

names; they were put to the petition for them; and I will appeal to the candor of the hon. member himself, and will ask him if every name appended to that petition is in the handwriting of the individual whose signature it purports to be? And further, Sir, names are signed to that petition in duplicate, and some even have recorded their autographs twice over. Hon. members hold up this petition as a proof of increasing public opinion in favor of the law. Why, Sir, I don't think the whole number of those who have signed it exceeds the list of those who subscribed the petition presented last year. As to the argument founded on the fact that similar laws have been passed in the United States, it would be fair in those who adduce that as a reason to give us at least a true account of their practical working. The State of Maine was the first which adopted the law, and what has been the practical result? I appeal to the testimony of those who have been there. The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer was there last autumn, and I ask, did he find that the law was observed? No, Sir, he found quite the reverse. He found that the people could obtain intoxicating liquors as freely as before. I myself was in that State a year or two after the law passed, and I experienced no difficulty in obtaining any liquors I might require. Now, Mr. Chairman, what do facts like these prove? They manifest the existence of an active rascality and shameful violation of law, and the total disregard of serious moral obligations on the part of the importer and consumer. The law once in force, a direct inducement will be held out for fraud and chicaneery; and I ask whether it would be more conducive to public morality that a man should be allowed to drink a glass of liquor honestly and openly before all men, or that he should take it at the expense of the violation of the law on the part of him who furnishes it, who will do so though he have to lie and deceive. Massachusetts tried the law, and I have yet to learn that the morals of her people in respect of drinking, have improved since its introduction. Boston, I believe, is not a whit more free from vice and immorality than she was before the State adopted the Maine Law. As to the state of the question in the British Provinces, I do not agree with the hon. member for Charlottetown, (Hon. Mr. Palmer,) when he states that the measure has become the law of the land in New Brunswick. There is no foundation for that statement. I admit that the Bill passed the House of Assembly of that Colony, but the hon. member cannot show that it has been put in operation there, or even found a place upon the Statute Book of the Province. Last year this House passed the Bill, and hon. members who did not desire it, yet voted for it, because they knew the Council would throw it out. In Nova Scotia the same thing has occurred. The House of Assembly passed the Bill, and the Legislative Council gave it the "go-by." But, Sir, I say, and say it without hesitation, that even if the prohibitory law were in force in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that circumstance would not show that it was necessary here. I speak this not from any desire to encourage habit of intemperance—not that I would withhold my most strenuous efforts to eradicate the evils of vicious indulgence—not that I would not wish to hold the tavern-keepers and retailers liable for the results of their pandering to a morbid appetite, for I think that the immoderate use of liquors is not only highly injurious to individuals, but that the very presence of drunkards is a positive curse to the community in which they may be found; but because I will not consent to punish ninety men out of a hundred, because the remaining ten will not conduct themselves as they ought. I cannot consent to prevent the ninety men who do not disgrace themselves, or offend their neighbors, by the sober, moderate and legitimate use of liquor, from continuing their customary habits, merely because a few abandoned people unfortunately disgrace the community. The temperate use of liquors is not forbidden by the divine law, nor was its suppression ever thought of in any part of the world until one of the United States, too well known for a fanciful desire for extreme innovations, put a law for that purpose on its Statute Book, with what result I have already stated.

