of defending "the rights, the more jealously to guard the liberties, and the more carefully to live up to the privileges which, as Christians and British subjects, they now, in the mercy of God, so abundantly possess." No one will attempt to shew that the "rights," "liberties" and "privileges" of Protestants were ever menaced in this Island,—if they were, Mr. Fitzgerald is not the man who would be called upon to defend them; for even in the midst of his own congregation he meets with extremely scant attention, and succeeds in nothing so much as closing the eyes of those who sit under his ministrations instead of opening them to any information he can impart. His second object, he says, is to convert the Catholics, and make them followers of him and bigots like him,—to use his own words, he desires that the Catholics "may not only be thoroughly ashamed of it"—(their religion)—"but be most heartily glad to abandon it," as soon as Mr. Fitz. has taken the light from under his bushel to show how bad that Church is whose members reach to the enormous number of nearly three hundred millions—which has existed for nearly two thousand years—a Church which, according to Lord Macaulay, "saw the commencement of all the Governments, and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world," "and is destined to see the end of them all." It is extremely amusing to think that "the drum ecclesiastic" beaten by such a man as Mr. Fitz. can frighten any one away from such a Church.

There is no doubt that Mr. Fitzgerald perceives with great anxiety the desperate plight of the Government, and hence his efforts to fan the flame of religious discord. We regard the trailing of his coat tails in the row as a good omen — the cause cannot be worse than when he thinks it necessary to come into the field—he is extremely successful in filling with disgust and aversion the minds of all who listen to him on any subject; and as we wish our opponents to go to the wall, as they certainly will—it will be a good thing to let Mr. Fitz. go on raking up the controversial rubbish which, sixteen hundred years ago, set to sleep the hearers of dry, phlegmatic, stupid preachers like himself. All the engine hose in the town cannot compare with his for squirting water on a blazing fire. Let him work away, and he will put the religious element out. But we are inclined to think that the Government will not let him work away. They cannot afford to have extinguished the little blaze of religious bigotry which has been raised with so much cost and labour by the Messrs. Sutherlands, and others like them. And hence we are inclined to believe that the Government will be compelled to go to the hustings before another Session shall be called. Sheer desperation, and the dread of Mr. Fitzgerald's squirt will force them to this course. More power, then, to thine elbow, Reverend David. If we can help to pass along the buckets, command our humble services. Let the infernal fire of bigotry be put out, and with it out goes that still greater calamity — the misrule of the present dominant party.

THE INTRIGUES OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH REGARD TO ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

We intended to have noticed, at some length, in this day's paper the wretchedly lame defence which Mr. Secretary Pope has made in the 'Islander' of Friday last, touching the intrigues of the Government with respect to their proposed endowment of St. Dunstan's College; but we are induced to withhold our remarks until next week—having just had placed in our hands a letter from Nicholas Conroy, Esqr., M.P.P., addressed to His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, giving some startling disclosures with respect to the trickery of the Government in regard to the contemplated grant. If any thing will complete the chain of evidence we have brought to bear upon this subject, it is Mr. Conroy's letter. The more this subject is "ventilated" the more light is shed on the trickery of the Government. We should be glad to publish Mr. Conroy's letter at once; but it was only received as our paper was made ready for press, and will occupy very considerable space. With regard to Mr. Pope's statement in the last "Islander," it is only necessary to say that he confirms the most material parts of the evidence given by the Rev. A. McDonald—confirms absolutely the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Brenan; and the rest of his letter is mere quibbling and equivocation. He has not produced a line of evidence from any one in the Government, or out of it, to support his quibbling and equivocation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received to-day the following communications, for nearly all of which we will endeavour to make room in our next No.—"A Tenant Farmer," addressed "to the Tenant Farmers of P. E. Island," on their duty at the approaching election; "A Churchman," commenting on the unseemly and unchristian conduct of the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, in his attempts to stir up religious strife; "Strang S. Hart," on the Land Question, and the conduct of the Government in reference thereto; "Investigator," on the affairs of the Lunatic Asylum, and the jobbery practised by the present Keeper; "Elegant Extracts" from the first letter of the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, by "Geo. Sutherland, Fecit"; "Birch Rod;" and some others which we have not had time to peruse, and cannot say whether we shall be able to entertain them favourably.

We have given a considerable amount of space to correspondence in this day's paper; we should have given more, but absence from Town has prevented our devoting full attention to all the favours of our correspondents.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED.

