ha l no doubt that the registration of English vessels, as well as the coasting trade, would follow. In the meantime, the Western men want d all the channels to the ocean opened, —they desired all the facilities for trade that could be provided. They wanted all this; but he hoped the people of this Island would not commit the mistake of saying, if they could not get all these at once, that they would have none of them. Mr Hall thought the time had not yet arrived to press home all these questions. How many were interested in the question of free navigation? Probably not one in five hundred. But the farmer could not afford to lose a market for his produce, nor the fisherman for his fish. "It you do so," said Mr. Hall, "you will assuredly fail." This must be looked upon as a practical question. We could obtain a free market for our fish and agricultural productions. He (Mr. H.) thought the people of this Island greatly undervalued their fisheries. No other business that could be named had succeeded so well. In order to show their great value, Mr. Hall stated that four or five hands, aided by a few boats, had not unfrequently been known to take thirty or forty pounds' worth of makerel in a single day. A man and his boy, at Miminigash, took in one day thirty pounds worth of the same description of fish. He, himself landed, at one of his stages, in a single day, 55,000 mackerel, or six hundred pounds' worth. The business, if properly followed, was as sure of success as any other business. The entire catch of mackerel at present only amounted to from 300,000 to 400,000 barrels annually, and the United States would consume double that quantity. We had the timber to build the vessels required to prosecute this fishery, and we had the men for manning them. This was a great question, and Mr. Hall saw clearly that unless our young men found something else to do besides farming, we could never be a wealthy people. This we never could be from the mere productions of the soil. We must create a home market for all the pork we can raise, and secure the best market for our fish. If P. E. Island could enlist the capital and skill necessary for the successful prosecution of this business, she would not only vastly increase the value of her exports, but the value of her lands also; and her young men, instead of going to build up the towns and cities of the United States, would return to the Island and build a fleet of as fine, good-looking, and fast sailing vessels as could be produced in the States. These vessels could be constructed here for two-thirds of the money they would cost in Essex. Some gentlemen appeared very anxious to see free trade in vessels and the coasting trade insisted upon as one of the stipulations of the new arrangement. This Mr. Hall did not deem advisable at present. Reciprocity in fish and agricultural productions would soon settle all that.

The Hon. George Beer, from the Committee appointed to prepare and report Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, reported three Resolutions; and the same having been read by the Secretary, they were taken into consideration *seriatim*.

WHEREAS the subject of Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States of America and the British North American Colonies has been recently discussed at Portland, in the State of Maine, at a convention of delegates, representing the principal commercial interests of the said States and Colonies; and whereas there have been lately submitted to the United States Congress, by an influential member thereof, certain Resolutions, containing a proposition for the establishment of reciprocal Free Trade with Prince Edward Island, in certain productions of both countries, including fish, and for the modification of the present regulations for granting licenses to American fishermen to fish on the shores of this Island, which resolutions are likely to be entertained with favorable consideration by the American Congress and Government; and whereas there appears to be an almost universal desire, as enunciated at the said Portland Convention, for the establishment of reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and the North American Colonies; and whereas the Treaty respecting Free Trade, and the extension of the Fishery rights entered into between Her Majesty the Queen and the United States of America on the 5th of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, proved to be of great advantage to the people of this Colony.

Resolved therefore, That the re establishment of Reciprocal Free Trade between the British North American Colonies, and the United States of America upon a similar, but more extended basis, with respect to enumerated articles, and also a similar extension of the Fishery rights, more especially if connected with the rights of registration and the coasting trade for our vessels in the United States, would be to the mutual advantage of both countries.

Resolved, That the conditions of extending to the fishermen of the United States the right of fishing within three miles of the shores of this Island, and the privilege of access to the ports and harbors thereof, ought to be such conditions as shall be prescribed and fixed by the Government and Legislature of this Colony, in all respects, so far as the same shall not be opposed to any existing constitutional principle of the Laws of the United Kingdom.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting do furnish to the several members of the Legislature, representing Queen's County and Charlottetown, a copy of the Resolutions passed at this meeting, and respectfully request them to give the subject their cordial support in the Legislature, in order to obtain the object and wishes of this meeting, as understood by the said resolutions.

The first of the said Resolutions being again read by the Chairman,—

The Hon. Mr. PALMER said he had heard it remarked, that it was not good policy to declare, by Resolution or otherwise, exactly what we wished for. The sooner we did so, however, the more likely we were to obtain what we want. We all knew that Free Trade had made us what we were. Our Agricultural interests had been especially benefited thereby. The United States are a good market for our grain, and that is precisely what our farmers want. Our farmers, he was glad to observe, were taking to their pursuit with a zeal and energy highly commendable, and all that is now required is a good and permanent market for our produce. It is all very well to say, that we now have a good market for our oats in Great Britain; but that market is a very uncertain one, and can only be taken advantage of by large capitalists. (Hear.) He would like to see our farmers club together, and ship off their own produce. We were now annually building wharfs and breakwaters, dredging our harbors, improving our roads, etc., to afford greater facilities for carrying on trade. These improvements increase the demand for markets; but he would not take up the time of the meeting by descanting upon these. The present meeting had been called for the purpose of obtaining Free Trade, and as to the desirableness of this, all were agreed. What were the best means of obtaining it? Some persons seem to think the attempt hopeless, unless the same privilege were conceded to the whole of the North American Provinces. He (Mr. Palmer) was not of that opinion. If the Island showed its determination to have Free Trade, and manifested this determination by corresponding acts on the part of its Legislature, Addresses to the Crown, etc., it would, he thought, be conceded. He knew that objections had been raised to the course they were now pursuing with reference to this matter. The Dominion would have to state the terms and conditions upon which she would accept of Free Trade; and he hoped that any conditions or stipulations she might enter into with the American Government would conduce to the interest of P. E. Island. He thought it probable, however, that Canada might insist upon terms that would not be acceded to, but might, nevertheless, be given to us for the privilege of fishing round our shores. If the British Government saw there was nothing unreasonable in our demands, those demands would be granted. They had taken their stand at various periods in our past history, and refused us many of our rights, but these rights had at last been conceded. We were as yet a sole and independent Colony,—as much so as Canada, and had as good a right to be treated as such as Jamaica or Australia. Free Trade, if we wished it, could not be denied us simply because we were a small Colony. The British Government were bound to concede to us that which was manifestly for our benefit, and not unconstitutional. We could not, it was true, pass an Act to prevent the running at large of geese at Summerside, without the permission of the Home Government; but if it could not be shown that such an Act was in opposition to any existing constitutional rule of Great Britain, it must, as a matter of course, be assented to. He (Mr. P.) did not despair, therefore, of obtaining Free Trade for this Colony, even should the terms not at first be approved of in the Mother Country. P. E. Island would have been in Confederation long ago, had we not shown unmistakably our opposition to it. The Parent Country, it was true, had the proper and constitutional right of controlling the fisheries; but if we could show that the waters within three miles of our coasts were legally within our jurisdiction, and that the conditions upon which we proposed to permit the Americans to fish within these waters would not deprive any British subject of a single constitutional right, any arrangements we might choose to make with respect to our fisheries ought not to be interfered with. It would, perhaps, be objected, were that right conceded to P. E. Island, that it would disturb existing Treaties, with which we, as a Colony, had no right to meddle. But that should not stop us. Let us pass our Act,—not stop short for fear such a measure would not be assented to at the Colonial Office. How many measures had they passed there that had previously been pronounced unconstitutional? He (Mr. P.) had prepared some statistics bearing on the question, but as much time of the meeting had now been spent, he would not further occupy its time by presenting them. The Resolution just *submitted* would show what we really want.