Mr. HAYLAND.—Mr. Chairman, this is the first time I ever heard that the State of Maine was characterized by a spirit of fanaticism. Massachusetts, at its first settlement, was, but that State, Maine, Wisconsin and Rhode Island, have each adopted the prohibitory law, and I do not think the hon. member will stigmatize their inhabitants as fanatics. But, Sir, there are so many resolutions before the committee that I hardly know which we are discussing. As to the general principle, all men must admit that intemperance is the greatest curse that ever afflicted any country; and in this Island, at the present time, the evils of which it is the fruitful parent, have risen to such a height, as to call imperatively for legislative interposition. And, I ask, Mr. Chairman, for what purpose are we here as legislators? Is it not that we may advance the welfare and improve the morals of the community? And where is the man to be found who will assert that the law would injure the morals of the people? Pass this law, and hundreds of families now in deep distress and degradation would find the benefit in their improved worldly circumstances and elevated social and moral condition. As to the argument on which the hon. member laid so much stress, namely, the loss which might arise to the Revenue from the suppression of the traffic, I maintain that should not have any weight on our minds on such a question. If it be admitted that intemperance is an evil, then it must be a sin to raise a revenue from so polluted a source. Better, far better, to run the risk to the Revenue, and even incur a debt, than encourage pauperism and crime, for the purpose of obtaining revenue. I am prepared to join issue with the hon. member on his statement that the majority of the people do not desire the law—that there is no evidence before us to show that they wish the suppression of the traffic. I ask if the majority are opposed to it, how does it happen that there are no petitions against it, when it was well known that the Bill passed the House last year, and that the question would be brought forward on this occasion? Public opinion in favor of the law is rapidly increasing, and I see, among the signatures to the petition, scores of names of individuals who have made money from the liquor traffic, but who have felt it their duty, as men and christians, to come forward and record their names in favor of the law, well knowing that themselves and the country would be the better for it. The hon. member has stated that the law is not observed in Maine. I can tell him that not only are the people of that State in favor of the law, but that the benefits it has conferred upon the society there have attracted the serious attention of some of the leading minds in the British Isles. In the North British Review for February there is a splendid article, which proves most clearly the great decrease of crime and consequent improved morality in Maine, the results of the prohibitory law, and it gives the evidence of Lord Shaftesbury, who had been chairman of the committee of Lunacy for the long period of fifteen years. That high authority stated that no less than three fifths of the cases of Lunacy were traceable to drunkenness. In addition to that, the Admiral of the Mediterranean fleet stated that since the supply of grog to the men had been stopped, crimes and offences on board the fleet had decreased seventy per cent. Shocking as are the casualties of war, the author of the article proves most clearly, and I confess I was surprised at the assertion, that more lives and property are sacrificed to intemperance in a single year than will be lost by Russian ball or bullet in the present gigantic struggle with Russia.

Hon. COL. TREASURER.—Mr. Chairman, I have always been opposed to the Maine Liquor Law, and I see no reason to change my opinion. My own brief experience in the State of Maine shows it is all humbug, and as the hon. member (Mr. Whelan) has alluded to me, I will state, that while

I was staying at the United States Hotel in Portland, the waiter if I could get a glass of brandy and replied in the affirmative, brought it to me, and recommended for it, in presence of a hundred or a hundred and fifty people. That I thought was carrying out the law with a vengeance. I have prepared a resolution on the subject, but there are so many now before the committee that I shall not move it, but will support that introduced by the hon. member (Mr. Whelan,) as embodying my views. I have ascertained the amount of duties paid into the Treasury on liquors, last year, and I find that it amounted to £11,700. Now we are asked to lose that amount, and no plan is suggested by which we are to make good the deficiency. The only way would be by an addition of thirty per cent. to the tariff. The country is not prepared for this, I am sure. Great stress is laid upon the number of names signed to the petition, but, Mr. Chairman, many signed to get rid of troublesome applications, and many more because they knew the Bill would not pass; and if it did, it would be impossible to prevent smuggling, without the establishment of an immense protective force—an open boat can land a cargo of Wine or Brandy from French St. Peter's at any part of the Island. If the hon. member (Mr. Cooper) will withdraw his resolution I will not press mine. I will, however, read it to the committee:—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to pass any law similar to that now in operation in the State of Maine, commonly designated the Maine Liquor Law, inasmuch as it would be an infringement of the rights and privileges of free and enlightened people, and impossible to carry it into effect, without the assistance of a force beyond the power of this Colony to procure, unless the neighbouring Colonies, British and Foreign, combine in its establishment.

(To be continued.)

THE EXAMINER. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MAY 21, 1855.

MR. COOPER'S LETTER.