At 20 minutes to 9 o'clock last Wednesday evening, a collision took place at Wenham, Mass., between the regular passenger train on the Eastern Railroad from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H., which leaves this city at 6 p. m., and an excursion train returning from Portsmouth to Boston.

Five cars, containing about 200 passengers, left Boston at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning to make an excursion to Portsmouth. On its return, the train left Portsmouth at 6 o'clock p. m., the hour assigned for leaving, with four cars, in charge of Conductor Hatch, who says his instructions relative to time, &c., were all written, and followed out to the letter.

At East Salisbury the excursion train stopped on a side track until the 5 o'clock train from Boston had passed, and then pushed on rapidly on the single track between that place and Salem. Many of the passengers were dozing in their seats, when suddenly two sharp whistles of the engine were heard, and a terrible crash instantly followed.

The scene that immediately ensued beggars description. It was quite dark outside, and the lights were nearly all extinguished by the collision. Groans and shrieks arose, ladies fainted, a great rush was made to get out by the passengers in the rear cars, and the darkness of the night, the dreadful uncertainty of the extent of the disaster, engine whistles heard not far away, the shock and bruises to a large number made the scene for a time truly appalling.

The disaster occurred four miles from the nearest telegraph station, away from any village, only a single house, occupied by William Kimball, being in the immediate proximity on the top of the bank. Light was soon procured, and the magnitude of the calamity at once investigated.

The train from Boston consisted of a locomotive, baggage and one passenger car. As already stated, the excursion train had four cars; and as both were moving very rapidly, the collision (which took place between two embankments of 20 feet height or more) smashed up both locomotives and tenders, the baggage car on the Portsmouth train and three cars of the excursion train. The engines and tenders were piled up in one promiscuous heap — the bells and other pieces of them being thrown several yards distant. The passenger car of the Portsmouth train was uninjured, and remained on the track, and no passenger in it was hurt to any extent.

The front car of the excursion train was knocked to pieces, and fell on the left side of the track. The third car which was an iron one, drove against the second, and forced itself into it more than 20 feet, piling passengers and seats into a heap at the further end. The beams and timbers of the second car pressed through into the third one, filling it with splinters, and injured several people who were in it. The fourth car was not hurt, and those in it were simply jarred a little, but no one was hurt.

It was at first supposed that sundry among the passengers were killed; but so far as the reporter could learn, after all possible investigation had been made, this was not so; although it is possible that one or more may be buried under the debris.

Fires were kindled on the banks, and the ladies and occupants of the cars were taken out from under the beams and ruins through the windows, and in some instances by smashing out the sides of the cars. Dudley Weeks, engineer, and Augustus Whitney, fireman, both of Newburyport, of the Portsmouth train, were instantly killed, and the bodies were found under the ruins of the engines.

The body of the fireman of the excursion train—whose name no one could tell—could be seen, when our reporter left, under the ruins in a situation impossible for it to be extricated, with the clothing stripped off, the head nearly severed from the trunk, and the bowels protruding. The sight was an appalling one.

Dr. Nathaniel Green, of Boston, was in the excursion train, and Dr. J. L. Robinson of Wenham arrived soon after the accident, and the bodies of the injured having been taken to Mr. Kimball's, surgical assistance was rendered them, while Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Dodge, Miss Maria Whipple and several other ladies volunteered their services as nurses, and the hospitality of their homes to the injured.

Forty or fifty received bruises, flesh wounds and wrenchings.

The surgeons in attendance were reinforced by Post Surgeon Y. G. Hurd; and a large delegation of men from Camp Lander, which is about a quarter of a mile distant from the spot where the collision took place, under command of Lieut. Walter Everett of the 5th regiment, the Provost Marshal of the camp, rendered valuable assistance to the wounded, and in searching the ruins of the train for those who were hurt. Mrs. Mary Brown of Salem, like a true woman, rendered most efficient assistance until no more was required of her, when she swooned away — her humanity being previously superior to her feelings of self.

The break-up could not have been more complete, and that scores were not instantly killed is almost miraculous. Among the narrow escapes was that of Frank W. Currier, brakeman on the Portsmouth train, who was standing at the time of the collision in front of the baggage car, and when his consciousness returned, found himself under the tender, among the ruins and uninjured.

