occupied in readings, recitations, &c., when lady visitors will be admitted by ticket.

Subject for debate on Friday following will be—"Which has done most to advance the civil liberty of England, her Lawyers or her Clergy?"

Geo. Alley, Sec'y.

The Washington correspondent of a Boston paper says: The President looks haggard and careworn—who wonders at it?—yet he preserves his good nature, and some new story or bon mot from him is always in circulation. The last was uttered on Saturday at the public reception, when a Western paymaster in full Major's attire was introduced and said—"Being here, Mr. Lincoln, I thought I'd call and pay my respects." "From the complaints of the soldiers," responded the President, "I guess that's about all any of you do pay."

The Boston 'Journal' says that some of the young army doctors, who are suspected of having received fees from soldiers who desired to obtain furloughs, will be taken into custody.

Died,

On the 1st inst., after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. William Ladner, aged 58 years. During a residence of twenty-one years in this Colony she endeared herself to a large number of friends and acquaintances. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn their irreparable loss. Her end was peace.

At Black Bush, Lot 45, East Point, on Friday, the 16th Jan, Isabella McDonald, (relict of the late James McCormack,) an old and respected inhabitant of that place, in the 79th year of her age. Deceased was a native of Long Island, Scotland, and emigrated to this Island in the year 1802.

Drowned, at Adelaide, South Australia, on the 17th October, 1862, Mr. Angus Cameron, Sheep Farmer, aged 32, son of Mr. A. Hugh Cameron, Point Prim.

Ship News.

New York, Jan. 21.

Ship American Union, from Liverpool, 57 days. The Captain of the American Union states that he had continued westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 17, lat. 48 44 N. lon 35, spoke the Bark Caroline from Quebec, bound E. Dec. 29, spoke brig James from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, bound to Liverpool, loaded with oats, with loss of topmast head, in a gale a few days previous. Asked what they wanted. They said a sail. Told them they could have the boat if they sent men to take her back when they got there. The crew refused to take it on board, saying it was no use, as they could never get the vessel home, and wanted to be taken on board the ship. We took them on board; the night being moderate lay by her until morning, and sent the mate on board to examine her. He found the vessel tight, the cargo somewhat shifted. My mate wishing to go on board of her, and some of my men volunteering to go, I let him go, and gave him a sail, boat, &c. He bore away for Liverpool or Queenstown. On the 30th had a heavy gale from the westward. A sea struck us and knocked off the fore channel, also taking about thirty feet of plank shear clean out of the bulworks.

Newport, Jan. 17—Arrived—Ranger, Bell, Cascumpec, P. E. Island, for New York.

PRICES CURRENT.

Charlottetown, Feby. 6, 1863.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	3d to 6d
Do by the quarter	3d to 5d
Mutton, per lb	2½d to 6d
Pork, per lb	3d to 4d
Do (small)	5d to 6d
Lamb, per lb	none
Butter (fresh)	1s to 1s 3d
Do by the tub	10d to 1s
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	8d to 9d
Ham, per lb	4½d to 6d
Pearl Barley, per lb	2d to 2½d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2d to 2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1½d to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	10d to 1s
Vegetables.	
Currants, per qt	none
Peas, per qt	none
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 10d to 2s
Carrots, per bush	2s 6d
Grain.	
Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	4s 6d to 5s 3d
Oats do	2s to 2s 1d
Poultry.	
Turkeys, each	3s to 7s
Geese, each	2s to 2s 6d
Fowls, each	8d to 1s 3d
Ducks, each	1s to 1s 3d
Partridges, each	10d to 1s 2d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	18s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel	30s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen	none
Salmon, per lb	none
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s
Sundries.	
Timothy Seed, per bushel	none
Clover Seed, per lb	none
Wool, per lb	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Hay, per ton	45s to 55s
Straw, per cwt	1s
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	2d to 4d
Plums, per qt	none
Calfskins, per lb	3d to 6d
Hides, per lb	4d to 4½d
Sheepskins, each	4s to 5s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

To Blacksmiths & Millwrights.

