better name, called the proprieties. Though the violation of them does not come under the censure of ecclesiastical or civil laws, yet the practice of keeping the proprieties in our dealings and conversations one with another, contributes greatly to the sum of human happiness. By the proprieties, we mean manners, though not exactly manners, the word implies something more. One of the greatest of modern writers, Edmund Burke, says of manners, that "they are of more importance than laws. Upon them in a great measure the law depends. The law teaches us but here and there, now and then. Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarise or refine us, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe in. They give their whole form and colour to our lives. According to their quality, they aid morals, they supply them, or they totally destroy them." Perhaps, the best code of etiquette is to be found in the Gospel, certainly the most polite man is the true Christian. A person seldom exhibits ill manners, or a want of propriety, unless he is incited by passions against which Christianity sets her face. There are occasions and circumstances, however, in which it is safe to be allowable to offend the prejudices of those who differ from us, or to whom we may be opposed. But what would be proper at one time might be improper at another; and that which would be pardonable in one man might be highly improper in another. For instance, in a pulpit or lecture stand any man may expound his religious or historical views to his hearers, but it would not be proper for him to do so in a mixed assembly at a social gathering. In the one place he would be regarded, even by those who might differ from him, with respect; in the other position every one would pronounce him a fanatical bore. Again, it is quite proper for people to interest themselves in the politics of their country, but it is decidedly wrong for a public officer, who is paid from the pockets of all, to be constantly intermeddling in favor of one party and against the other.

These observations occurred to our mind on hearing of some of the sayings and doings of the Rev. gentleman whose name heads this article. It might reasonably be supposed, that when Mr. Sutherland had been for sometime in the enjoyment of the honors and emoluments of his office, he would settle down into a quiet Christian life, and give up the career of polemical squabbler and political agitator. From whom can we expect good breeding, Christian charity and forbearance if we do not behold them in the conduct of a Chaplain of the House of Assembly? Instead of being a shining example of these virtues to his fellow men, the Legislative Chaplain has recently given an exhibition of "fantastic tricks before high Heaven" such as make mortals laugh and angels weep. The Rev. gentleman recently engaged the Temperance Hall for the purpose of holding a Bazaar in aid of his Church. The Hall was to be occupied on the evening previously to the day on which the Bazaar was to be held, which arrangement he supposed would interfere with the success of the Bazaar. He went to the Secretary of the Temperance Hall Directors and beseeched him to cancel the agreement which he had made with the Committee who had the management of the Concert in aid of St. Joseph's School. Because Mr. Morrison would not dishonourably break faith with the Committee referred to, and would not prevent the Concert from being held as advertised, the Rev. George Sutherland attributed unworthy motives to him, told him he held his office in the Colonial Building through Free Church influence, and threatened to have him turned out of his employment. He finally left the Colonial Building, vowing that he would move heaven and earth to have the Concert put off. The Directors of the Hall were called together, but they had the spirit and good sense not to be intimidated by his Reverence. They approved of the conduct of Mr. Morrison, and the wings of the "Black Eagle" were thus clipped for once. But he filled the air with his screams. The Bazaar came off, and was quite successful. A large crowd of persons of different sects was present. The Rev. gentleman, at the close of the proceedings, rose to make a speech. Good sense and propriety should have suggested that he should not give utterance to anything calculated to offend those who charitably attended the Bazaar, to help to pay off the debts of the Church over which he is the presiding genius. Instead of acting thus, he entered into a long account of Scotch Church history, in the course of which he pitched into Episcopacy and the Established Church of Scotland at the top of his lungs. Getting wearied, he wound up by alleging that all the sects of Protestantism were built upon sandy foundations, except the "wee church on the tap o' the hill," which of course was built on a rock. This modest peroration convulsed some with laughter, whilst others were silly enough to lose the fun of the thing by getting indignant at his Reverence. These seriously inclined folk maintain that the Rev. George falsified and distorted historical truths in his oration, and that they had no chance to correct him, inasmuch as he occupied the whole time for speaking, so that no one else could put in a word even edgeways. They further state that with all his pretensions to literary ability and Christian fervor, he has not been able to gather more than about a dozen families into his congregation. Some go so far as to argue that the Rev. George Sutherland is a serious injury to religion in this Colony, because were he out of the way the Congregation of the Free Church would unite with the Congregation of Queen Square Church, which building would be sufficiently large for the accommodation of the members of both Churches. The Congregation of Queen Square Church, it seems, would not have Mr. S. for their Minister, so he sets to work and gets himself a house built, and has the "Free Church on the top of the hill" fixed up with a steeple. He thus prevents the union which was agreed to in October from being practically consummated.

Now, we are inclined to think that, viewing the successful manner in which the Rev. Chaplain has managed his tools, his speech at the Bazaar was too modest by half. He has, through the sheer force of arrogance, got himself into the Board of Education—he has, by prostituting his character as a clergyman to political purposes, placed himself into the Chaplaincy of the House of Assembly—and that too over the head of a gentleman whose character has been above reproach for half a century—he has made a few families support him, and build him a house, whose spiritual wants could have been better supplied, only for him, at a little of the expense. Certainly the Chaplain was too modest when he alleged that no person or thing was like himself and the "Free Church on the top of the hill." We will expect him to proclaim shortly that he is the only true apostle of the Blue Noses in this Colony, as he happens to be a lineal descendant of a fisherman.

The conduct of the gentleman would be amusing enough in its way, only that his contempt for the proprieties may have had a bad example on those who regard him as a shining light in the midst of surrounding darkness.

## ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

It is with sadness we notice in one of the telegrams the death of this eminent prelate, who has for many years held the Arch-Episcopate of New York. Born in Ireland of humble parents, and pursuing in early life very humble and obscure paths, he raised himself by his talents and indomitable energy to nearly the highest position in the Church, and acquired a world-wide fame. He was a profound scholar—an eloquent pulpit orator—an instructive and popular lecturer, and an author who has given to the controversial and miscellaneous literature of his adopted country many valuable additions. The deceased Prelate was likewise a statesman of no ordinary power and sagacity, and his judgments and opinions on State affairs, if not always deferred to by contending politicians, was always respected by every class of them. It was only last year he was employed by the U. States Government on a semi-diplomatic mission to Europe, and pleaded there the cause of the North in the present struggle with an overpowering eloquence which elicited the attention of all the leading journals of Britain and the Continent. It will not be easy to replace so great a man—there is no one in America who commands so large a measure of influence as he possessed; and, let it be spoken to his honour, few men will be found in any age or country who will exercise his influence and great power of mind so unselfishly in the cause of human progress as the late Archbishop. Death has been busy with many illustrious victims in the year that is gone, and he has commenced the new year by taking one who was not inferior—in all that constitutes human greatness—to the many who preceded him, during the past year, to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Gustavious Strong McDonald" is inadmissible. The communication is too personal, and could not lead to any good result.

The lines headed "The Death Sound" are respectfully declined.

The verses on "Winter," though they contain some fair rhymes, have not merit enough to appear in print.

"Truths's" communication has been overlooked, and is now out of season, besides it did not come authenticated to us by the name of the writer.

"Baldy's" communication is of so private a nature that we must decline its publication.

"Observer's" communication on the appointment of a Mr. David Ross, of Uigg, to the Magistracy, contains statements which require to be verified before we could publish it.

We are frequently asked by correspondents to correct the bad grammar and imperfections of style in their communications, they alleging that they had not time to correct for themselves. Such a request will, in most cases, be fatal to a communication. If our correspondents have "not time to correct," &c., how do they suppose we are to find time, with a heap of correspondence always on hand? It is an impossible task to correct some of the communications that are poured in upon us—it is a painful task in any case. Communications that are carelessly written—which require alterations and erasures—which abound in instances of bad grammar—are, if not immediately thrown in the fire, put to the very bottom of our drawer, and they stand a small chance of being ever noticed unless it is when we are about to make our monthly bonfire of rejected articles.

The Prince Edward Island Calendar.—This interesting little annual for 1864, published by Messrs. Laird and Harvie, has just been laid on our table. It is well and tastefully printed—interleaved in the usual style, and contains some important additions to the usual stock of information generally given.

Singer's Family Sewing Machine.—This is an "institution," as the Americans would say, which comes to us highly recommended. We believe it is getting into very general use in the Island—is sold at a very moderate price—and we have no doubt that the hard-worked and ill-paid seamstresses, who can afford to purchase one of the Machines, often bless the inventor for giving them such a relief to their toil. The article may be seen and bought at the store of Mr. John Higgins, in this city.

## "POLAND AND THE POLES."

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The Rev. A. McDonald delivered an excellent lecture, on the above subject, at this Institute, on Thursday evening last, to a very large audience. The Rev lecturer traced the history of Poland from its commencement in the middle of the sixth century to the present time; and showed, in a picturesque manner, the physical features and peculiarities of the country; its capabilities for commerce, as well as the drawbacks with which its inhabitants have always had to contend. The Rev. gentleman dwelt with peculiar stress on the successes and reverses of the Poles since the introduction of Christianity into their country, in the reign of Miezyslaus, in the tenth century, showing the pleasing effects which the spread of Gospel truths produced on the manners and customs of the people. He contrasted, in a striking manner, the flourishing state of Poland during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and especially during the reign of Sigismund I, under whom the country was advanced to the acme of its prosperity, with its unhappy and wretched condition since its partition between Russia, Prussia, and Austria in 1772, through the instrumentality of that fiendish and unwomanly Sovereign, Catherine of Russia. He referred, with well-merited praise, to the military genius of the Poles, as illustrated in the splendid victories of the illustrious Sobieski over the enemies of his country. The zeal and fidelity with which the brave and intrepid though unfortunate Poles preserved the religion of Christ, through all their reverses and defeats, received particular notice from the lecturer. Mr. McDonald then spoke of the present laudable efforts of the Poles to shake off the fetters of slavery by which they are enthralled; and he concluded his instructive and forcible lecture by referring to the useless and deceptive diplomacy of some of the great Powers of Europe, whose pretended desire for the freedom of Poland has brought upon themselves the contempt of the Russian Czar. Mr. McDonald was followed by the Honbls. Messrs. Whelan and Coles, W. A. Johnstone, Esq., and other gentlemen, all of whom made observations on various parts of the lecture. —Among the large audience present on the occasion of this lecture, were to be seen several influential members of the "Fourth Estate," a portion of the community whose peculiar art should place them foremost in encouraging Institutions for the diffusion of useful knowledge.—The members of Mr. Dougan's Band very kindly attended, and played several beautiful pieces of music before and after the lecture. The manner in which they acquitted themselves reflects much credit on the performers, and speaks well for the musical taste and skill of their instructor.

Cards of admission during the lecture season can be had at the stores of Honbls. D. Brenan and P. Walker, from the Secretary, and at the entrance room on the evening of each lecture, which will be every Wednesday evening. The scale of prices is as follows:—Family tickets, with privilege of membership, 5s; Member's cards, which admit a lady and gentleman, and confer the privilege of membership, 3s; Season tickets, for the admission of one person, 1s 6d. Persons not provided with either of the above tickets will be expected to pay three-pence as an admission fee on each evening. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lectuers will always commence at 8 o'clock.