An address from Mr. Cooper to his constituents appears in this day's paper. The subject of it is familiar to every one, and has been thoroughly discussed, on a late occasion, in the House of Assembly. Mr. Cooper's present address throws not a particle of light upon it. We therefore consider it unnecessary to occupy, at least for the present, any further space with a reiteration of our opinions regarding the establishment of a Court of Escheat. It is worthy of observation that the Tories are every day becoming more and more desirous for a revival of the Escheat question, but seeming to be ashamed of the name, they say it is only a "Court of Enquiry," which they want. Their design in this matter is too well known to render any particular notice of it necessary. They are well aware that no Government can now favorably entertain the question—that a considerable portion of the people, through mistaken zeal and the want of information, are still wedded to it; and they know that if those people can be induced to cry out against the Government, their own chances of obtaining office will be a little more encouraging than they are at present. Escheat is now the only political stock in trade which the Tories can make available; and much as the whole batch of them detest Mr. Cooper, they will profess to be his friends and supporters so long as he may continue to write and keep up an agitation for Escheat.

MAIL STEAMER.

The Commissioners appointed by the Government to examine and report on the efficiency of the Steamer *Rosebud*, as a Packet for the conveyance of the Mails between this Port and Pictou, having reported that the power of that Boat would not be found sufficient in boisterous weather, the Government declined entering into the contract with Mr. Heard; and as the *Lady Le Marchant* had been engaged to carry the Mails between Charlottetown, Bedeque and Shediac, the owner, who is now here, offered to the Government to embrace the Pictou route in his contract, which has been accepted. There will, therefore, be a direct communication between Shediac, Charlottetown and Pictou twice a week—the Steamer leaving Shediac on Tuesday and Thursday direct for Charlottetown and Pictou, returning from Pictou every Wednesday and Friday, and calling at Bedeque every Friday on her way to Shediac. The *Lady Le Marchant* is said to be a good Boat—is British built, and classed A 1 at Lloyd's for thirteen years. If she attends to the service, and do not waste time in acting as a Tug Boat in and out of Richibuctou, she may give general satisfaction to the travelling public. As the Legislature of this Colony has provided so liberally for the Mail service between this and the neighbouring provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, we trust a like spirit will be found to actuate the leading public men in those provinces in making a more equitable provision for the inter Colonial Mail service than they have been in the practice of doing. New Brunswick now gives about £300 towards the payment of a steamer between that province and this Island—Nova Scotia gives only about £200, while we have at least £1200 expended in the same service. Now, if a permanent arrangement, satisfactory to the three Provinces, could be completed, we feel assured that our neighbours in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would give more money than they do at present; and we trust that the Government of this Island will give the fullest consideration to this important subject.

The Steamer *Rosebud* arrived twice from Pictou during the past week, with the Colonial and United States Mails. There is, however, scarcely any intelligence of importance in the papers furnished by these Mails; and not an item of European news, by way of telegraph from New York. From the Colonies the intelligence respecting trade and commerce is discouraging, while the alarmingly high prices of provisions not only continues, but increases.—The general election in Nova Scotia will come off to-morrow. There appears to be no doubt that the Liberal Cabinet, under the leadership of the Hon. W. Young, will be well sustained at the hustings.—In Newfoundland active preparations are also being made for a general election, preparatory to the introduction of Responsible Government.

We have again, this week, issued a separate edition of *The Examiner* for our country readers, in time for all the Mails, so that our friends in the most distant parts of the Island may get their papers within a day or two of the time of publication. We shall continue to publish in this way, and trust that our country patrons will appreciate our labours by promptly discharging the small obligations which devolve upon them.

CHARLOTTETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—A meeting of the recently appointed Directors of this Company took place on Monday last, at their office, at the Gas Works, when D. Hodgson, Esq., was elected Chairman for the ensuing twelve months. A resolution was, we have been given to understand, afterwards entered into by the Board, having for its object the reduction of the price of Gas from the present rate to 20s. the thousand cubic feet, to begin from the 1st of June next.—*Id.*

The Treasurer of Patriotic Fund begs to acknowledge the receipt of Twenty-six Pounds currency, from Messrs. Watson Duchemin, and George P. Tanton, on behalf of themselves and others, Committee of Concert in aid of the Fund. May 10, 1855.