THE Subscriber keeps on hand a good supply of PUNCHED NUTS and WASHERS, all sizes, from ¼ inch to 1 inch hole. They are made from the best quality of IRON, and sold for less than they can be when made by hand.

Also for Sale, a large stock of Carriage Bolts and Trimmings generally. Springs and Axles, Rasps, Screw Plates, Spare Taps, (all sizes), Horse Nails, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Wrenches, Boreax, Emery, etc., etc., with a complete assortment of CIRCULAR SAWS, 6 to 36 inches, and Spindles for the same. All at the lowest CASH prices, at the "City Hardware Store."

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.

Charlottetown, Feb. 9, 1863. 3w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Electors for Legislative Councillors in the Second District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN:—At the request of a number of friends, I have consented to be put in nomination as a Candidate for the representation of your District in the Legislative Council. Should you do me the honor of returning me, I trust to make myself worthy of your suffrages and your confidence by supporting every true Liberal measure that may be brought under the consideration of the Council.

I remain, gentlemen, your obt. servant,
JOSEPH KNIGHT.

Charlottetown, Feb. 9, 1863.

To the Legislative Council Electors for the First District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN:—Requested by many personal and political friends to become a Candidate as one of your Representatives, I allowed myself to be nominated for that high position at the Sheriff's Court on Wednesday last. Having been a member of the Legislative Council for six years, my political principles are well known to the public, and I believe it will be readily admitted that I have always supported Liberal principles, and have advocated such measures as were, in my opinion, best calculated to advance the interests of the Colony My principles remain unchanged, and my desire is still the same as ever—to see my native country prosper under a wise, prudent, and beneficent system of government, that will secure for all parties equal rights and privileges. Should you do me the honor to elect me, these views will be steadfastly adhered to by, Gentlemen,

Your obed't servant,
GEORGE BAGNALL.

New Glasgow, Feb. 9, 1863.

To the Electors for the Legislative Council for the Second District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN:—Many of you are, no doubt, aware that at several public meetings held in your District some weeks ago, I was proposed and accepted as a candidate to represent your interests in the Legislative Council. At the nomination of Candidates on Wednesday last, I was again duly proposed, and I am now before you soliciting your suffrages for the honorable post of Legislative Councillor. As a farmer, and a native of the country, I feel that my interests are closely identified with yours, and it will be my desire to advocate Liberal principles, and all good measures that will enhance the general prosperity.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obed't servant,
DAVID LAWSON.

Stanhope, Feb. 9, 1863.

The Wonder of all Nations.

The March of Intellect!

For Spring 1863.

From the World's Fair.

THE best chance ever offered to the Farmers of P. E. Island, by which Time, Labour and Money are saved, the grand secret to us all, and can now be effected by getting one of those latest wonderfully improved

MANNY'S PATENT Gold & Silver Prized Medal Mowing & Reaping Machines, WITH Steel-lined Guard Finger Plate,

tempered same as the Knives, and is attached to the finger by a NEW PATENT PROCESS, thus making an entire new cutting face, with Horse Yokes and Swingle Trees, not in former machines, makes them now more valuable to farmers than any of the Gold Mines through out the world, and are now warranted to cut one acre of Hay or Grain each hour, at one shillings cost, by forming a Club of five, which will be a fifth less expense than the old fashioned Scythe cutting, proved so injurious to the constitution and so fatal to many farmers.

With those unsurpassed Machines any quantity of Seed can be sown in Spring at one time, and no fear for hands to cut it, when ripe, need be felt, and the Crops secured a month sooner, and the cost of the Club saved. The expense now reduced to the wages of one man for a month.

In proof of same, Mr. W. Hyde, West River, whose butter and cheese are so highly prized wherever they can be got, certifies he purchased one of those

Wonderful Money and Labour Saving Machines

in 1861; cut all his Hay and Grain, nearly a hundred acres, and cut his brothers' crop also with it, and then hired it out, by which he cleared half the price of the Machine same year, and is now free, and had the crops of both farms cut in addition.

This certificate is more satisfactory on the Island, as it can be relied on, than one hundred names from other places.