On Wednesday evening next, the 13th instant, the Secretary will lecture at this Institute, subject—"The Education of Mankind."

W. W. SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

January 11, 1864.

## LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The R. M. S. *Africa* arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening last. The Mail for this Island was received here this morning. Latest English dates are to the 26th ult. We can make room for only the following brief extracts of news.

The accounts from the various manufacturing districts for the past week have generally been satisfactory. At Manchester, however, the high rate of discount has in some measure restricted operations, and prices of both cloths and yarns have given way.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia left England to return to the continent on Tuesday.

The Crawley Court-martial has terminated in the full acquittal of that officer on both charges brought against him. It is not considered likely that any further Courts-martial will grow out of that which has just terminated; but it will probably be left to a Medical Board to determine under what circumstances the erasures and misplaced entries found their way into the Hospital books of the 6th Dragoons. Obviously there must be a sweeping alteration in the list of officers of that regiment. Such of the senior officers as are retained in the service will, doubtless, be moved into other regiments, and their places filled by exchanges.

Thackeray, the brilliant satirist, is dead. His death was very sudden, and will cause universal regret in the world of literature.

### FRANCE.

England's refusal to join the Congress was the subject of some discussion in the French Senate on Friday week, and the Senators who spoke expressed themselves rather warmly regarding Great Britain and her national policy. M. Drouyn de Lhuys has addressed a note to the European Powers who have conditionally accepted the Congress scheme, stating that a programme of the questions which France proposes to discuss will presently be drawn up and submitted to their consideration. The French statesman, it is added, likewise proposes that a conference of ministers should be held previous to the meeting of the Sovereigns. The French Government, therefore, appear still to treat the Congress as an event really likely to take place.

The subject of most interest at the present moment in Paris is the reply of the Emperor to the Address from the Senate. His Majesty's diction is obscure, but he evidently wishes for the present to convince the world that he desires peace, and that his proposal of a Congress had that object alone in view, and that he even yet hopes to become the pacificator of all the troubles that agitate Europe.

### GERMANY.

It is stated that the Federal Commissioners in Holstein have received instructions to administer the existing laws without prejudice to the rights of the Sovereign, and with as little inconvenience to the inhabitants as possible. There is now hardly any doubt entertained that the Danish troops will evacuate Holstein and allow Federal evacution to proceed; and it is even believed that some modifications or concessions will be made with regard to the November Constitutions.

The claims of the Prince of Augustenburg seem to have a peculiar fascination for the Duke of Coburg. The latter is officially reported to have intimated to the former that he would willingly permit the reorganization of the Schleswig-Holstein contingent upon his territory. Meanwhile, a Copenhagen paper states that Russia and England are pushing Denmark strongly to make concessions of some kind, and that when General Fluery applied to his Government for instructions as to whether he should act in concert with England and Russia, he received in reply an order to return to Paris immediately.

### POLAND.

The Polish National Government have issued another proclamation, in which, setting forth once more the true objects of the insurrection, they declare that so far from being on the eve of extinction, it will be continued with renewed determination and vigour. An account has been received of an attack made in the Government of Lublin by a very large Russian force upon an insurgent body. The latter appear to have been in much jeopardy, when a sudden attack made by another body of the insurgents on the Russian rear compelled the Russians to retreat with considerable loss.

### SPAIN.

The Spanish papers which regard with favour the Congress scheme, urge that Spain should take advantage of the opportunity to demand the restoration of Gibraltar. As however, England will take no part in the Congress, the appeal of Spain would be addressed to the Congress in vain. But the fact that the Spanish press urges such an appeal indicates that Spanish public opinion is not indifferent with regard to the occupation of Gibraltar.

### THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN DIFFICULTY.

It is reported that the Emperor of Brazil has unconditionally accepted the mediation of the King of Portugal in the difficulty with England.

### INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN HUNGARY.

The Allianaza publishes a statement that an insurrectionary manifesto has been affixed in the principal towns of Hungary. It announces the establishment of a general committee to obtain the independence of Hungary, and assuming the direction of the affairs of the country under the orders of Kossuth.

The Austrian Government is taking great precautions, but agitation is general throughout Hungary.

### INDIA.

According to a telegram the hill tribes have risen against the British force in India, and inflicted serious loss in men and officers. On the 20th ult., the tribes again attacked General Chamberlain's position. After hard fighting, however, they were driven back, and had not up to the latest accounts made any further assault. General Chamberlain reported that he did not require reinforcements, and that he was confident of final success.

Maritime Disasters.—The *Courier du Havre* says:—"The maritime world was astonished at our signalising the number 1,160 disasters at sea during the first half of the month of November; that is, 230 total losses of vessels, and 930 accidents more or less serious. It is now no longer astonishment, but stupefaction and consternation which we shall provoke, in announcing that in the first fortnight in December of this same year, 1863, we have 1,168 accidents of different kinds, including the wrecks of vessels more or less susceptible of recovery; 230 vessels irrevocably lost; 27 missing with all hands, their fate being unknown, and 13 fishing boats completely wrecked, or a total of 1,428 maritime disasters of all kinds.

## LATEST FROM THE STATES.

*By Telegraph to the Examiner and Reading Room.*

JAN. 1.

Washington despatch says statement that United States had intimated to France that a Monarchy in Mexico would not be tolerated, is incorrect. The true position of the question will be learned from the diplomatic correspondence; meantime safe to say the question has not reached the stage reported.

Governor Seymour has removed the New York Metropolitan Police Commissioners. He complains that their official report of the July riots was partizan and unfair.

The North Carolina Times heartily endorses President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation, and advises people to accept it.