CONFLAGRATION IN BOSTON.—On the 27th of May a destructive fire occurred in Boston, and a quantity of pork and other articles, stored in the warehouse, were burned. The fire originated in a wooden store, Commercial street, near the head of Battery wharf, and spread to and down the north side of the People's Ferry wharf, burning the ferry house at the foot of the wharf, and extended up Lincoln's wharf, burning in its way all the buildings east of Commercial street, south of Constitution wharf to the Boston Engine House and Harbor Police Station, on the north side of the Lincoln's wharf. The buildings destroyed were of comparatively little value. The loss and damage is estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—Observing in the *Examiner* of the 7th instant, an account of the surprising quantity of Grain and Potatoes exported from Charlottetown, with a desire that your country friends would furnish a similar account from the out-ports, I hasten to comply with your request for this port, which is as follows, viz:—Oats, 4750 bushels; Potatoes, 867 bushels—this spring. We find the arrangement of our Post very inconvenient for dispatch of business; for, in the first place, the Post mostly arrives at White Sands late in the evening, when the mail bag is delivered, and the return bag is at once sealed and delivered and goes away. No person has a chance of answering any thing until the following week, however urgent the business. In the next place, the Post Office being at White Sands—three miles from the business part of the settlement—people engaged in mercantile affairs seldom get their letters until the next day, when the return mail is far on its way back to Charlottetown. But I lately heard of a movement in the settlement to submit a memorial to the Government to obtain the establishment of a Post Office at the Harbour, and as this is the extreme end of the postman's journey, it will allow him some time to remain, besides affording a chance of answering letters on urgent business. Sincerely believing that the end and aim of the present Government, in spite of calumny, is the prosperity of the country at large, I am yours, &c., JAMES RICHARDS. Murray Harbour, 14th May, 1855.

Married.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. T. M. Albrighton, Mr. A. T. Coombs, of Halifax, to Ellen Jane, only daughter of Mr. T. Witter, Charlottetown.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Phelan, P.P., Mr. John Egan, plasterer, Charlottetown, to Miss Margaret Burke, of Georgetown.

On the 10th ult., by the Rev. Richard Cotton, at the residence of the Bride's father, Mr. John G. Rodd of Charlottetown, to Mary Jane, third daughter of Mr. William Rayner.

In Boston, on Monday the 7th inst., by the Rev. M. A. Howe, Mr. George R. Beer of this Town, to Lenora Ann, eldest daughter of J. Weatherbe, Esq., of Madison, Mis.

On Monday, the 16th instant, by the Rev. John Knox, Donald Munro, Esq., M. P., to Jessie, the youngest daughter of Mr. Peter Robertson, of New Perth.

Died.

At Charlottetown, on Sunday morning, dearly beloved and deeply regretted, after a lingering illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, Nathaniel Charlton, aged 21.

Passengers.

In the Steamer *Rosebud*, from Pictou, on Friday last—D Flynn Esq., W B Dean, Esq., Messrs James Romans, Fletcher, Fraser, Win Longworth, James McCraith, Robert Fraser, R McKay, A Murray—4 in the steerage.

In the *Lady Le Marchant*, on Tuesday, from Shediac and Bedeque—Messrs Haddon, Craig, J C Pope, and 10 in the steerage.

In the *Rosebud*, on Wednesday, from Pictou—Miss Jane Fraser, Mrs Jane McKenzie, Rev Mr Grant, Miss Henderson, Mr A Ried, Mr Hodgson, A O Stephenson, Esq., Quebec, Lewis Robinson—3 in the steerage.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

Entered. MAY 12—Schr Saxe Gatha, Webster, Boston; goods. William Nelson, Chappell, Bay Verte; boards. Rosebud, Matheson, Pictou; mails. 14—Soprionia, Babine, Halifax; goods. 15—Native Lass, McTannis, Pictou; bal. Stranger, Siteman, Halifax; goods. Eilon, Mattatall, Tatemagouche; lumber.