Horrible Catastrophe.—On the 8th inst, the Liverpool Work House was totally destroyed by fire, and *twenty two* persons were burned to death. The scene when the flames had subsided is thus described:

After the fire had been subdued, the ruins presented a ghastly appearance, the dormitory roof was completely destroyed, as was also a large portion of the floor and the central staircase. The portions of the floor which remained were covered with partially burned bedding, and among the wreck lay the charred and disfigured remains of the unhappy victims of the flames. Some of these were horribly mutilated, having evidently been crushed by the falling *debris*. In the dormitory, the bedsteads were all of iron, and in one row of these lay fourteen bodies of lifeless children, charred and blackened and partially covered with fragments of the roof. Here might be seen a head with the brains protruding; there a body disembowelled; farther off a child, who in her death agony had turned upon her face; and next to her, overhanging the bedstead, was the body of another female child, the skull half emptied. Altogether, the spectacle presented in this room was of the most appalling character.

How the fire originated is unknown. All was reported safe as late as half-past eleven o'clock. The buildings, we understand, are insured with the Royal Exchange Insurance Company.

PICTURE OF THE FEDERAL STATES, DRAWN BY THE NORTHERN PRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Seymour, formerly Governor of the State of New York, has again been nominated by the Democrats of that State, to run as their Candidate for Governor at the fall elections. In his speech at Albany, a short time ago, on accepting the nomination, he delivered a heavy bill of indictment against the Federal Government, the plainness of his speech being something wonderful in these times, when the power of the Central Government is so frequently being used to crush out freedom of expression. But as Mr. Seymour quoted chiefly from the newspapers which have supported the Government, little fault can be found with him even by the bitterest enemies of his party. We append some of the extracts.

After the expenditure of nearly one thousand millions of dollars, and the sacrifice of more than one hundred thousand Northern lives, a leading New York paper is forced to make the following admission:

[From the N. Y. *Evening Post*]

"What has been the result? Our armies of the West, the noble victors of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, are scattered so that no man knows their whereabouts, while the foe they were sent to disperse is a hundred miles in their rear, threatening the cities of Tennessee and Kentucky, and even advancing toward one of the principal commercial cities of the free states. There is no leadership, no unity of command, apparently no plan or concert of action in the entire region we have undertaken to hold and defend. At the same time, our army of the East, numbering 250,000 troops, fully armed and equipped, and admirably disciplined, after investing the capital of the enemy, has been driven back to its original position on the Potomac, decimated in numbers and unprepared to make a single vigorous movement in advance."

And it adds:

"Now it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that this is a failure, disgraceful humiliating and awful."

The organ of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, a paper owned and edited by the redoubtable Thurlow Weed, confesses to the miscalculations of the North.

[From the Albany *Evening Journal*.]

"The war has been a stern schoolmaster to the people of the loyal states. We have learned the folly of underrating our enemies. We have learned that they are equally brave, equally hardy, equally quick witted, equally endowed with martial qualities with ourselves. We have learned that they are terribly in earnest in their efforts to achieve their ends."

And again in speaking of the abounding corruption, it says:

"There have been mistakes. There have been speculations. Weak men have disgraced, and bad men have been betraying the government. Contractors have fattened on fat jobs. Adventurers have found the war a source of private gain. Moral desperadoes have flocked about the national capital and lain in weight for prey. The scum of the land has gathered about the sources of power and defiled them by its rank and offensive odor. There has been mismanagement in the departments; mismanagement wherever great labor performed and great responsibilities devolving. Men — even Presidents and Cabinet officers and commanding generals—have erred because they could not grasp the full significance of the drama, and because they were compelled to strike out untrodden paths."

Another journal, noted for its ability and influence, speaks of the position of affairs:

[From the New York *Tribune*.]

"The country is in peril. Viewed from the stand point of the public estimate of the 'situation,' it is in extreme peril. The rebels seem to be pushing forward their forces all along the border line from the Atlantic to the Missouri. They are threatening the Potomac and the Ohio. They are striking at Washington, Cincinnati, and Louisville. The simultaneous movement is both alarming and encouraging. It is alarming, because, through the timidity, despondency, or folly of the Federal government, it may become temporarily successful, giving to the foe a lodgment in some portion of the Free States which may require weeks to break up."

Yet another speaks of the shameful surrender of the great principles of Civil Liberty which the North has made:

[From the New York *World*.]