The Hon. Mr. HENSLEY, Attorney General, without pledging himself to all the details of the Resolutions just submitted, would say that the *Government* had already had the subject under consideration. It was a question, indeed, upon which there could be no difference of opinion. There was no necessity, he thought, for delay,—we were quite at liberty, if pleased to do so, to take the initiative in a matter of this nature. The present meeting had been convened to consider a proposition coming to us from the Congress of the United States. He (Mr. H.) did not think there was any difficulty in the way but one. With respect to Reciprocity, there could be none; and with respect to the only question that remained, (although that was a matter about which some difficulty might arise) he agreed with his learned friend (Mr. Palmer) in thinking that was no reason why we should not bring the matter at once under the notice of the Imperial authorities. If any country in the world was entitled to exceptional legislation, this Island was that country. They had taken away our lands, and in that respect had placed us in a most unenviable position. It was thought by some that England would not permit this Island to deal with this question; but he felt himself permitted to state that the local Government had already taken that matter in hand. The action of the United States was not likely to be perfected this Autumn, as it was now pretty well understood that Congress would not meet until December. In the meantime, the opinion of the Home Government on the whole question would become known to our people. He (Mr. H.) had no hesitation in saying that the terms embodied in the Resolution before them would be highly advantageous to this Island, and he thought he was expressing not only his own views, but those of his colleagues also, when he assured the meeting, that no effort should be wanting on their part likely to effect the objects embodied in that Resolution. Responsible Government was now in operation in this Island,—although the Home Government would not at first consent to its introduction—and the Colonies of Great Britain would, in future, he believed, be not only allowed by the Parent State to govern themselves in that way and manner best suited to their condition, but also to exercise unrestricted control over all their resources. Sir John A McDonald, during his recent brief stay amongst us, had also assured him (Mr. H.), that the Dominion Government had no desire whatever to thwart this Island in her endeavours to obtain as good terms as possible from the American Government, in exchange for our valuable fisheries; but, at the same time, expressed the hope, that the day was not far distant when the Provinces, generally, would secure an advantageous treaty.

The Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE also spoke in support of the Resolution. The great want in the United States at the present time appeared to be shipping. Their great object was to replace the ships they had lost during the late war in that country. When in the Mediterranean, several years since, he (Mr. H.) frequently saw the flags of England and America floating side by side; but that state of things, he had heard, was now greatly altered. British-built ships still maintain their superiority. British-built A 1 ships always get the best freights. Perhaps, however, it was wrong in him to speak about shipping, which he was not so well acquainted with as he was with farming. During the Corn Law agitation in England, the great landlords there, conceiving that they would be ruined were its advocates successful, used every exertion to render their efforts nugatory. What was the result? Instead of proving ruinous to their interests, their farms were better conducted, the men themselves more refined, and the laborers more prosperous and contented,—all the direct results of Free Trade in corn. He (Mr. Haythorne) conceived that Reciprocity would do the same thing for these Colonies. Free Trade enabled Britain to come through the crisis of the Crimean War, and to weather the difficulty raised by the cotton famine; and just such results of a similar policy might be anticipated here also. The prices of agricultural produce were so low now as to render the occupation of the farmer not very desirable, but there was a better time coming for the farmers of P. E. Island. He (Mr. H.) had spent the best part of his days as a farmer, and felt that he had hitherto been but poorly remunerated for his toil. He knew it was very difficult to realize cash for the best lands at present, but he hoped the farmers of this Island were now about to reap similar advantages from Free Trade to those realized from it elsewhere. The Hon. Mr. Palmer seemed to think that Reciprocity would only be offered to P. E. Island; but to show that this was not likely to be the case, Mr. Haythorne here read the following extract from the Boston *Advertiser* of the 20th ultimo:—

"The Committee on ways and means agreed upon a report on the question of trade with the British Provinces, the presentation of which was prevented by the fillibustering on the copper tariff bill. The report recommends the *opening of negotiations* with the British government to ascertain what concessions Great Britain will make for the liberalization of the treaties between Canada and the United States, and which will cover all matters of commerce, *navigation* and the fisheries. Mr. Seward informed the committee that he would consider the report ample authority to open negotiations."

Mr. Haythorne conceived that this would be a much more favorable result than Reciprocity with P. E. Island alone.