The Raleigh *Standard* and Raleigh *Progress* severely criticise Davis' Message and favourably regard Lincoln's.

The British schr. Bisdow, endeavoring to run out from near Wilmington, was captured and destroyed.

JAN. 4.

Confederates driven Union pickets at Winchester. Supposed enemy's movements only a scout, though several regiments were concerned.

Archbishop Hughes died at New York last evening.

Tremendous snowstorm in the West, at St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo and other Western cities, on Thursday and Friday, accompanied by intense cold, blocking Railroad trains, and suspending business. Thermometer 28 below zero.

New Orleans advices report Union forces making steady progress in Texas, occupying place after place without opposition.

General Magruder has issued a proclamation declaring defence of Western Texas will not be abandoned.

British schooner *Sally*, from Nassau, with cargo of salt, captured off Wilmington. Prize schooner *Ella* with cargo of salt captured off Wilmington, arrived at Washington.

ST. JOHN, January 7.

Admiral Bailey gives an official account of the recent expeditions to several points on the Florida Coast, and the destruction of salt works and buildings.

The entire damage inflicted is estimated at $3,000,000.

Thirty-one contrabands availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain freedom.

The same officer reports the capture and destruction of a small Confederate steamer; also the capture of the British schooner "Edwin," with lead and salt from Havanna.

An expedition from Newbern of the first North Carolina Regiment met the enemy near Washington, N. C., routing them, and killing one lieutenant and five men.

The New Hampshire Republican State Convention, has nominated President Lincoln for re-election, with the greatest enthusiasm.

Loss of Live Stock.—The R. M. S. *Alpha* and brigt. *Wild Hunter* on their last outward voyage, from Halifax to Bermuda, lost portions of their deck loads of live stock, in consequence of having experienced very heavy weather shortly after leaving this port. The *Alpha* lost fourteen head of oxen; while the *Wild Hunter*, although admirably adapted for the service, only took fourteen head into Bermuda out of some sixty odd shipped at Halifax. The gale experienced by the latter vessel was of a terrific character, more nearly approaching a hurricane of the worst kind. —*Halifax paper, Jan. 2.*

New Style of Ship Decoration.—The *Dundee Advertiser* describes a new mode of decorating the cabins of steamers, which has been adopted in a vessel fitted out for the London trade. Instead of panels of wood, painted and decorated, her walls are pannelled with sheets of plate-glass fitted over wood. This glass is painted and gilded at the back next the wood, and by this arrangement the fine work is protected from injury, and is preserved in all the undiminished brilliancy of effect in which it leaves the artist's hands. Each glass pannel is decorated with a fruit piece, or a flower piece, painted on a cream colored ground, and set in a gold border, which latter is so cleverly worked into the glass by the previous action of an acid of great power as to have the appearance of being beautifully embossed. The advantage of this style of decoration is that the face of the glass acts as an indestructible varnish."

### SUPREME COURT.

The Hilary Term of the Supreme Court for this County was opened on the 5th inst. The docket is not very large, but contains some very interesting cases. The following are the names of the Grand Jurors;—James Anderson, Foreman; Chas. Gregor, Theophilus DesBrisay, Wm. Mathewson, George Beer, Jun., Wm. Lowther, Michael Stevenson, Robert Hooper, John Bovyer, Wm. Brown, James Leard, Alex. Robertson, Wm. Jones, Richard Sloggett, Charles Dalgleish, Andrew Higgins, James Howat, Richard Bagnall, Richard Burdett, Richard Heartz, Alexander Robertson, Lot 30, and David Lawson.—*Vin.*

We learn that a little girl, about five years of age, daughter of Mr. Williams, residing in the western part of this City, died on Wednesday morning, from the effects of a severe burning, occasioned by playing with lucifer matches on Tuesday last.

An Assemblee, under the Banner of "Albert & Alexandra" Temple, No. 1, of the I. O. of Good Templars, is advertised to be held in the Temperance Hall, on the 26th instant. Advertisment will be given next week.

The following persons have been appointed Fire Wardens for this City, for the present year:—Hon. George Beer, Mr. Thomas Alley, W. R. Watson, Esq, John Ings, Esq, Mr. Wm. Wright, Mr. James McInally, Mr. George Douglass, John Brecken, Esq,, Mr. Wm. Boyle, W. Dodd, Wm. Brown, Henry Haszard, Owen Connelly, H. J. Calbeck, W. Nelson, Esquires.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Dr. Radway's Pills have granted me a new lease of life. For fifteen years I have suffered with Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion. I have taken a cart-load of pills of different make, but the relief afforded by their operation was at the cost of severe suffering from Piles. If I stopped taking these pills one week, the old difficulty would trouble me. I at last struck a vein of gold, in Radway's Pills; the first dose acted so differently from all other pills, that I hoped for a cure; six boxes made a new man of me; I am completely cured. No straining, no piles, no weakness followed their use; I gained strength with their use. I have not taken any physic for over a year, and am as rugged, strong and hearty as a bear.

JAMES W. FOSDICK,
Clinton Town, Clinton Co., N. Y.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The worst descriptions of ulcers, the most revolting sores, and the intensest external inflammations yield before this cooling Ointment, when its effect is augmented by the internal administration of Holloway's Pills. In "bad legs," this Ointment has only to be applied for a few days before its beneficial influence is seen over those indolent ulcerations which no previous treatment could ease, much less cure. Under its application, the pains decrease, the almost bursting skin relaxes, and healthy granulations spring up to displace the old matter, which was horrifying to behold. Holloway's Ointment purifies the blood in the neighbouring vessels, from which firm and good flesh can alone be formed; it quickens the absorption of effete substances, and re-establishes soundness.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.