The above and the following first-class Farmers and Stock Masters can be referred to, some of whom have Manny's Patent Machines in use for three or four years, and have proved much more durable and beneficial than they ever calculated on, and consider they are the greatest boon that can be conferred on their brother Farmers, Professional men, teachers, sea captains, widows, tradesmen, and all those whose time ought be more valuable than at such unprofitable and severe work as cutting hay and grain for the horses that are at rest, and ought to be at such employment, in place of white men and women toiling themselves to death to keep the horses alive, and at more than four times the cost:

THIS IS NOT KEEPING PACE WITH THE TIMES.

P. Lane, Esq., J. P.	William Clements, Esq.,
W. Aoorn, Lot 49,	D. Creighton, Esq.,
R. Mutch, Gallows Point,	G. Harris, Esq.,
J. McInnis, "	Stewart & Owen, Shipbuilders,
R. Ings, China Point,	Hon. D. Beaton,
C. Vickerson, Vernon River,	Theo. DesBrisay, Esq.,

and forty-six others, who got those wonderful Machines that work like telegraph.

The demand is now so great, caused by the vast number of men killed in the war, and the order from Europe for 1800 of those invaluable money and labour saving Machines, with eighty-six more wanted last harvest that could not be finished in time, will now require all parties wanting those Machines to send the order to the Agent, or the Depot at Orwell, with as little delay as possible, to ensure having them in good time for harvest.

No payment will be demanded until the Fall of 1863 and 1864.

Farmers not up to the great benefit of levelling and rolling the land are strongly advised by all Agricultural Societies and chemists to try it, when it will be found to pay well for the little outlay and trouble. To encourage the experiment, two dozen field rollers can be had from the undersigned, if ordered soon, at COST, and 12 months given for payment.

AGENTS:

Charlottetown—John Williams, who is so well known for keeping the best and cheapest Seed on the Island; W. E. Dawson, Cheap Cash Store; James McGill, Spring Park, who is so famed for securing prizes for grain at our Exhibitions.

Georgetown—W. B. Aitken, Thomas Owen, F. P. Norton.

Montague—Thomas Annear, Philip Beers.

Grand River—R. Walker, J. W. Truelove, J. McDougald.

Murray Harbour—Thomas Clements.

Souris—Edward Kickham.

St. Andrew's—P. Griffin.

Cascumpec—G. W. Howlan.

Campbellton—Jas. Broderick.

Other Agents and instructions in Circular from

PATRICK STEPHENS,

General Depot, at Orwell Cheap Store, cheaper than the cheapest. From a NEEDLE to an ANCHOR—both included.

Feb. 9, 1863. I V tf

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are required to pay the respective amounts to Benjamin DesBrisay, of Charlottetown, Attorney at Law, who is instructed to sue for the same, unless paid forthwith.

JAMES EVANS.

New Perth, Feb'y 6th, 1863. tf

A Schooner of 50 Tons.

I HAVE the Spars, Standing and Running Rigging, Blocks, Patent Windlass, Chains and Anchors, Boat and other small gear, secondhand, which I will sell low, and take Freight in exchange. They can be seen here.

—ALSO—

100 Pine Ash-bound FISH BARRELS.

GEO. W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, Feb. 9, 1863.

500 Cords of Hemlock Bark

Wanted at the City Tannery.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the above Establishment, up to the 31st March next, from persons wishing to supply the above quantity of Hemlock Bark.

No tenders will be received for a less quantity than Fifty Cords, and good security will be required for the fulfilment of each contract.

Charlottetown, Feb. 9, 1863.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

TO be sold by private sale, that valuable and most eligibly situated LOT OF LAND, being half of Town Lot No. 63, in the first hundred, situated on the corner of Weymouth and King Street, opposite the property of Mr. Willian Wright, measuring 80 feet on Weymouth-street by 84 feet on King-street. The situation is one of the very best in the city for a private gentleman's dwelling. For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

M. FOGERTY.

February 9, 1863.

☞ If not disposed of by private sale, the property will be put up at Auction on SATURDAY, the 14th day of MARCH, 1863. M. F.

FALL CONSIGNMENT.

Ex "GAZELLE."