"It is with dismay and unspeakable shame that we, who have supported the administration from the beginning, observe its abuse of its power of arrest. There is no such thing as either justifying or extenuating its conduct in this particular. Every principle of American liberty, every regard for the loyal cause, every sentiment of justice, every impulse of manhood, cries out against it. The man who thinks at all is absolutely staggered that these things can be. They almost fancy that Mephistophiles himself had got access into the councils of the government, and by some device, fresh from the pit, had diverted its energies from the repression of rebellion of the suppression of liberty."

We close with an extract from the New York paper of which Henry Ward Beecher is the Editor—one, too, which until recently gave the Administration its warmest support:

[From the New York *Independent*.]

The conduct of affairs, thus far, is obliging the world to say that ten slave states, with eight million people, are more than a match for twenty free states, with twenty millions of people! We have civilization, wealth, numbers, material, intelligence, moral prestige, and liberty on our side. They have slavery, barbarism, ignorance, and relative poverty. We cannot even say that it is a drawn game! At present the North is beaten.

It is a supreme and extraordinary want of executive administrative talent at the head of government that is bringing us to humiliation, and setting this great nation up as a false witness against liberty and Christian civilization!

It is asked, what profit is there in such continuous criticisim? Admit that the facts are so, is it not better to join hands and support the government? Yes? Let that be done to the uttermost. But we must secure the existence of a government to be supported. * * * * Imbecility is a national spendthrift. Central inefficiency is a vortex that will swallow down the substance, the spirit, and the men of a nation. We are going from bad to worse. If there were signs of any amendment we could have patience though disaster marked the hours, and blood dripped the seconds. But there is none. For a long time we waited the revelation of some supposed deep plan or shrewd policy. But so many parts of the doings of the last year have been finished into history, and are now, upon knowledge of all the interior elements, found to have been without policy, plan, supervision, or any controlling force, save chance, drifting chance, that we can no longer console ourselves that there is a hidden wisdom that will convert apparent folly to success. It is incontrovertible that central inefficiency is wasting the life of the nation. It is not because this plan or that policy has not been adopted, but that no comprehensive plan of any kind, and no policy that gave unity and simplicity to the affairs of all our armies and generals, has been pursued.

* * * * * *

If this exhausted nation shall at length give up this conflict, and betray the most glorious trust of liberty that God ever put into mortal hands, and on so great a theatre as this Western Continent, let it not be said it was the fault of the common people, nor of the institutions of liberty. Let it be known that the nation wasted away by the incurable consumption of central imbecility.

The N. Y. *World* contains the following admirable appreciation of Gen. Pope's character:—"The Indians never trouble themselves about 'bases of supplies' or 'lines of retreat,' and the country they make war upon must support them. They agree also with Gen. Pope, Secretary Stanton and the radicals in scorning a 'rose-water' or 'kid glove' style of conducting a war. A 'stern policy' is their delight, and hence they rob and murder all non-combatants on their line of march, which, it will be remembered, was the spirit of Pope's famous orders in Central Virginia."

It is worthy of notice that while Secretary Stanton, under the plea of necessity, is daily incarcerating citizens in the Northern Bastiles for offences which are not recognizable by the Constitution, the Confederate Congress has adopted a resolution to restrain the powers of military officers under the act directing the suspension, in certain cases, of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The Confederate leaders in Maryland will not allow their soldiers, under pain of death, to touch a thing or take articles of any kind without the consent of the owner, and then to pay liberally for it. The Federals admit that these orders are strictly obeyed, and "as a consequence not an ear of corn or rail is disturbed."

What the Rebels got at Harper's Ferry.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: by this surrender — it cannot be called a capture—the rebels took 14,500 men, 100 tons of ammunition, rations for 14,000 men for 20 days, 57 guns (some of them best Parrott guns), 14,000 stand of arms, and 4 batteries of field artillery.

Almost a Mutiny.—The 116th regiment of New York received its colours and an ovation on Friday last, but as the regiment showed a disposition to muster itself out of service, the 5th militia regiment was called out to guard it; the guard, 250 strong, was ordered to load with ball cartridge and to take charge of the 116th, until it was safely embarked for Washington, which was done accordingly.