The following is an extract from a letter received by us from Dr. Rush, of this city—it speaks in trumpet tones for this great remedy; read it:—"As I before remarked, I have used your Worm Tea in my practice. Now I never said a word in favor of a Patent Medicine before, but I think it just to say to you that your medicine is no humbug. I have tried it, and I know it will do all it claims. It must be one of the most successful medicines of the day, for it is one of the most valuable Those who have children should never be without it." Sold by all Dealers,—25 cents per package.

### STATISTICS OF DISEASE.

NATURE'S ENEMIES AND HER ALLIES.

The statistics of what are called "natural deaths" would astonish the world, if we could only ascertain and compile them. Nature is very much slandered. She is not the distinctive agent she is represented to be. She fights disease with Amazonian energy, and would conquer in millions of instances where she succumbs, were it not for the FATAL AID of deleterious medicines. When Holloway's remedies are called in as her allies, she generally achieves a victory. These hygeian preparations seem to reinforce the vital energies, and infuse a sanitary principle into the blood against which no disorder can make head. Their success in our distant colonies, and especially Canada, has been marvellous. Their celebrated inventor, with the world for his arena, could not name any region where the conflict of his remedies with the hydra of disease has been marked by more decided triumphs than in the British provinces of America. We are aware that they have done wonders every where, but for the diseases prevalent in Canada they seem to be providentially adapted. For the distressing maladies so common on the low-lying shores of the Canadian lakes and large rivers, they are in all cases, and under all contingencies, COMMANDING REMEDIES.

Bouchette, in his large work on British America, and Ferguson in his "Practical Notes," allude to the insalubrity of many of the wet and swampy districts on the margins of the water courses, and along the shores of Lakes Erie, Ontario and Huron. These writers recommended that "great care be given to the regularity of the digestive organs by the settlers on marshy soil." Had Holloway's Pills been before the world when Ferguson wrote, he would probably have recommended them to every inhabitant of the low lands of Canada. As a means of keeping the digestive and excretive system in perfect order they have no equal (so we are assured by persons who use them as a family medicine) in the whole range of remedial preparations. In Bronchitis, neuralgia, asthma, and sore throat, which are prevailing complaints in most locations throughout Canada, the Ointment is the only article used by the inhabitants as an external application.

It is not our province to prescribe for our readers; but while reviewing the wonderful progress which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have made in public confidence since their introduction into Canada, we must necessarily arrive at one of two conclusions; either that the remedies are of unequalled efficacy, or that Canadians are destitute of ordinary sagacity. Preferring to adopt the former position as the most rational, we heartily recommend these famous preparations to the sick and suffering throughout British America.—RECORD.

### Died,

This morning, at 4 o'clock, after a long and severe illness which she bore with resignation to the Divine Will, Margaret Rankin, relict of the late Major C. D. Rankin, aged 73 years. Funeral tomorrow, Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

This morning, at half-past nine o'clock, of Consumption, after a lingering illness of eight months, which he bore with Christian meekness and resignation to the Divine Will, John, second son of Mr. John Blake, Butcher, of this City, in the sixteenth year of his age. Funeral at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday next.

At Charlottetown, on the 2nd instant, Mr. Robert McIntyre, carriage-builder.

At Dawlish, Devon, England, on the 7th December last, Penelope Helen Smith, aged 56 years, youngest daughter of the late Douglass Smith, Esq. formerly Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island, and sister of H. Bowyer Smith, Esq., of St. John, N. B.

At New Bedeque Road, on Friday, the 1st instant, Æneas Watts, Esq. aged 51 years.

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at the residence of Dr. Sutherland, Queen-street, Mr Henry McKenzie, aged 24 years, son of Roderick McKenzie, Esq. Merchant, Picton.

On the 14th July last, Sarah, wife of Mr. ——, aged 40 years; and on the 22nd December last, after a short illness, Mr. David Young, in the 51st year of his age—both children of Mr. James Young, senr, of Sturgeon.

On the 4th instant, John Thomas Stanley, aged three years and six months, son of Thomas W. Stanley, of Lot 49.

At Irish Town, New London, on the 21st December last, after a few days of severe illness which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Michael Ready, in the 70th year of his age. He emigrated to this Island, from the County Waterford, Ireland, 49 years ago. And on the 2nd instant, after an illness of nine days, which she bore with the greatest of patience and resignation, Mary, the beloved wife of the late Michael Ready, in the 65th year of her age. The deceased couple resided in the above named place for the last 47 years. They were kind, obliging, and unoffending neighbours, and kind, loving parents. They bore exemplary characters for uprightness, honesty, integrity and persevering industry, which gained for them the love and respect of all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance. They leave a large number of children and grand children, together with numerous friends and relations to mourn their irreparable loss.—'Requiescat in pace.'—[St. John, N. B., Chatham (Miramichi) papers please copy.]

The Empress Eugene has put her foot down and decreed the abolition of hoops, and from her dictum there is no appeal.

It is estimated $25,000 per night are spent at the Theatres in New York.


**S. T.—1860.—X.**

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

**PLANTATION BITTERS,**

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœ, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, winter green, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum.

" * * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Sup. Soldier's Home, Cincinnati, O."

" * * * The Plantation Bitters cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

" * * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" * * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.
Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

" * * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

" * * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C"
&c. &c &c. &c. &c.

Such are one in thousands of certificates daily received. They are immensely beneficial to weak persons and delicate females.