Cleared. MAY 11—Schr Trinidad, Sutherland, Rustigouche; produce. Joseph, Edward, Newid; produce. Fanny, Finlayson, Halifax; do. 12—William Nelson, Chappell, Bay Verte; bal. Steamer Rosebud, Matheson, Pictou; mails and goods. Sahr Favorite, Babine, Newid, produce. 15—Queen of the Isles, Fongerie, St John, N B; produce. 16—Reward, McDonald, Richibuctou; produce. Brothers, Hubert, Halifax; produce.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

We ask nobody to believe anything respecting this wonderful medicine, further than can be attested to the entire satisfaction of every intelligent citizen. Those who put no confidence in published statements, can have access to numerous letters in possession of the proprietors, from individuals of the highest respectability, and be referred to parties who have proved the efficacy of these Bitters, their names and residence will be freely given on application to the agents. Desperate sufferers can satisfy themselves beyond a doubt of the superiority of this medicine as a remedy for their complaints. REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No 26 Merchants Row, Boston, General Agents. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5. For Sale at Charlottetown, by W R Watson, T Desbrisay, and M W Skinner.

THE HAPPY RESULTS FROM THE USE OF DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

Are daily forcing themselves before the public. Our citizens will speak out. Read the following—

This is to certify that I was troubled with liver complaint for six months, and being advised by a friend to use Dr McLane's celebrated Liver Pills, I got two boxes, and by the time I had finished taking them, the disease had entirely disappeared. I therefore cheerfully recommend them to all afflicted with liver complaint, or any other disease arising from excess of bile. Mrs CARNES, No 5 Clinton street, New York.

P.S.—The above valuable preparation, also Dr McLane's celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city. If Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and use none but Dr McLane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. W R WATSON, Agent for P E Island.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale of Valuable Estate.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 24th day of October next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, (if not previously disposed of by private sale) all that valuable and beautifully situated Leasehold Farm and Estate, known as Saint Cuthbert's, the property of Charles Braddock, Esq., containing thirty-eight acres of land, together with the commodious Dwelling House, Grist and other Mills, and Premises situate thereon. The above property is bounded on the North by St. Peter's Road, and on the South by the Hillsborough River, and is about five miles distant from Charlottetown—and is too well known to require further description. It is held under lease for a long term of years of which 978 years are unexpired, subject to a yearly rent of one shilling sterling per acre. For further particulars apply to the Subscribers (Trustees for sale, &c.), under deed dated the seventeenth day of May, 1855, in Charlottetown, or to CHARLES BRADDOCK, Esq., on the Premises. JOHN LONGWORTH, JOSEPH HENSLEY. Charlottetown, May 21.

For Sale or to Let.

WHAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and Out-Buildings—together with about seven acres of Land—on the Princeton Road—one mile from Charlottetown. Apply to JOHN S. BREMNER. May 21.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale at Auction, On Tuesday next, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, without reserve, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, the whole of the Stock lately owned by him, comprising in part of Cloths, Flannels, Printed Cottons, Ladies' Dresses, Corbages, Delaines, Grey cottons, Tailors' Trimmings, Hats, Caps, Room Paper, Hardware, Dyewood, &c. &c. Terms, Cash. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. May 21.

Shingles, Shingles, Shingles. TO BE SOLD by Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 22d instant, at 12 o'clock, on the Queen's Wharf, just arrived from Bay de Chaleur—200,000 SHINGLES, (good quality.) JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, May 21.

AUCTION. THE Subscriber will sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., at Frogmore, the residence of Colonel Ansell, his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Soap stone Stoves, Saddlery, Harness, Garden tools, Wood, Coals, &c. W. DODD, Auctioneer. Charlottetown May 17, 1855. Isl. Ex. 1 105. If COLONEL ANSELL being about to leave the Island, requests all demands against him may be sent in for adjustment.

Books, Books, Books.

BY H. W. LOBBAN. AT this Auction Mart on Friday the 1st of June next, at four o'clock afternoon, the Books comprising the Library of the Hon. CHARLES HENSLEY—the whole of which may be viewed at any time previous to day of sale at the Auction Mart. May 21, 1855. A. I. E.

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

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

IRON, IRON, IRON.

FOR SALE, by the subscriber, at his Sale Room, Queen Street—8 tons Refined and common IRON, (assorted sizes.) CHARLOTTETOWN, May 21. JAMES MORRIS.