The Hon. Mr. COLES had the honor, some years ago, to have taken an active part in the matter of Reciprocity with the United States. The terms of a Treaty were agreed to by Great Britain and the United States, and afterwards submitted to the respective Colonial Legislatures. This Island took the initiative. A special Session of the Legislature was convened,—the terms of the Treaty were approved of, and they all knew the advantageous that had resulted therefrom. They all knew also that it was the people of the United States who abrogated that Treaty, and they now saw that its provisions were quite as advantages to them as they were to us. He (Mr. Coles) concurred in the sentiments expressed on this subject by the Hon. Leader of the Government (Mr. Hensley) and the Hon. Mr. Haythorne. The members of the Legislature might object to the wording of the Resolution before them; but he (Mr. Coles) believed that in the main its principles would be approved of. Allusion was made therein to the coasting trade and a registry for our shipping,—points on which the Americans were very sensitive. One of these points he (Mr. Coles) formerly wished to insist upon; but he found that the shipbuilding interest was so strong at that time in the United States, that he was reluctantly compelled to yield the point. A treaty that did not include all those stipulations would undoubtedly be beneficial; but any Government that wished to frame a new Treaty with special reference to the benefit or advantage of any one class of the community, would not, he thought, act wisely. He (Mr. Coles) recollected that at the time the British Government removed the protective duties on timber, the Merchants of New Brunswick became outrageous, and threatened to join the United States; and it was this circumstance that first induced him to direct his attention to the coasting trade. He (Mr. Coles) duly appreciated the difficulties under which our fishermen labored at present, in *consequence of the high duty imposed upon* our mackerel by the Americans; but Mr. Hall would, he thought, admit that it was useless to seek the abrogation of those duties unless we were prepared to give some equivalent in exchange therefor. On this point the Americans were very firm. The number of men-of-war now on the station might have been the means of calling the attention of the Americans to this subject more decidedly than any thing else could have done; and he hoped the principles embodied in the Resolution would soon be carried out. He (Mr. Coles) was pleased to learn from the delegates that Reciprocity was viewed with much greater favor at the Portland Convention than it was at the Detroit Convention, a few years since, and which he had himself attended as one of the delegation for this Island.

DAVID LAIRD, Esquire, was of opinion that this Island ought to be placed on the same footing as the Americans, with reference to the coasting trade; and though this was a concession from them which we might not obtain, yet, as it was our right, we ought to contend for it.

HENRY HASZARD, Esquire, thought that if we gave away what we now have, we would not in all probability obtain the privilege alluded to at any future period. He thought also that, small as this Island is, we had more to offer, in exchange for the privileges asked for, than all the other Colonies put together.

The Resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

The second Resolution reported from the Committee was again read by the Chairman, and—after a pretty lengthy discussion—adopted unanimously as follows:

Resolved, That the conditions of extending to the fishermen of the United States the right of fishing within three miles of the shores of this Island, and the privilege of access to the ports and harbors thereof, ought to be such conditions as shall be prescribed and fixed by the Government and Legislature of this Colony, in all respects, so far as the same shall not be opposed to any existing constitutional principle of the Laws of the United Kingdom.

This Resolution was ably spoken to by Messrs Heard, Palmer, Beer, Laird, Archd. McNeill, and J. Longworth. The writer, however, having been unexpectedly called upon to act in the double capacity of Secretary and Reporter, found himself unable, at this stage of the proceedings, from the scantiness of his writing materials, to take any further notes of the speeches.

The third Resolution was also agreed to unanimously, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting do furnish to the several members of the Legislature, representing Queen's County and Charlottetown, a copy of the Resolutions passed at this meeting, and respectfully request them to give the subject their cordial support in the Legislature, in order to obtain the object and wishes of this meeting, as understood by the said resolutions.

The High Sheriff, on motion of David Laird, Esq., then vacated the Chair, and William Heard, Esquire, was called thereto.

The Hon. G. Beer moved, seconded by the Hon. J. Longworth,—

"That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the High Sheriff, for convening this Meeting, and for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair."

This Resolution having been put and agreed to, the thanks of the Meeting were, in suitable terms, presented to the High Sheriff by Mr. Heard.

It was then moved by the Hon. A. A. McDonald, seconded by David Laird, Esquire,—

"That the Secretary be requested to prepare a Report of the proceedings of this County Meeting, and to transmit the same, for publication, to the several publishers of Newspapers in Charlottetown."

This motion was agreed to unanimously.

The proceedings of the Meeting then terminated.

J. BARRETT COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Several inaccuracies, the writer regrets to observe occur in the report of Mr. Heard's speech, which will, however, be rectified in subsequent editions of these proceedings.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, the 17th inst., George R. McCoubrey, saddler, from New Glasgow, met with a serious accident at Clifton, New London, while handing a revolver to James Sutherland, the latter having heedlessly pulled the trigger, when the contents were discharged into MacCoubrey's leg, the ball entering near the femoral artery and lodging in the vastus externes. Dr. McNeill, of Stanley Bridge, extracted the ball and dressed the wound, and the patient is doing well. This is but one of the many cautions which young men receive who carry fire arms about them and carelessly handle them.—*Com to Pat.*

THE SUN OF MEDICINE.—DR. MORSES INDIAN ROOT PILLS.—If you are suffering with diseases get this medicine. Gradually but surely it will eradicate the seeds of diseases, and by removing the cause render the sickness impossible.

Get the "Rescue of Tula Almanac."
Sold by all Dealers.

The Hon. J. C. Pope has, we understand, purchased Lot 19, from Mr. Todd. Though we would much rather have heard that the estate had been sold to the tenants or the Government at a low figure, yet our knowledge of Mr. Pope, as a landlord, compels us, in justice to him, to state as our belief, that since a change of proprietors was inevitable, the tenants could not have fallen into better hands than his.

Very Latest Despatches.

London, 27th.

Marshal Utillant, Minister of the Emperor's Household, was present at the opening of the Council General of Dijon, and made a speech calculated to haue a highly tranquilizing effect, coming so soon after that of the Emperor at Troyes. He congratulated members of Council and people of the Cote D'Or on the successful harvest. The blessing of abundant crops he said, was the more readily appreciated by the people, as they had reason to feel assured, by recent events, that they would enjoy their prosperity in peace. The Marshal made a happy allusion to the speech of the Emperor at Troyes, which he cited in support of his declarations, and he concluded his remarks with this sentence: "Abundance in peace, but not maintained at the expense of patriotism. This is the summary of the present position of France."

New York, 27th.

President Salnave of Hayti, has forced a loan of two hundred thousand dollars from the merchants of Port-au-Prince, mostly Englishmen, and has ordered them to re-open their stores on penalty of being considered enemies of the Government.

Reverdy Johnson, our New Minister to England, has had an interview with Disraeli.

The Fenian Convention is still in session, but the proceedings are secret.

Gold 144 7-8.