Be cautious of re-filled bottles. See our signature on a fine steel plate label. They are not sold by the gallon. They are only sold in our patent log cabin bottles, by respectable druggists, grocers, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

**P. H. DRAKE & CO.**
202 Broadway, N. Y.


### PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan 8, 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Provisions.** | |
| Beef, (small) per lb | 3d to 6d |
| Do by the quarter | 2½d to 5d |
| Mutton, per lb | 3d to 5d |
| Pork, per lb | 3d to 4d |
| Do (small) | 5d to 6d |
| Lamb, per lb | 2½d to 4d |
| Butter (fresh) | 1s 1d to 1s 2d |
| Do by the tub | 9½d to 11d |
| Cheese, per lb | 3d to 6d |
| Tallow, per lb | 9d to 10d |
| Lard, per lb | 8d to 9d |
| Ham, per lb | none |
| 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 | 1s to 1s 3d |
| **Vegetables.** | |
| Currants, per qt | none |
| Peas, per qt | none |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 1s 2d to 1s 4d |
| Carrots, per bushel | 2s 6d |
| Turnips, per bushel | 1s |
| **Grain.** | |
| Wheat, per bushel | none |
| Barley do | 4s to 4 6d |
| Oats do | 2s 3d to 2s 4d |
| **Poultry.** | |
| Turkeys, each | 4s to 7s |
| Geese, each | 2s to 3s |
| Fowls, each | 6d to 1s |
| Ducks, each | 1s 3d to 1s 6d |
| Partridges, each | 1s to 1s 3d |
| **Fish.** | |
| Codfish, per qtl | 18s to 20s |
| Herrings, per barrel | 30s to 40s |
| Mackerel, per dozen | 1s 6d |
| 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.** | |
| Wool, per lb | none |
| Hay, per ton | 50s to 60s |
| Straw, per cwt | 1s |
| Homespun, per yard | 3s 6d to 6s |
| Apples, per dozen | 2d to 4d |
| Calfskins | 4s 9d to 5s 3d |
| Hides, per lb | 4½d to 5d |
| Sheepskins, each | 6s |

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.


**E. P.—U. C. R.—T. A.**

**Hunnewell's Great Remedies.**

**Hunnewell's Eclectic Pills.**—THE TRUE FORM OF A CATHARTIC.—By the application of true Medical Laws, both character and economy are combined in this most valuable Pill. To prevent putting into the stomach such quantities of indigestible and injurious drugs usually contained in Pills that require from four to six to get a decent cathartic, and to prevent the *Griping Pains* so erroneously judged to be evidence of character, was the study in this development. The dose seldom exceeding *one* and never more than *two* Pills, settles the question of economy, and confidence is asked to test their true character in *Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Piles*, all derangements of the *Stomach* and Bowels, and as a true Family Pill. For *Worms* they are a sure cure.

**Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy.**—The basis of this truly wonderful preparation, now of such well earned celebrity, is a freedom from every component calculated to debilitate, and by such to allow the greatest freedom of use, day or night, as the only true theory by which *Throat* and *Lung Complaints* can be effectually cured.

To prevent asking attention to long stories of great cures, when local causes make almost all such complaints different in effect, I would ask confidence which will be sacred, in *Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchial* and *Asthmatic Complaints, Whooping Cough*, and to all *Throat* and *Lung Complaints*, which, when neglected, end in *Consumption*. Testimonials from Physicians of the highest respectability, and from invalids, can be seen at my office by all interested.

**Hunnewell's Tolu Anodyne.**—This justly celebrated preparation, which has so truly earned the name and fame of a *True Anodyne* by results which had baffled every other attempt at cure or relief in *Neuralgia, Gout, Nervous Headache, Tooth* and Ear Ache, Cholera Morbus, Pains in the Stomach or Bowels, Hysteria, Distress after Eating, Loss of Sleep, General Nervous Debility, Paroxyms in Asthma and Whooping Cough, now declared to be largely nervous, and the pains in Monthly Menstruation, also declared to be one of the most important points in medicine. A lady writes from New York, "were it ten dollars a drop, I would not be without it in my family, and not one should be without it."

☞ For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,
Practical Chemist, Boston, Mass.

N. B.—The greatest freedom of corresponence solicited. Dealers with good references supplied on Commission.

W. R. Watson, T. DesBrisay, M. W. Skinner, Wholesale and Retail Agents, Charlottetown.

Jan 11, 1864.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**

**DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.**

THE combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

**Dr. Cheeseman's Pills**

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

**Dr. Cheeseman's Pills**

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Proprietors. Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by W. R. WATSON,
No. 14 Queen street,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

January 11, 1864.

**The Singer Sewing Machine**

IS unquestionably the only reliable Sewing Machine now offered to the public. "Singer's Letter A Family Sewing Machine" is destined to find its way into every household to the exclusion of the numerous toys and nuisances in the shape of worthless Sewing Machines, which have and are now being palmed off on the public. A "Baa" Sewing Machine, as the purchaser will very soon discover, is worse than useless: it is in the way. The above Sewing Machines are now for sale at the Agent's in Great George-street.

JOHN HIGGINS, Agent.

January 11, 1864. 4ins

**Bell's Clothing Store,**
**QUEEN'S STREET.**

THE Subscriber HAS RECEIVED, by late arrivals from London, Liverpool, Glasgow and United States, his usual EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for

**Men's Wear,**

among which will be found the latest styles in Black, Blue, and Brown West of England BROAD CLOTHS, Beaver, Whitney, and Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, Casimers, Vestings, and a general assortment of

**Tailor's Trimmings,**

which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

**Ready-Made Clothing,**

Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps in great variety. Gloves of every kind; Scarfs, Mufflers, Neckties, Stocks, Shirts.

**English and American Collars.**

Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Under-clothing, and a choice selection of FANCY FLANNELS, in Red, White and Blue, together with other Goods for winter wear, which will be sold cheap for prompt pay.