Another Rebel Iron Clad.—It is stated that a formidable Anglo-Rebel steamer, mounting sixteen guns, ran the blockade, at Mobile, on the 4th inst. She is supposed to be the notorious "Alabama," alias "290," the departure of which from England was announced some time ago. This vessel is said to have had on board 3,500 stand of arms. Two of Admiral Farragut's gunboats, it is further reported, gave chase, but without effect, the steamer soon obtained protection under the guns of Fort Morgan.

It is estimated that 800 whites have been murdered by the Sioux Indians in the recent massacres in Minnesota.

Richmond Prices.—A letter dated Richmond, August 13, says:—"There is a great deal of suffering here. Coffee sells at $3 per lb; tea, $7; brown sugar, 75c. per lb.; eggs, per dozen, $1; milk, $1 per gallon; calico, 75c. per yard; linen, $2 per yard; hats, $14; boots, $25 to $40 per pair; shoes, $15; salt, 12c. per lb.; flour, $13 per cwt.; butter, $1 per lb; writing paper $30 per ream; potatoes, $6 per bushel; any kind of coat, $50 to $75; pants, $25. About 500,000 persons more here than before the war. No prospect of an end. They will fight to the bitter end — to the last man. Tobacco crop a failure; prices have advanced 200 to 400 per cent.

An exchange is informed on what is regarded as reliable authority, that there is a "manufactory" in Cincinnatti, where one barrel of whisky is "rectified" into three or four, by the aid of tobacco, soap-suds, arsenic, strychnine, and several other "palatable and wholesome" ingredients—which "rectified" article is declared to be decidedly *superior* to the original.

Federals Outwitted.—The moment Fitz Hugh Lee captured Manassas, he telegraped in the name of Gen. Pope's Chief of Staff to the proper officer in Washington, requesting him to send to the Junction a large supply of shelter tents and harness for artillery horses. The order was promptly filled, and the rebels were soon gladdened by the appearance of a train loaded with what they wanted. Jackson, on his arrival, sent a message to the Superintendent of Military Railroads, coolly asking him to change the time-table on the road for his accommodation.

The London *Times*, in an article on the English harvest, says that the results are unexpectedly good. It is not quite an average crop, but it is very little short of the mark. This fact, in connection with the large wheat crop in France, the amount of grain which will be pressed on the British markets from this continent, and the diminished consumption arising from the distress in the manufacturing districts, is suggestive of much lower prices than have hitherto ruled there.

A Swindle.—Some few months ago advertisements appeared in the English papers purporting to come from the "British Columbia over-land Transit Company," who engaged to sell tickets to convey parties from England to British Columbia—through Canada over-land. A number of persons purchased the tickets, paying their money for them, and started for the land of gold. They reached Canada all right, and were sent as far west as St. Paul's, Minnesota, near to which a line of railway runs. Here they were dropped without money, provisions, or means of further conveyance, being obliged to camp out in a caravan on their own account. What has since become of them is not known; but the "Transit Company" has turned out to be a bogus concern, got up by a nest of rascally speculators in England.

The London papers complain of the loss inflicted on London tradesmen by the protracted absence of the Queen and her Court, and they say:—

"That royalty has certain public duties to perform which should outweigh all considerations and conveniences of a private nature. The absence of the Queen and Court from London during this year of the Exhibition has entailed a huge loss upon the West-end tradesmen of the metropolis, and also upon the vast numbers of people they directly employ, and the working classes indirectly connected with the commerce they carry on."

When Dublin, robbed by the act of Union of her Legislature, her nobles and aristocracy, complains of the loss of trade and decay that have been the consequences of the change—her palaces converted into bucksters' shops; her centres of trade into cavalry stables—her complaints provoke but the sneers and taunts and insolent advice of the London press, which now find cause to murmur on account of the injury done to the great metropolis by the temporary absence of the Queen.

Four Men Drowned.—Albany, N. Y., Sept. 21. Two soldiers of the 61st Regiment, with three friends, while riding in a coach to Troy, N. Y., last night, by accident drove into the canal lock at West Troy. Four of the party were drowned, the driver and one outside passenger escaping.

COLONIAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Halifax *Reporter* of the 30th ult. says:—The City Council has at length taken up the subject of the distressed operatives in the cotton districts of England, and the Mayor has been empowered to call a public meeting for the purpose of devising means towards furnishing relief.

The steamer *Peterhoff*, from Nassau, N. P. with a cargo of 1250 bales of cotton for Liverpool, put into Halifax on the 29th ult., for a supply of coal.