London, Aug. 27, eve.

Despatches from Rome state that the Most Rev. Dr. Manning, an eminent Roman Catholic divine, and Archbishop of London, is to be made Cardinal.

It is also reported that Joseph Ruardi will soon relieve Cardinal Antonelli as Secretary of State and President of the Papal ministry.

London, 27th.

Letters from Paris state that the Queen of Spain has requested the Emperor Napoleon to meet her at Biarritz and that the Emperor declined the interview.

Hong Kong, July 15, via London, Aug. 26.

Reports have reached here from the North that the Imperial troops have gained a victory over the army of the rebels, which for several months had menaced Tien Tsin.

While retiring towards the South the rebels were overtaken by the Imperial forces. The latter were assisted by European officers and engineers. A great battle took place at the end of which the rebels were totally defeated and routed.

There was great rejoicing in Pekin over the result.

Paris, 26.

The *Pays*, in an editorial on the European Situation, says: "France will accept the possibility of war if Russia refuses to disarm."

Ottawa, Aug 27th.

Government detectives say they have information and descriptions of several Head Centres and leading Fenians, who are expected here at Whelans's trial.

Hon J. W. Cameron, and Hon M. C. Cameron, of Toronto, have been retained to defend Whelan.

City Council Proceedings.

At a meeting of the Common Council, Saturday evening, 22nd August, 1868.

Present—His Worship the Mayor,

Councillors—Morris, Beer, Laird, Hooper, MacNeill, Allin, Butcher and His Honor the Recorder.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

By these Minutes, it appears, that on Tuesday evening, 11th August, 1868, Andrew Mitchell and Henry J. Cundall, Esquires, were appointed Auditors of the City Accounts for the current year; and, likewise, that, upon motion, the following Standing Committees were appointed:

Accounts and Finances—Councillors Beer, Pollard and Morris.

Streets and Squares—Councillors Pollard, Peake, McNeill, Beer and Hooper.

Market House—Councillors Reddin, Allin, Peake, Hooper and Pollard.

City Hall—Councillors Morris, McNeill, Beer, Butcher and Laird.

City Park (Spring Park)—Councillors Morris, McNeill, Laird and Butcher.

Wharves—Councillors Morris, Beer, Reddin, Pollard and Hooper.

Also, upon motion, the following mentioned officers were appointed for the ensuing year:

Benjamin DesBrisay, Treasurer; Peter MacGowan, Clerk; George Lewis, Clerk of Market; Robert Blake Irving, Reporter; William Swan, Pound keeper, East; Nicholas Harvie, Keeper of the West Pound; John P Tanton, Assayer of Weights and Measures; William Shepherd, Collector of Assessments; George Douglas, Surveyor. Ordered that the salary of the Surveyor be increased to £80 per annum. John Hatch, Crier and Janitor of Market Hall.

And, also, upon motion—ordered that Angus McLeod be appointed Marshal; and that the eight Police Constables now on the Staff be reappointed.

Tenders from five different persons for the office of Weigher of City Weigh Bridge, were opened and read.

First, that of Robert McAllister, offering to make a return of 20s. per week, or £52 a year for the use of the Weigh Bridge.

Second, that of Henry Seller, offering to pay the Corporation the sum of £45 for the use of the Weigh Bridge: or to do the work for 13s. out of each pound collected, with the understanding that the City shall pay all expenses.

Third, that of William J Boswell, offering to take the Weigh Bridge, and pay for the use of it at the rate of twenty-eight per cent, the Corporation finding everything according to advertisement.

Fourth, that of John Griffiths, offering to give the sum of thirty-two pounds, (£32) or fifty per cent of the net proceeds, for the use of the City Weigh Bridge for one year.

Fifth, that of William Meikle, offering his services as City Weigher on the same terms as those on which Mr. O'Hara held the office—namely, for three-fourths of the gross receipts.

A ballot having been called, and taken place, resulted in the election of Henry Seller.

Henry Seller was accordingly declared duly appointed Weigher of the Weigh Bridge, in the room of Michael O'Hara, resigned, on the terms expressed in his Tender.

Upon motion, ordered that Henry Seller be required to enter into security for the performance of the duties of the said office of Weigher of Weigh Bridge, to the satisfaction of the Mayor.

Applications from Albert H. Yates, William S. Longworth and Joseph J. Pippy, for the office of City Wharfinger, were then read.

First, that of Albert H. Yates, offering to act as Wharfinger for both Wharfs, and as Harbor Master for the remainder of the season, at £10 per month, and to give security if required.

Second, that of William S. Longworth, merely, (without any statement of terms) most respectfully soliciting the appointment. Mr. Longworth's application was sustained by a Certificate of trustworthiness and efficiency, signed by about fifty of the leading merchants and business men of the City.

Third, that of Joseph J. Pippy, in which, after adverting to his experience for the last ten years, as Custom House officer and Broker, he gives an assurance that, should his application meet with the favorable consideration of the Council, he will endeavour to discharge the duties of the appointment in such a manner as will best conduce to the interests of the City.

Upon motion of Councillor Beer—Ordered, That a Wharfinger be appointed for Queen's Wharf, for the remainder of the season; said person to be allowed for his services, fifteen per cent on the gross receipts; agreement to date from the first day of September next.

A ballot having taken place resulted in the election of Joseph J. Pippy, who was, therefore, declared duly appointed Wharfinger for Queen's Wharf.

Upon motion—Ordered, That the superintendence of Pownal Street Wharf continue under the Wharf Committee for the remainder of the season.

Upon motion—Ordered, That John E. McLean, be appointed Harbor and Ballast Master for the Port of Charlottetown.

The Wharfinger and Harbor Master having been appointed, Councillor McNeill called the attention of the Council to certain existing obstructions to the Navigation of the River, in immediate proximity to the wharfs. First, to the most serious one, occasioned by the wreck of an old craft, "The Conservative," which, he said, had been lying imbedded in the mud for the last two or three years; and which obstruction, unless speedily removed, would, in the end, occasion, for its rectification, a heavy outlay to the city. There were, also, he said, two similar obstructions, occasioned by the wrecks of two old schooners; and he urged upon the Council the propriety of giving instructions to the Harbor Master to have all the three wrecks removed as speedily as possible, as delay in that respect would, undoubtedly, not only tend to increase the obstructions caused by them but would also, to a certainty, render their removal more difficult and expensive.