CHARLES BELL, Merchant Tailor.
Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1863 3ms

**LONDON HOUSE.**

**ESTABLISHED 1820.**

**FALL 1863.**

BY the "GAZELLE," "THERESA," and Halifax steamers from LIVERPOOL, "Uranus" from London, "Helen Davies" from Barbadoes, and "C. M. Rich" from Boston, the subscribers have completed their importations for the season, which, with stock on hand from previous importations, they offer for sale at their usual Low Prices. The present importations comprise:

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 hhds Barbadoes Sugar | 5 bales Cloths, |
| 50 do Muscovado Molasses, | 4 do Carpets and Woollens, |
| 50 chests prime Congou Tea. | 4 do Paper-hangings, |
| | 4 do Cotton Warp, |
| 390 sacks Coarse Salt, | 6 do Printed, Unbleached & White Calicos, |
| 50 sides Sole Leather, | 2 do Striped Shirtings, |
| 6 cases Ready-made Clothing, | 2 do Glazed Linings, |
| | 2 do Buffalo Skins, |
| 9 do Ladies' Boots & Shoes, | 2 hhds Paint Oil, |
| 4 do Rubber do do | 114 packages assorted Paints, |
| 3 do Silks & Ribbons, | |
| 3 do Millinery, | 20 tons assorted Iron, |
| 4 do Haberdashery, | 150 bars Muntz Metal, ½, ¾, and ⅞ in. Kegs Batt Bolts, 6¼, by ⅜, 7 by ½. |
| 4 do Linen Drapery, | |
| 1 do Hosiery, | |
| 1 do Gloves, | |
| 2 do Shawls & Mantles, | 20 bundles Spring, Cast & Blister Steel, |
| 1 do Ladies' Furs, | |
| 6 do Dress Materials, | 50 sets Wilkie & Gray's Plough Metals, |
| 10 packages Glasgow Goods, in Gala Plaids, Winseys, Shawls, Printed Shirting, Flannels & Shirts, Comforters, Bags & Bagging, Osnaburgs, Calicos, Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c, &c. | 100 Wrought Iron Plough Shares, 1 case assorted Cutlery, 100 packages Nails and Spikes, 50 do Ironmongery and Hardware. |

Casks Baking Soda, Whiting, Putty, Washing Soda, Bbls Jamaica Ginger, Crushed Sugar, Currants, Kegs Cudbear, Powder, Mustard, Boxes London Soap, Raisins, Lozenges, Extract Logwood, Pepper, Glass, Bags Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Corks, Coffee, Coils Manilla Rope; Dozens Pails, Brooms, &c. &c.

D. G. & S. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, Dec. 7, 1863.

**FALL 1863.**

**NEW GOODS,**

EX PRIORESS, GAZELLE, and THERESA, from Britain, consisting of—

**In Dress Stuffs,**

Lustres, Alpaccas, Coburgs, Serges, Alexandra Cloth, Italian Cloth, Circassians, French Merinos, Mottle, Wincies, Knickerbocker do. Skirtings, &c. &c. &c.

**Cloths,**

Diag, Blue Coating, Black Devon Cloth, Blue Wool Cloth, Black Union Cloth, Cashmeres, Doeskins, Sattaras, &c. &c.

**Woollens,**

Lancashire Flannels, Saxony do, Anti-Rheumatic do, Scarlet Twill do, Blue Twill do, Fancy Wool do, Whitney Blankets, Mackinaw Blankets, Horse Rugs, Drugget, &c.

**Furs,**

Ermine Fur Boas and Cuffs, Sable do, Fich do, Mink and Stone Martin do.

**ALSO,**

Shirts, Cottons, Ties, Scarfs, Cloth and Fur Caps, Ladies' Hats, Plumes, Flowers, Veils, Bonnet Fronts, Ladies' Cotton Sleeves, &c. Black Glace and Colored Silks, Chenile and Twist Hair Nets, Black Silk Lace and Edging, Ladies' White Cotton & Woollen Hose, Embroidered Shawls, Cloth Mantles, Mifflers Woolen Scarfs, &c,

**Cottons,**

White and Colored Warp, Grey and Striped Cotton, Ginghams, Silk Checks, Drillings, Prints, Tickings, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Lambskins, &c., &c.

**ALSO,**

HARDWARE, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Blacksmiths Tools, Cut and Wrought Nails, Iron, Traces, Spikes, Horse Shoe Nails, Blister Steel, &c., &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold at prices that will compare favourably with any in the Market.

JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, Nov. 2, 1863. 3m

**MOLASSES! MOLASSES!**

THE subscriber has IN STORE and for sale on liberal terms—

50 hhds Muscovado MOLASSES,
50 tierces Cienfugos Do
30 barrels Do Do

J. S. CARVELL.
Ch'town, Dec. 28, 1863. tf

**Furniture Warerooms.**

**GEORGE DOUGLASS,**

*Manufacturer and Importer of Furniture and Upholstery Goods,*

RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of such as are in want of FURNITURE to call at his NEW and SPACIOUS WARE-ROOMS, on the corner of Kent Street and King's Square, directly opposite the Store of Beer & Sons, and examine as good and complete an ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE, comprising many new and beautiful designs, as can be found in this City.

His long experience in the business with facilities for prosecuting the same to advantage, combined with moderate expenses, enables him to sell his GOODS at much less per cent than any other Furniture store in this Island. Every article required for Housekeeping supplied at this Establishment. A few of those celebrated Clothes Wringers, a most convenient article in a good Housekeeper's Laundry.