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to Wholesale Purchasers that he has received per above Ship, a Consignment of the under-mentioned GROCERIES, all which were purchased for Cash, he is therefore confident no one in the City can give better value:

8 Casks small still Whiskey, Glenlivet,
6 Hhds. DeKuyper Geneva,
100 Cases do do
4 Quarter casks old Port Wine,
50 Chests Congo TEA, (warranted),
30 Boxes 3 Crown Soap.

N. RANKIN, Queen Street.

November 17, 1862.

Farmers, Attention!

THE Subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has ready for sale

Sleigh and Cart Harness

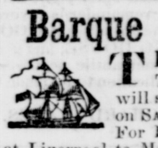
of every description, and of the best quality, suitable for winter driving, which he will sell reasonably for prompt payment.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line, and to supply country wholesale dealers, as formerly, on liberal terms.

JOHN BOWERS,
Richmond Street.

Charlottetown, Jan. 15, 1863. 9in

Barque "GAZELLE."



THIS well-known regular TRADER, R. Cameron, master, will sail from LIVERPOOL, G. B., on Saturday, the 28th March next. For Freight or Passage please apply at Liverpool to Messrs. D. Cannon, Sons & Co., and at Charlottetown to

W. W. LORD & CO.

THE owners of the above Vessel beg to tender their thanks to the Merchants and travelling public for the very liberal support received since this Ship has been on the route between Charlottetown and Liverpool, and solicit a continuance of the same. They beg to remind that the "Gazelle" makes her three voyages each summer regularly.

W. W. LORD & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1863. 2m

To the Electors of the Second Elective Legislative Council District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN,—

HAVING been unanimously nominated at several Public Meetings in your District as a Candidate for the representation of your interests in the Legislative Council; and having received from a large number of the Electors requisitions expressing satisfaction at my past political conduct, and making especial reference to the interest I have certainly felt and taken in the Land Question, and requesting me to allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for your suffrages at the coming Election for the Legislative Council; under such circumstances I feel that I can do no other than respond to your very flattering request.

Gentlemen,—Should I be elected, I pledge myself to use my best exertions to forward any and every measure calculated to subserve the interests, and develop the resources of this my adopted country. And believing, as I firmly do, that we need not at all despair of getting a satisfactory settlement of the Land Question, I, for one, will not submit to a breach of faith on the part of the Proprietors, or even on the part of the Secretary of State; but will persevere in holding them to their obligations, and claiming a fulfilment of their pledges to the Tenantry; feeling assured that if we allow this matter to drop, we shall lose, forever, all chance of uprooting the Leasehold system of Land Tenures.

I would only further remark that I have no sinister end to subserve. I come before you perfectly independent; if the country flourishes I participate; if it suffers I cannot but feel it. It has been truly said, that your interests and mine are intimately blended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
GEORGE BEER.

Feby. 2, 1863.

To Carpenters, Joiners, Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Blacksmiths, Painters and Labourers.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the Building of a NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL in Prince Street, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of Mr. Thomas Alley. Proposals will be received by the Building Committee for any part, distinctly and separately, or for the performance of the whole work. In the latter case, they would prefer each branch to be separately stated in the Tenders.

Tenders to be received by the Secretary, Wm. Brown, until the Twentieth day of February inst. Good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance of each contract.

WM. BROWN, Sec'y & Treasurer.

February 2nd, 1863.

CARGO EX "GEORGE DUNDAS," FROM NEW YORK.

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED per Schooner "George Dundas," the following GOODS, which he

Offers for Sale at the LOWEST PRICES:

100 bbls choice Pastry FLOUR
200 do Extra Family FLOUR
100 do Baker's FLOUR
10 hhds Bright Muscovado SUGAR
20 do Best Porto Rico MOLASSES
10 do Bright Cienfuegos do
20 do Cuba Muscovado do
100 bbls Choice Russet APPLES
20 do PEARS
20 do WASHING SODA
10 Kegs BAKING SODA
100 sides SOLE LEATHER
50 doz BROOMS 30 doz BUCKETS
100 boxes Oriental and Patent Candles
50 do Pale and Extra SOAP
20 do CLOTHES PINS
15nests TUBS 25 boxes assorted Candies.