Charlottetown Horticultural Society.

THERE will be a Public Meeting of the Members of the above Society held in the Temperance Hall, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., when an alteration of the constitution of the Society, and various other matters of importance, will be submitted. All persons desirous of promoting the Horticultural improvement of the Island are requested to attend. The Lady Patroness of the Society has intimated an intention to attend, and the Hon. Charles Young, the President, will deliver an Address. By order of the Committee. J. LAWSON, Sec'y. May 21.

Westmorland Bank Agency.

BY the arrival of W. S. Harris, Esq., one of the Directors of the above Bank, we have this day been put in possession of funds, and will be ready at any time to go forward with the business in connection with the above agency. JAMES PURDIE. Charlottetown, 21st May, 1855. All the papers, &c.

Yorkshire House.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and the public in general, that he has opened a STORE in the premises lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS GARRETT, Kent-street, and that he has received per *Isabel*, from Liverpool, his

SPRING GOODS.

Consisting amongst others of CLOTHS—Olives, blues, blacks, fancy Does, Greys, Flannels, Muleskins, Corda, Black Cotton Velvets and Velveteens. A large variety of Cottons—cotton prints—cavases—brown Holland—black do—dimpers—damask table covers—green & blue baize—bed-ticking—wide-awake, alpaca & lawn hats—boys' belts—braces—Beaufort ties—neck and pocket silk handkerchiefs—ladies' tulle bags and baskets—parasols—dumstrie, rice, straw, Russian and fancy bonnets—purses—silks—satins—Persians—lining-cotton—buttons in variety for coats, vests and pants—white and printed fancy shirts—black silk velvet—a variety of ribbons and artificial flowers—fancy vesting—merinos—orleans—Alma and Raglan dresses and Circassian robes—white and colored muslins—organidia dresses—black silk capes—black aprons—a large assortment of Berlin wools all colors & shades—ladies' boots & slippers—ladies' and gents' gloves—plain and embroidered veils—muslin collars—habit shirts—hair nets & uolair caps—every description of tailor's trimmings.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND JOINERS' TOOLS.

of first rate quality, consisting of table knives and forks, and carvers and steels, all sorts and sizes—pocket and pen-knives—razors—scissors—table, tea and dessert spoons—metal & nickel, silver, bread, butcher, oyster, palette and shoe knives—gents' dressing cases—rasps, files—screw and pod augurs—planes—hammers—horse, shingle and other axes—saws—and a variety of other articles, including an English Cooking Range. Also—Shortly expected from Halifax, an assortment of West India and American Goods, all which will be sold cheap for Cash. May 21. 31 NICHOLAS BROWN.

1855 London House. 1855

NEW SPRING GOODS.

PER "ISABEL," from England, the subscriber begs to announce the arrival of a large and general assortment of Spring and Summer GOODS, comprising a varied assortment in the newest styles of—dresses goods, shawls, bonnets, children's hats, ribbons, neckties, millinery, hosiery, gloves, mantles, boots and shoes, white and black satin and tulle, broad cloths, doekings, summer cloths, gambreons, slippers, ready made clothing, india rubber coats—spectery, Bruseis, kiddy, stair and crumb carpetsing—hearth rugs, stair disper, worsted and union damask, long cloths, cheap prints, cotton warps, ladies' work boxes, writing desks and dressing cases—together with a great variety of other Goods. ALSO—A large assortment of Hardware, &c. GROCERIES.—Tea—loaf, crushed and moist sugars—coffee, ground and unground—washing and baking powders—washing soda—soap, starch, blue, spices, &c. &c. The whole having been carefully selected and purchased on the most favorable terms, will be sold at the lowest Cash price at the store of H. HAZZARD, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel, City of Charlottetown, May 21.

Apothecaries' Hall.

THE OLD HOUSE, ESTABLISHED 1810.

Charlottetown, May, 1855.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their supplies for the season, comprising in the whole, an extensive and varied assortment of DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours and Dye-stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain. [See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.] The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured elsewhere in the market. Charlottetown, May 21, 1855.