His Worship the Mayor, in reply to the remarks of Councillor McNeill, said that a Harbour Master having now been appointed—there had not been one previously—he (His Worship) would see that that officer did his duty with respect to the obstructions complained of; there was consequently no occasion to make a motion to that effect.

Upon motion of Councillor Butcher—Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to examine into the City Accounts, and report whether the method of keeping the same can be improved, so as to shew more clearly, at any time, the receipts from each source of revenue.

Ordered, That the said Committee consists of Councillors Butcher, Laird and Peake.

Upon motion of Councillor McNeill—Ordered, That, for the time to come, the City Council have stated regular monthly meetings, to take place on the evening of the first Saturday of every succeeding month, at the hour of half-past seven; the next meeting to be held on Saturday, the 5th of September next.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

DR. MORSES INDIAN ROOT PILLS.—Before them all diseases surrender. Get our Almanac and read the information therein of their Discovery and Effects. Sold by all dealers.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, August 28, 1868.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	3½d to 7d
Do by the quarter	3½d to 5d
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 5½d
Do (small)	6d to 9d
Mutton, per lb	3½d to 6d
Veal, per lb	3d to 5d
Ham,	7d to 10d
Lamb per lb	4d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	1s to 1s 1d
Do salt	10d to 1s
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb	none
Flour per lb	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lb	18s to 20s
Eggs, per dozen	9d to 1s
Grain.	
Barley,	5s to 6s 6d
Oats, per do	3s to 3s 3d
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, per bushel	2 to 2s 6d
do new peck	8d to 1s
New Potatoes per quart	4d to 6d
Apples	4d to 8d
Green Peas per quart	6d to 7d
Poultry.	
Ducks each	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Turkeys, each	3s to 7s 6d
Geese,	none
Fowls, each	2s to 2s 3d
Chickens per pair	1s 6d to 3s
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel	25s to 30s
Mackerel, per dozen	3s to 4s
Lumber.	
Boards, (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 10s
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	50s 60s
Straw, per cwt	2s
Timothy Seed	none
Clover Seed per lb	none
Homespun, per yard	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb	7d to 9d
Hides, per lb	4d
Wool	1s to 1s 6d
Sheepskins	1s 6d to 2s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

DESTRUCTIVE THUNDER STORM.

On Wednesday evening last, at about six o'clock, a thunder storm from the North west, accompanied by heavy rain, and hail in some places, passed over the western portion of this Island. No damage was done, that we hear of, except in the neighborhood of Wellington, Lot 16. At that place the tornado, or whirlwind that accompanied the cloud and which swirled through the air with a great noise, came down to the surface of the earth and made sad havoc among the growing crops of grain, fences, windows of houses, &c, &c. The damage to Mr. John Ayer's crop is estimated at about $50. Mr. Alex Allan had his crops of grain so badly destroyed, that he will not be able to save enough for seed grain next year. The crops of Messrs. John Kent and John McCormack also suffered severely; the windows in their houses were blown in a house or workshop of McCormack's was blown down. The farm of Mr. Hugh Gillis also suffered, but as the whirlwind only passed over a portion of his land, his loss was not very great. People who were at Wellington at the time of the storm, described it as something truly terrific. A darkness like that of night suddenly fell upon the place, and the roar of the storm in its destructive course was terrible to hear, nearly frightening some of the people out of their wits. The rain came down in torrents, and hailstones of enormous size fell thick and fast. The damage occasioned by this storm cannot fall short of £200. We sympathize with the sufferers by this calamity.

Fortunately our Island is seldom visited by tornadoes or storms of this description.

The peculiarity of this storm is that it only made a swoop down in one place, and then lifted up and passed into the air without doing further damage.—*S P.*

OBITUARY.

The Honorable JAMES YEO died at Port Hill, on Tuesday last, the 25th instant. The deceased gentleman was a native of Devonshire, England, and emigrated to this Island about fifty years ago. For many years Mr. Yeo was largely engaged in Shipbuilding and Mercantile pursuits. His extraordinary industry, ability, and perseverance, were amply rewarded, and he became one of the wealthiest of our Merchants. In the year 1839, Mr Yeo was elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and from that time, until his death—with the exception of a few years—he continued in the Legislature, and was a member of several Governments. His public and private benevolence will be long and gratefully remembered in the vicinity of his late residence. He died in the 80th year of his age.—*Isl.*

THE ALLEGHANIANS HAVE COME and will appear at the Market Hall, this evening. We would recommend our readers, if they really wish to enjoy a pleasant evening, to go and hear the Swiss Bell Ringers. The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, in speaking of the Alleghanians, says:—

"The most worthy songsters that has ever visited Britain's shores. Their singing is worthy of all the commendations so heartily bestowed upon it; and no human tongue could discourse more mellifluous music than is uttered by the metal tongues of their magical bells."

To Correspondents.

THE crowded state of our columns prevents our publishing the letter of "An Eye-witness" this week. Besides, as we fear that its publication would only tend to embitter and perpetuate a merely local disagreement, we think its author will agree with us when we state that, now as substantial justice has been done to all parties, the least said—or written—the soonest mended.

WE would direct the attention of our friends to the beautiful Stock of Goods received this season by Robert Young. The selection is A 1, and the prices are remarkably low. tf

WE would advise all those who wish to improve the horse, cattle or sheep, to use CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS.

JUDSON'S PILLS.—We give you in this Medicine the result of a lifetime of Study and Trial: before this Medicine all others are but Nostrums. We ask you to use them because we know their virtues. Trial is the touchstone by which to prove them worthy. Get our Almanac.
Sold by all Dealers.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. R. W. Dyer, Mr. William Murphy, of Lot 2, to Miss Caroline Jane Haywood, of Lot 3.

At St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Alberton, on Thursday, the 20th inst., by the Rev. R. W. Dyer, Mr. William E Baker, of Lot 7, to Miss Caroline Jane Strang, of Lot 7.

At the Manse, Georgetown, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. A. McWilliam, Mr Peter Roberts, to Miss Johanna Williams, both of Murray Harbor South.

Died.

At Port Hill, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., the Hon. James Yeo, M. L. C., in the 80th year of his age.