The Halifax *Journal* says that no less than thirty-three vessels cleared from North Sydney from the 12th to the 25th September, with coal for Halifax.

On Friday night last Mr. John Cadman, a man of 64 years of age, a resident of Botsford, whilst on his way home suddenly ran away from his son and wife, and went towards the bay. He was found drowned next morning, about ninety yards from the shore. Insanity is said to have been the cause. He was of steady habits, and pious in his every day department. Mr. C. leaves a wife and nine children to mourn his untimely end.—*Sackville Borderer*.

A shocking outrage was perpetrated last Saturday evening on the Common. It appears that a young woman was walking with a private belonging to one of the corps now serving in this garrison, and while thus innocently enjoying themselves, they were set upon by eight young ruffians armed with clubs, when the soldier ran to the hospital guard for assistance. Before he returned with a file of the guard the poor girl had been wickedly outraged. It is understood that the whole of the gang have been arrested. A private examination took place yesterday at the Mayor's office before His Worship and Alderman Dunbar, when several of them were identified by the witnesses as the guilty parties. The case will be handed over to the Supreme Court. Both the soldier and the young woman bear excellent characters.—*Halifax Express, Oct. 1.*

Special Notice.—*Holloway's Pills* — Mothers and daughters.—Pure blood and regularity of functions. Both these important ends can be obtained without shock or injury to any organ, by taking Holloway's far-famed purifying Pills, which sustain and strengthen, while they improve every human function. When these Pills have rivetted their cleansing powers on the body, no deleterious agent can keep its place therein—no obnoxious matter can retain its hold thereon. Universal bodily purification attends their use, and intellectual vigour follows of course. As preventives of ill health, Holloway's Pills stand superior to any other medicine; and their soothing, supporting, yet revulsive properties, admirably adapt them for general use by the young and old of the female sex.

"A Subscriber" and perhaps well wishing friend writes us to enquire "why we advertise patent medicines." We will here and now answer him that we do not. Our readers are aware that we have for years excluded everything of the sort, and the only seeming exception that we know of is the advertisement of Doct. J. C. Ayer and Co's remedies which now stands in our columns. If our friend does not know we will inform him that these are not "patent" or even secret medicines Their composition has been made as publicly known as any other scientific fact, and has moreover had the approval of the highest medical authorities in the land. But what affords us perhaps still greater confidence in their worth is our personal knowledge of the man who makes them and the results which have followed from their use: results as familiar to our readers and to the whole community as they are to ourselves.

It has been our privilege to know Doct. Ayer ever since he graduated from the Penn. University in the same class with one of our personal friends, nor have we ever ceased to watch with interest his singular success in an untiring devotion to the noble profession he has chosen. If any body will tell us what we can advertise of more interest to our patrons than remedies that will cure them when they are sick, we shall cheerfully give it the benefit of our circulation.—*Tamarora (Ill.) Baptist.*

ACROSTIC.

W ith flaxen ringlets on thy brow,
I n memory's glass I see thee now;
L ight-hearted at thy teacher's knee,
L isping the magic "A. B. C."
I 've seen thee pass thy childhood's span
A nd grow from rosy youth to man.
M eek, modest, prompt at duty's call,
L oving, and well belov'd of all!
A h! frail at best is mortal man!
H is "years a tale," his life a span!—
E arly to thee the call was given,—
Y outh only blooms secure in Heaven!

P. L. J.

Charlottetown, Oct. 10th, 1862.

Birth.

At Charlottetown, on the 7th inst., the wife of the Rev. H. B. Swabey, Rector, of Port Hill, of a son.

Died,

On Friday evening, the 10th instant, of Consumption, in the 20th year of his age, William, second son of Mr. John Lahey, Blacksmith, of this City. Requiescat in pace.

At Stanhope, yesterday, after an illness of nineteen days, Archibald McMillan, youngest son of John C. and Margaret A. D. Leitch, aged six years. Funeral to-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

On Sunday, Sept. 28th, at Charlottetown, Alfred John, only son of Mr. John Dillon, aged 18 months.

On the 7th inst., after a long and painful illness, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. John Kennedy, Cooper, Charlottetown, in the 67th year of her age.

On the 3rd inst., after a protracted and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Ann C., third daughter of Mr. W. Sealey, Lot 48.