ALSO, IN STORE,

A Quantity of Tea, Boots, Shoes, Spices, Lozenges, &c.

J. S. CARVELL.

Peake's Buildings, Dec. 22, 1862. tf

BENZOLE,

OR SPIRITS TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE. One barrel of this article, now generally used in the place of Turpentine, and sold for less than HALF its COST, for sale at the CITY HARDWARE STORE.

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.

Jany. 12, 1863.

Grain, Grain.

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery,

Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the Market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, November 14, 1862.

GEORGETOWN.

WILLIAM SANDERSON,

Commission Merchant, Wholesale & Retail General Agent, Auctioneer & Broker.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Agent for Col. Life Assurance Company in King's County. Agent for Picton Iron Foundry.

Town Lots, Pasture Lots, and Farms for Sale in King's County.

Nov, 18.

Tea, Sugar, Flour, Molasses, &c. &c. &c.

BY AUCTION.—The Subscriber will sell, at his SALE-ROOM, on THURSDAY, February 12th, at eleven o'clock:

25 hhds MOLASSES	10 doz BROOMS
4 hhds SUGAR	2 cases Boots and Shoes
20 chests and half chests TEA	5 nests Tubs
150 bbls FLOUR	5 boxes SPICE
20 boxes SOAP	20 bbls Apples
20 do Candles	5 do Pears, choice
10 doz. Buckets	10 boxes Confectionary
10 bbls Onions	25 do Smoked Herrings
10 casks Baking Soda	5 do Clothes Pins
10 do Washing Soda	&c. &c. &c.

Terms—Sums under £10, cash; over £10, and under £50, three months' credit; over £50, four months' credit. Approved Joint Notes in all cases.

J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, Feb. 2, 1863. 2i

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

British, French & other Foreign DRY GOODS,

Under the Style and Firm of

VAUX BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

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

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

THE PRIDE OF NEW YORK.

1863's Specialty.

GRAND MIRROR OF AMERICAN GENIUS.

"Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease,
Intent to reason, or polite to please."

The New York Mercury

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

IT is with no fear of War's effect upon their literary fortunes, that the publishers of The New York Mercury acknowledge the unwavering loyalty of their TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and announce to them and to all, that the New York Mercury for this year (1863) will be richer in every luxury of Polite Literature than ever before. It is no upstart speculation, no temporary "sensation," but a first class literary weekly, which has been familiar to the United States for a quarter of a century; and while the wishy-washy mushroom prints of yesterday are cutting down their talent even while they raise their subscription-price, The New York Mercury maintains all its great Staff of Romancers, Poets, Humorists, Essayists, Story-Tellers and Editors, and promises to make it still greater for 1863.

It is the one paper for every home. Its forty columns of reading matter per week constitute an unparalleled

CONSERVATORY OF THE ENTERTAINING,

and its Novels, Miscellaneous Tales, Beauties of Verse, Gossip, Feuilletons, Broadsides of Humor, and Polished Editorials, combine to epitomize all the charms of

WIT AND SENTIMENT!

The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweetheart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village schoolmaster to the circle around the stove. It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman, and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries of Europe. The New York Mercury is also identified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the Sword as with the Pen. The great illustrating artist of The New York Mercury, the inimitable Darley, gives the paper the highest attributes of Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpass itself in all these respects during the New Year!

The first New York Mercury Novelette for the New Year to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA;

OR,

THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFFE.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,

Author of "Gypsy Gower," "Ethel Campbell," "Erminie," "La Masque," &c., &c.

The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is found in the fact that they are eagerly reproduced, after their publication in the Mercury, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

The New York Mercury is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To Subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, free, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State. We take the notes of all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariably be made in advance.

☞ Specimen Copies sent free to all applicants. Address all letters and remittances, post paid, to

CAULDWELL & WHITNEY,
Proprietors of The New York Mercury,
113, Fulton Street, New York City.

Feb. 2, 1863.

BAZAAR

FOR SAINT DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE!

Under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

A BAZAAR, having for its object the raising of Funds to aid in liquidating the debt incurred by the re-building of St. Dunstan's College, will be held in CHARLOTTETOWN during the ensuing Winter. The ladies of the Convent of Notre Dame are the principal organizers thereof, and are zealously seconded in their laudable efforts by many ladies of the city.