N. B.—One Superior Rosewood, 7 octave PIANO FORTE, London make.

GEORGE DOUGLASS.
Corner of Kent Street and King's Square.
Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1863.

**GRAND VOLUNTEER ENTERTAINMENT.**

THE MEMBERS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES COMPANY purpose holding an Entertainment in the TEMPERANCE HALL, on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, 1864, for the purpose of raising Funds for the Company.

The Committee have made arrangements to have Tea served in a superior style, and no pains will be spared to make it the Tea of the Winter.

After the Tea, several Speeches will be delivered by prominent Officers of the Volunteers, interspersed with Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Volunteers are particularly requested to appear in the uniform of their respective corps.

Tickets 1s 6d each; to be had at the Drug Store of W. R Watson, Esq., and at the Book Store of Laird & Harvie.

Dec. 28, 1863.

**Just in time for Christmas!**

**Oranges, Apples, Raisins,**

**Currants, Confectionary, &c &c.**

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED an extensive Stock of GROCERIES, which he offers cheap for Cash, among which will be found—

200 bbls No. 1 APPLES, (choice),
Boxes Oranges, Do Lemons,
Boxes Raisins, Do Currrants,
Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, (a good article),
Boxes Congou and Souchong TEAS,
A large assortment of Confectionary,
CAKE ORNAMENTS, &c,
150 Boxes Lozenges,
Bags of assorted Nuts,

☞ All orders from Town and Country for Cake, Confectionary, &c. promptly attended to.

ALEX. McKENZIE.
Dec. 14, 1863. isl & rw 5in Water-street.

**TOBACCO! TOBACCO!**

IN STOCK and FOR SALE—
20 kegs Cavendish TOBACCO,
20 small boxes Extra Do
30 Do Honey Dew Do

J. S. CARVELL.
Char'town, Dec. 28, 1863. tf

**Ex *Annie Elizabeth* & *Laurel*.**

THE Subscriber has received, ex the above Vessels from New York and Boston—
200 bbls Bakers' FLOUR,
200 do Choice Family do
250 do superfine do
30 do Pastry do
50 boxes Mould CANDLES,
50 dozen BROOMS,
50 do Buckets,
35 boxes SOAP.

☞ For sale on liberal terms.

J. S. CARVELL.
Ch'town, Dec. 28, 1863. tf

**SOLE LEATHER.**

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale—
200 Sides Extra SOLE LEATHER.
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Dec. 28, 1863. tf

**SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!**

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale by the Subscriber—
6 AMERICAN SLEIGHS.
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Dec. 28, 1863. tf

**SULTANA RAISINS.**

10 cwt. SULTANA RAISINS,
120 quarter Boxes LAYER RAISINS,
20 Boxes VALENCIA do.,
50 do ELEME FIGS,
6 Barrels CURRANTS,
SPICES, CANDIED CITRON & PEELS, NUTS, &c., just received.

W. E. DAWSON.
Nov. 2, 1863.

**NOTICE!**

MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON begs to inform her pupils that she is prepared to resume her lessons to-day, the 4th January.

Mrs. W. S. has still a vacancy for a few more pupils in singing, at the following terms:—For 24 Lessons, an hour each lesson, £4. 24 Lessons, ½ of an hour each lesson, £3.

N. B. Terms, without exception, half quarter in advance.

Charlottetown, January 4, 1864.

**EDUCATION.**

**To the Residents of Charlottetown and Vicinity.**

THE UNDERSIGNED being desirous of opening classes for instruction in the Latin, Greek, French and Italian languages, as well as in Drawing and Perspective, can be consulted by heads of families and others, as to Terms, Hours, &c., at his RESIDENCE, King's Street, in the house lately occupied by Major Beete, near the residence of Frederick Brecken, Esq.

JOHN F. NEWBERY.
Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1863. isl tf

**QUEBEC PORTER & ALES.**

**St. Charles-st. Brewery, Quebec.**

**Thomas Lloyd, Proprietor.**

BOTTLED ALES & PORTER, of superior brands, from the above Brewery, for Sale in lots to suit purchasers.

G. A. LLOYD.
Peake's Building, Water-street.
Ch'town, P. E. I., Dec. 28, 1863.

**SUGAR! SUGAR!**

THE Subscriber offers for SALE—
10 Hhds. SUGAR,
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Dec. 28, 1863. tf

**NOTICE!**

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Notes of Hand or Book Account, are hereby required to make immediate payment to MALCOLM McLEOD, Esquire, Solicitor, Charlottetown, whom I have this day appointed my Attorney to receive and give discharges for the same.

WILLIAM McGILL.
Charlottetown, 14th December, 1863. islwvlm

**On Consignment,**

40 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,
4 hhds Bright Sugar,
4 puncheons Demerara Rum,
10 kegs Baking Soda,
30 dozen Painted Pails,
30 dozen Corn Brooms,
Boxes Starch, Ditto Candles,
6 boxes Ground Coffee,
At lowest figures, by

WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.
Ch'town, December 14, 1863. isl 4w

**GEORGE McDONALD,**

☞ *Formerly of NICKELS & CO.'S Tailoring Establishment, Regent-street, LONDON, and lately of ATLANTA, Georgia, C.S.A.*

BEGS leave to acquaint the public that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Miss Murdock, North side Queen Square, directly opposite the Market House; and having had an experience of eight years in the cutting department of the above establishment, also six years doing business on his own account, during which time he has acquired the most modern improvements in the art of cutting and making up of garments. He flatters himself that he will succeed in giving to the citizens of Charlottetown, that may favor him with their patronage, ample satisfaction.

N.B.—Young men belonging to the trade taught the art of cutting on moderate terms.

Charlottetown, Dec. 14th, 1863. R W & I lm