Killed, at the battle of Sharpsburg, Sept. 17th, while nobly fighting for his adopted country, Alex. Grant, of Co. A, 18th Regt. Mass. V.M., in the 20th year of his age, youngest son of Daniel and Mary Grant, of Halifax. He was beloved by all who knew him. The deceased was brother of the wife of James Anderson, Esq., Merchant, of this City.

On the 9th inst., at Devenport Cottage, Charlottetown Royalty, Alfred Ernest, son of George W. DeBlois, Esq., aged 3 years and 6 months.

On the 7th inst., of Consumption, John, second son of Mr. John Egan, Plasterer, of this City, aged 17 years and 9 months.

At Graham's Road, New London, on Sept. 27th, of continued fever of the brain, Herbert, youngest son of the late William Mallet, Esq., aged 22 years.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Oct. 2—Margaret, Tibredou, Negrowhack; shingles. Argyle, Hubbard, Pictou; bal. 3—Ellen, Boudrot, Labrador; mackerel. Ellen, Mattetall, Tatmagouche; boards. Alma, Foley, Labrador; fish. Orion, Hopkins, Halifax; goods. Ellen, Pentz, Pictou; fish. Sarah, Gillis, do.; coals. 4—Maxwelton, Paul, Bay Verte; deals. Albert, Doyle, Shediac; shingles. 6—Tay, Deming, Pugwash; boards. Spray, Vigneaux, Shediac; boards. John, Morris, New York; flour, &c. Pearl, Turnbull, Richibucto; deals. Venture, Walsh, Pictou; coal. Ariel, Moore, Bay Verte; deals. Bee, McRae, Pictou; coals. 7—Christiana, McNeill, do.; do. Woodbine, Robertson, do.; do. Annie, Gillis, Sydney; do.

CLEARED.

Oct. 1—Velocity, Dewar, Pictou; bal. Mars, Pollard, do.; do. 4—Albert, Doyle, do.; do. La Rookha, Davidson, do.; do. Mount Vernon, Lutes, do.; do. Margaret, Tibredoux, Negrowhack; do. Venus, Beaton, Pictou; do. 6—Perseverance, Lambkin, Richibucto; do. Ranger, Mattetall, Tatmagouche; do. Bee, McRae, Pictou; do. 7—Tay, Deming, Pugwash; do. Deaux Auguste, LeBlanc, Pictou; do.

Launched,

On the 9th inst., at Charlottetown, from the Shipyard of Mr. Clement White, a superior built Brigantine, of about 200 tons, called the "Herald," built for the Newfoundland market.

PRICES CURRENT.

Charlottetown, Oct. 10, 1862.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	3d to 5d
Do by the quarter	3d to 4½d
Mutton, per lb	2d to 5d
Pork, per lb	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	5d to 6d
Lamb, per lb	2½d to 4½d
Butter (fresh)	10d to 1s
Do by the tub	9d to 10d
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	10d
Ham, per lb	6d to 7d
Pearl Barley, per lb	1½d to 1¾d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2d to 2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1½d to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	6d to 8d
Vegetables.	
Currants, per qt	none
Peas, per qt	none
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Carrots, per bunch	1½d to 2d
Grain.	
Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	4s to 4s 3d
Oats do	2s to 2s 3d
Poultry.	
Turkeys, each	3s to 6s
Geese, each	2s to 2s 6d
Fowls, each	8d to 1s 3d
Ducks, each	1s to 1s 3d
Partridges, each	9d to 11d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	18s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel	25s to 30s
Mackerel, per dozen	1s 6d to 3s
Salmon, per lb	none
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s
Sundries.	
Timothy Seed, per bushel	none
Clover Seed, per lb	none
Wool, per lb	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Hay, per ton	45s to 50s
Straw, per cwt	1s
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	2d to 4d
Plums, per qt	1½d to 3d
Calfskins, per lb	3d to 6d
Hides, per lb	3d to 3½d
Sheepskins, each	4s 6d to 5s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., that valuable and most eligibly situated Lot of Land with the Dwelling House and Shop on the north side of Queen Square, lately tenanted by Mr. W. W. Irving, and adjoining the premises lately occupied by Mr. James DesBrisay, measuring 40 feet front by 80 feet deep, or thereabouts. The situation is one of the very best in the City as a business stand. The Building requires but a small outlay to convert it into a handsome and commodious shop and comfortable dwelling. For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber, who is prepared to treat for the purchase of the above property at private sale.