The following articles will be disposed of by Lottery:

1. A Drawing-room Chair, embroidered on cloth and mounted,	6s.	per ticket.
2. A pair of Fire Screens,	3s.	"
3. An elegant Sofa Cushion,	3s.	"
4. A Fire Screen, No. 1,	2s.	"
5. Do. No. 2,	2s.	"
6. A Work Box, embroidered on purple velvet,	1s. 6d.	"
7. A pair of Foot-stools,	1s. 6d.	"
8. A Work Box painted on velvet,	9d.	"

Contributions in money, fancy work, materials for fancy and useful works, &c., will be thankfully received by the following:—

The Ladies of the Convent,

Mrs. Walker,	Mrs. McIsaac,
Mrs. O. Connelly,	Mrs. D. Reddin,
Mrs. Gaul,	Mrs. Gleason,
Mrs. Eckstadt,	Mrs. J. Murphy,
Miss McDonnell,	Miss McDade,
Miss Reddin,	Miss Kelly,
Miss Longard.	

The ladies and gentlemen belonging to the country, as well as those belonging to the city, are respectfully solicited to send in their contributions as soon as possible to either of the above ladies.

Persons desirous of obtaining tickets for the Lotteries will also please send in their names to any of the same parties.

Charlottetown, December 1, 1862.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE WATER LOT, in GEORGETOWN, containing half an acre of LAND, with usual privileges, known as No. 1, or Point Lot. Terms Cash or short time on security. Apply to the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Charlottetown.

December 2, 1861. tf

PRINCE EDWARD ISLNAD CLOTH MANUFACTORY, TRYON.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the very liberal support received in the Cloth dressing business, begs to inform the inhabitants of P. E. Island that he has imported from the best makers in the United States,

Machinery for Carding, Spinning and Weaving,

and shortly (in addition to finishing Cloth) will be prepared to receive Wool for manufacturing into the various descriptions of Cloth usually made in the Colonies. The charge for Picking, Oiling, Carding, Spinning, and Weaving will be

One shilling and three pence per yard.

Other branches in the same proportion. Wool, which must be washed and dried, may be left with H. J. Callbeck, Sidney Street, Charlottetown, or any of the agents for the Mill, from whom further particulars can be learned.

CHARLES E. STANFIELD.

Tryon, April 21, 1862.

Watch and Clock Maker.

PURCHASE,

Smardon's Corner.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES always on sale, and warranted to perform well. Price £3 10s, and upwards.

WEDDING RINGS, BROOCHES, &c. &c. in great variety.

Charlottetown, August 4, 1862.

The Liverpool and London FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agent for the above first class English Fire Insurance Company begs to call the attention of the public to the advantages offered by this Company, in respect to the security to the assured, and promptness to pay losses, which, without disparaging other Companies, may be safely asserted to be superior to those afforded by any other Company in the Island. The Liverpool and London F. & L. Insurance Company has been in successful operation since 1836, with agencies all over the world, and has paid in losses about two millions and a quarter sterling. Its subscribed capital is £2,000,000 sterling, and its invested funds alone amount to £1,312,000 stg.; and the fire premiums for 1861 amount to £360,130 19s 9d; and in addition to this very large capital, the Company, having been established before the recent Limited Liability Act, the individual fortunes of each of the shareholders, comprising some of the wealthiest merchants in Liverpool and London, are liable for the losses, should the whole of the capital be swept away. In this respect it differs, it is believed, from any other Company established here.

And lastly, the Agent being appointed by Power of Attorney directly from England, is authorised to draw Bills the moment a loss occurs, and without referring to the Home Company, to the extent of one thousand pounds sterling.

With these superior advantages, the Company is not disposed (though it might be well justified) to ask a higher rate of premium than other English Companies, which do not present the same advantageous features, and the Agent has been advised, that an uniform rate has been agreed upon by the Directors of this Company and the "Queen's," and that the Agents here should, in this respect, "act in concert."

W. A. JOHNSTONE,
Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company.

Nov. 10, 1862. isl