On Friday, Aug. 14th, at residence on Town Road, Lot 19, after a long illness which she bore with Christian patience, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Angus Gillis, aged 63 years, leaving a husband, nine children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

At Grand River Lot 56, on Friday the 21st inst., after an illness of nine months, which he bore with patience and Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Robert Howlett, in the 56th year of his age, leaving a widow and seven children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father. He was a native of Suffolk England, and emigrated to this Island about 37 years ago, and was highly esteemed by his neighbours and friends and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Charlottetown on Tuesday the 25th instant., Robert Collings, aged 26 years, second son of Horatio and Emma Collings.

At Lot 16, on Thursday the 13th inst., Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of Alex. R McNeill, aged 12 years.

At the Western Road, Lot 3, on the 19th ult., in the 79th year of her age, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Wm. Vincent, she leaves a husband 8 children, 50 grand-children, and 8 great grand children to mourn their loss.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED.

August 21.—Feme, McLean, Shemogue, 14 M feet deals to Owen & Welsh. 25th—Daniel, Walsh, Pictou, 45 tons round coal to Lawson and Walsh. Since our last, there entered at the Port of Charlottetown, 1219½ bbls. mackerel, the value of which is £1 00 cy; Telegram, Matheson, Richibucto, 4573 feet boards, to Welsh & Owen; Island Home, Mutch, North Sydney, with 111 tons coal, 100 bbls. tar and pitch, and 6 bolts canvas, to G Mutch, Esq; Lily, Hutchinson Buctouche, 12,000 feet edgings, to Carvell Brothers; Hope, MacDonald, Port Hood, 40 tons of limestone, W. B. Dean; Sch. Wave, McDonald, Arichat, 40 tons lime, to Peardon. 26—Mary Kate, Gillis, Shemogue, 13 M deals, to Peake Bros. & Co.; Enterprise, Peacock, do 14 M do., to Owen & Welsh. Adell, Deagle, Sydney, 72 tons coal, to G. W. DeBlois. Lady of the Lake, McDonald, Boston, merchandize. Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, fishing, 215 barrels mackerel. Saxe Gotha, Martin, Port Mulgrave 80 tons limestone, to J. Williams and 2 horses, &c. Alexander, Anderson, do. 66 tons paving stones, to W. W. Lord. Nine Brothers, Lutes, Lingan, C. B., 150 tons large coal, to Wm. Murphy. Forest Queen Tarr, fishing, 130 bbls. mackerel. 27—Str Commerce, Doane, Boston, mer. Eleanor, Taylor, fishing, 98½ bbls. mackerel. Edwin & Eva, MacLeod, Pictou, 159 tons coal. Ellen, Dixon, fishing, 160½ bbls. mackerel. 28—Athlete, Purdie, fishing, 200 bbls. mackerel. Jane, D. McCormack, do. 140 do. Florence Reid, Brown, do. 120 do. Lettie, E. Cook, Thurlow, do. 231 do. Whisper, Jeffs, do. 78 do. Kate, Kennedy, Cow Bay, 90 tons coal, and 10 bbls. herring, to Dwyer. Margaretta, J. D. Laine, fishing, 115 bbls. mackerel, to Owen & Longworth.

CLEARED.

August 24.—Adele, Patterson, fishing voyage. Susie Mullins, Pictou, bal. Helen Davies, May, Montreal, having on board 96 puns. molasses, 6 hhds. do., 480 gal. codfish oil, 200 bbls. herring, 17 cases perserved fish, 500 qtls. codfish, value in sterling £1034 18s., shipped by Hon. D. Davies. Ariel, Finlayson, Pictou, bal. Mount Vernon, Campbell, Pictou, bal. Jane Bell, Gallant, fishing, voyage. 25th—Lily, Hutchinson, Richibucto, bal. Charles, McNeill, Sydney, bal. Alice Myrick, Kelsy, Boston, having on board 79½ bbls. mackerel, 105 bbls. alewives and 3 bbls. codfish, by I. C. Hall, and 11 casks horns and 1 box, by McKinnon & Co. Princess of Wales, Evans, Shediac, 30 bbls. eggs, by W. B. Dean, 142 bbls. mackerel, by I. C. Hall, 158½ do by Sch. Wiliam Sutton, 108 do by Sch. Mary, B. Dwyer, 125 do by L. C. Owen, 6 horses, by McPhail & others. 26th—Sch. Daniel, Walsh, Pictou, bal. Spray, Veno, Bay de Verte, do. John Gerand, Power, Newburyport, fishing stores. Thomas Fetch, Pettigrew, Gulf, fishing, do. Forest Queen, Tarr, do, do. Telegram, Matheson, Richibucto, bal. 27—Eleanor, Taylor, fishing stores. Ellen, Dixon, do. E. Y. O., MacFadyen, Pictou, coal. Feme, McLean, Sydney, do. Str. Commerce, Doane, Boston and Halifax, 1237 bbls. mackerel, from American Schooners, 5 casks hams, by W. B. Dean, 17 bales sheepskins, by G. W. Gardiner, 4 bbls. eggs, by Blatch & McKenzie. Enterprise, Peacock, Shemogue. 28—Athlete, Purdie, fishing voyage. Jane, McCormack, do. Florence Reid, Brown, do. Alexandria, Anderson, Glace Bay, bal.

Launched.

On Thursday last, 20th inst., from the Shipyard of Charles Green Esq., Summerside, a full rigged Barque of about 400 tons register, to class A 1 for five years and called the *Union*. This is probably one of the best built and finest modeled ships of her class that has been launched at this port, and reflects credit upon her constructor, Mr. James Dunn.

On the 19th inst., from the Shipyard of Mr. George Ellis, Lot 12, a Brigantine of 220 tons, called the *Rival*, for the Hon. James Yeo.

A few weeks since at Egmont Bay, for the Hon. James Yeo, a Brigantine of 204 tons, called the *Daisy*.

Ship News.

MANTANZAS, 24th July.—Arrived Brig *Talbe*, Campbell, from Portland.

August 11.—Sailed for Lagua La Gradne, to load for New York.

TEA PARTY

AT

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

The last and Best of the Season!

THE TEA PARTY of the Season will be held on the beautiful grounds of St. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd SEPTEMBER next. No pains will be spared to afford pleasure and recreation to all those who will attend; and judging by the well known zeal and energy of the good ladies who have volunteered to superintend the affair, there is every reason to believe that the TEA will be a great success. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the College. Amusements of various kinds will be provided. Also, Music and Dancing.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, to be had at the Stores of Honbls. D. Brenan and P. Walker; Jas. Reddin, E. Reilly, W. R. Watson, Owen Connolly, B. D. Reddin, W. Murray, C. Reilly, J. McEachern, J. Quirk and T. O'Connell, Esquires, and at the College gate.

Tea to be on the Tables at 2 o'clock.

Ch'town, August 24, 1868.

St. Dunstan's College.

THE CLASSES at ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 9th September.

August 26, 1868. 3w

FARMERS' BANK, RUSTICO,
August 18, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of £5 per centum, on the Capital Stock of the Farmers' Bank of Rustico, for the last half year ending August the 15th, 1868, hath been this day declared, and is payable to Stockholders forthwith on demand.

By order,
MARIN J. BLANCHARD,
Aug. 26. 2i Cashier.

Convent of Notre Dame.

THE LADIES of the CONVENT of NOTRE DAME, Charlottetown, will RE-OPEN their Classes on TUESDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER.

August 24, 1868.

RARE CHANCE

FOR

Ship Builders or Merchants.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE that well-known FREEHOLD PROPERTY, the

Ureka House and Premises,

situate at the HEAD of ROLLO BAY, with a front of Ten chains on the Main Post Road, leading from East Point to Charlottetown and Georgetown, about four miles from the flourishing village of Souris, comprising about TWELVE ACRES of LAND, with a good convenient DWELLING HOUSE thereon, having a Parlor, Sitting Room, Bed Rooms for Seven beds, Kitchen, Wash House, and a never-failing Pump of Water at the door.

ALSO, a NEW STORE, fitted up for a Shop and Bar Room, with Offices attached; a large Room above with Two convenient Bed Rooms petitioned off. The whole finished complete and in good repair. There are attached to the Shop a Waggon House and Shed, for feeding travelling horses, in a splendid grove of trees sheltered from winds and storms. Stables for horses, Cow Houses, &c., likewise a Grainery capable of containing 10,000 bushels of Oats. Meat and Salt House, with Sail Loft above, and two other Houses for lumber, or can be rented as tenements, all situate on the aforesaid Road side. The Post Office is kept there, and the Charlottetown Mail passes two and fro twice each week. *On the Shore, fronting Rollo Bay*, is a site for Ship Building, where a number of splendid vessels have been built, with Blacksmith's Forge, a large and convenient building for working in, with a Mould Loft above, Saw Pits, and other requisites for carrying on an extensive building business, with a lot of plank and timber in the yard, well piled and free from decay. A splendid Spring of Water at the bank—in fact the whole premises are surrounded with all the requisites for carrying on an extensive Mercantile trade or Public Hotel, well worthy the notice of persons intending to enter into Trade or Ship Building with a small capital. The whole will be disposed of by Private Sale, with a good and sufficient title.

Any further particulars respecting the above Property and title may be had on application to W. R. WATSON, Esq., Druggist, Charlottetown, or the Subscriber on the Premises,

JAMES A. DAVIDSON.

Rollo Bay, Aug. 31, 1868.

ON SALE

AT THE

GLASGOW HOUSE!

SEAMEN'S OIL CLOTHING,
Cloth COATS, PANTS and VESTS,
SHIRTS in variety,
Black and Colored CLOTHS,
White and Colored FLANNELS,
Flannel and Wincey SHIRTINGS,
Grey and White COTTONS,
Striped SHIRTINGS,
Linen and Cotton Tickings.
HATS and CAPS,
BRACES, COLLARS and NECKTIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS and GLOVES,
Knitting COTTON and THREADS,
Cotton and Wool HOSIERY.
Stamped COTTONS,
FRILLINGS and EDGINGS,
Scotch YARNS,
Berlin WOOLS.
TEA, RICE, SUGAR, STARCH,
Baking SODA, Washing SODA,
DYE STUFFS, SOAP, &c., &c.

FREDK. LEPAGE.

August 26, 1868.

Queen's County

FAIR AND EXHIBITION.

IN consequence of the local Exhibition for King's and Prince Counties being advertised to be held on the 30th day of September next, the Commissioners for Queen's County have postponed the holding of their Fair and Exhibition one week later.

The Fair and Cattle Show will therefore take place at Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER, and the Exhibition on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next.

By order,
A. McNEILL,
Sec'y Board of Com.

Charlottetown, Aug. 26, 1868.

Ships Spars.

FOUR LARGE SPARS for Sale CHEAP. Apply to

A. McNIELL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, August 26, 1868.

Butter! Butter!!

WANTED 300 TUBS BUTTER, for which the highest price will be paid.

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, Aug. 28th, 1868. tf

LOST.

ON FRIDAY, the 14th inst., about half past two or three o'clock, between the Store of Hon. D. Brenan, Merchant, and Pope's Wharf, a POCKET BOOK, containing a certain sum of money, part in Gold and part in Island Notes. The finder will be amp rewarded by leaving the same at the Store of the Hon. Daniel Brenan, or at the *Examiner* Office.

JAMES AYLWARD.

Morell, Lot 40, August 15, 1868.

MUSIC AND FRENCH!

TERMS, per Quarter of TWENTY FOUR LESSONS:—Music, £2; French, £1 10s.

A deduction of 10s. per quarter to pupils taking Lessons in both Music and French. For further particulars apply to Mrs. MACDONELL, Verandah Cottage, Cumberland Street, near the St. Peter's Road.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1868.

MONTAGUE.

FOR SALE A FREEHOLD BUILDING LOT having a front of 45 feet on the main Street north side of MONTAGUE BRIDGE and running 105 feet back, together with the Commodious BUILDING thereon erected, 33 x 25 suitable for a Store and Dwelling house. This is one of the best stands in this flourishing Village, and will be sold at a very reasonable price, terms half down and balance as may be agreed upon. Apply at Georgetown or Montague to

A. A. MACDONALD BROS.

July 29th 1868. p1m

AUCTIONS.

Clothing, Delaines, BOOTS, &C.

AT SALES ROOM, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock—

257 pair Dark Tweed PANTS,
30 Tweed COATS,
18 pieces 7 8 DELAINE } all new.
13 " 4-4 "

6 Dozen Ladies' BOOTS; 6 doz. Hoops SKIRTS, Dress Caps, Ribbons, Hoisery Gloves, Ladies' Belts, Shawls, Mantles, &c., &c.

ALSO,

50 Sides Am. Sole LEATHER, 10 kegs PAINTS,
50 do Island do 10 do BROOMS,
12 Boxes SOAP, 5 Nests TUBS,
5 Bbls. Washing Soda, 100 Gross Matches,
6 Kegs TOBACCO, 12 do Blacking,
3 Boxes COFFEE, 50 Boxes Lozenges,
1 Bag Horse Shoe Nails, 30 Reams W Paper,
30 Bbls. CORNMEAL, 10 bx. Nixey's blk lead,
50 do FLOUR. 1 Cask Crushed SUGAR.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.

Aug. 31st, 1868. 1in

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the COURT HOUSE in GEORGETOWN, at twelve o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1868,—under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the fourth day of November, A. D. 1863, and made between Thomas Maher, of Georgetown, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Carpenter and Joiner, and Mary, his wife, of the one part, and Lemuel Cambridge Owen, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Esquire, of the other part: ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in Georgetown, in the said Island, known and distinguished as Town Lot Number fifteen (15), in the third range, letter F., as the same is delineated, marked and laid down on the map or plan of the said Town, kept in the office of the Surveyor General, or Keeper of Plans, for the said Island; reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear said Lot Number fifteen (15), being bounded on the North by Gordon Street, extending thereon Eighty-four (84) feet, on the South by Lot Number Two (2); on the East by Lot Number fourteen (14), extending North and South one Hundred and twenty (120) feet, and on the West by Lot Number sixteen (16); together with all and singular, the Buildings, Houses, Outhouses, Yards, Gardens, and improvements thereon.

For further particulars enquire at the office of F. Brecken, Esquire, Solicitor.

L. C. OWEN

Charlottetown, 22nd May, 1868. 6m

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on the premises, at ROLLO BAY, Lot 43, in King's County, at 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY SECOND day of OCTOBER next, (1868) under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D., 1867, and made between Daniel Henry Dingwell, of Rollo Bay, Lot 43, in Prince Edward Island, Merchant, and Hannah D. Dingwell, his wife, of the one part, and the Honorable William Warren Lord, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Merchant, as guardian of Ella May Lea, of the other part: ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Rollo Bay, Lot or Township No. 43, aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-west angle of Plot No. 12, in possession of James Aitken, on the north edge of the Post Road leading to Charlottetown; thence north a variation of two degrees west from the magnetic north of the year 1764, north one hundred and two chains; thence east seven chains and fifty links; thence south ninety-six chains to the north west boundary of a tract of land in the possession of James O'Donnel; thence following the course of said Post Road westwardly to the place of commencement, containing seventy-five acres, a little more or less, together with all the houses, onthouses buildings erections and improvements thereon, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, enquire at the office of Messrs. HENSLEY & SULLIVAN, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

W. W. LORD.

Ch'town, July 16, 1868.

GEORGETOWN REGATTA.

A REGATTA will take place at GEORGETOWN, under the auspices of the 'Georgetown Regatta Club,' on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of SEPTEMBER. Races to begin at 10 o'clock, a.m. Prizes will be given for all classes of Sailing and Rowing Boats. Highest prize for Sailing boats, Five Pounds.

Programme and Rules to be seen at the Secretary's Office.

WILLIAM WIGHTMAN,

Georgetown, Aug. 14 1868. Sec'y.

To Fishermen.

MACKEREL BARRELS AND SALT. Apply to

J. C. POPE.

Aug. 17, 1868.

HOUSE TO LET!

TO be let, and immediate possession given, that well-known two storey HOUSE and Premises in Kent Street, owned by the Subscriber. The House can be let in one or two Tenements, as there are two Stables belonging to it. For terms and particulars apply to

JOHN BREEN.

Ch'town, Aug. 11, 1868. 3in pd

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement.

NOTICE TO TOURISTS.

Halifax to Sydney or vice versa $8.00.

Arrangements have been completed whereby

THROUGH TICKETS

will be issued at RICHMOND, Halifax to SYDNEY, C. B., every THURSDAY, via Nova Scotia Railway to Pictou; P. E. I. Steam Navigation Co's. first class Steamer "Princess of Wales" to Port Hood; McNeil & McIntosh's Royal Mail Stage Line to Wycogomagh; and the superior first class Steamer "Neptune" to Sydney, at the very Low Rate of EIGHT DOLLARS. Through Tickets will also be issued at Sydney to Halifax at the same rates.

The popularity of this Route will commend itself to the Travelling Public, embracing as it does the most beautiful and picturesque Scenery in the Dominion of Canada, as evinced by parties who have passed through the Northumberland Straits, in view of Nova Scotia proper, Prince Edward Island, the Island of Cape Breton, and the beautiful and expansive waters of the Great Bras d'Or Lake.

A. LONGLEY,
Chief Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office }
Halifax, 23rd July, 1868. } 2in

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

HALIFAX TO SHERBROOKE, or vice versa $5.00.

Arrangements have been completed whereby

THROUGH TICKETS

will be issued at RICHMOND, (Halifax) to SHERBROOKE daily, via Nova Scotia Railway to New Glasgow, and Mr. J. F. SARGENT'S Superior Stage Line to Sherbrooke, at the extremely low rate of Five Dollars. Through Tickets will also be issued at Sherbrooke to Halifax at the same rate.

This Route being in direct communication with the Gold Diggings of Sherbrooke, and Goldenville, and the other Gold Districts in their vicinities, will commend itself to the travelling public.

A. LONGLEY,
Chief Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Halifax, }
23rd July, 1868. } 2in

Fancy Biscuit, Confectionary, &c. &c.

Per "Volant" from Glasgow.

CASES FANCY BISCUITS,
BARRELS CONFECTIONARY,
BOXES T. D. PIPES,
HHDS. HIGHLAND WHISKEY, &c

All at the Lowest Prices.

MACEACHERN & CO.
"ITALIAN WAREHOUSE."

Ch'town, Aug. 17, 1868.