W. A. JOHNSTONE.

If not disposed of at auction or private sale, the property will be put up to lease. W. A. J.

Oct. 13, 1862. r w

Hardware.

The Undersigned is landing, per EDA MARIA, from Boston and from England,—
EAGLE PLOUGHS,
EAGLE O. PLOUGH MOUNTINGS,
HORSE NAILS,
POWDER AND SHOT.

ALFRED PHILLIPS.

Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1862.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, having opened an EXCHANGE OFFICE in Water-street, next door to the Terrace House, for the purpose of BUYING and SELLING uncurrent Money, is prepared to cash TREASURY WARRANTS drawn in favor of School Teachers, &c.

J. A. DARCY.

Ch. Town, Oct. 13, 1862. 1 RW 1m

Dr. McKEON'S late subscribers in and about ST. PETER'S will please pay to Peter McCallum, Esq., J. P., or to Mr. Richard Dwan, (if not to himself in town) the amount of their subscriptions at once, to avoid being brought before the November and December Courts at Morrell.

Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1862.

Powder! Shot! Caps!

POWDER, SHOT, PERCUSSION CAPS, FLINTS, GUN NIPPLES, and RAMROD MOUNTINGS, for sale by

W. R. WATSON.

LAYER RAISINS.

A FEW BOXES LAYER RAISINS, for Sale by

W. R. WATSON.

DANCING SCHOOL.

Mrs. BURRIS, thankful for the patronage heretofore received in her DANCING SCHOOL, begs to inform the public that her classes will open for the ensuing season on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, and will be continued on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, as usual.

Ch. Town, Oct. 13, 1862.

The Vindicator

Will be printed on Friday in each week, instead of Saturday as formerly announced. The first No. will be issued on Friday next, 17th inst.

E. RIELLY, } Publishers and
J. C. DOYLE, } Proprietors.

Oct. 13, 1862. li

LOST.

On the 3d October at Summerside, a Note of Hand for the sum of forty-seven pounds ten shillings, (£47 10s.) drawn in favor of Owen O'Neill, by John and Peter Sinclair and William Haslam, and which would be due on the 31st December next. Notice is hereby given not to negociate said Note, as the parties thereto will not be responsible for said amount.

OWEN O'NEILL.

Summerside, Oct 13, 1862. 2w pd

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale his valuable LEASEHOLD FARM, situated at the head of the east branch of Hope River, adjoining the farm of Mr. Alexander Simpson, Hope River Mills, consisting of 120 acres of Land, 80 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a young growth of WOOD. There is on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE, a new BARN, 30 x 40 feet, and a never failing spring of water.

For further particulars please apply on the premises to

CLEMENT CULLEN.

Hope River, Oct. 6, 1862. Isl 4w pd

W. DOUGAN

Has removed to the Shop lately occupied by W. W. Irving, Esq., Queen Square.

Ch. Town, Oct. 6, 1862.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM, in Brackley Point, containing about 90 acres of Land, 70 clear and in a high state of cultivation, the remainder covered with a fine growth of longers. There is an abundance of Salt Mud and Sea Manure on the property, with a good Cottage, 30 x 26 feet, and a Kitchen attached, 12 x 10 feet, well finished, and a good chain Pump at the door, and a good Barn 46 feet long, with or without the Crop. For a summer's residence it is second to none in the country.

Terms—One-half the purchase money down; the remainder in twelve months. Application to be made to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSEPH MACKINNON.

June 16th, 1862. 5m

RENFREW HOUSE!

Thomas's old Stand,

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

IS NOW OPEN.

The subscribers have much pleasure in announcing that they have now ready for inspection AN EXTENSIVE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

British and Foreign Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

received via Halifax, in advance of Fall importations, consisting of—

Grey and White Cottons
Striped Regatta Shirting
Prints, Ginghams
Denims, Drills
Bed Tick Osnaburg
Blankets, Flannels
Mantle Cloths, Shawls
Bal. Skirts and Skirting
Hosiery, Gloves
Straw & Felt Hats, N.S. Flowers, Feathers, and Ribbons
Mohair, Silk & Chenill Hair Nets
Black and Colored Coburgs, Lustres
Winey Cloths, Gala Plaid
Fancy Dresses and Dress Material, in the most fashionable styles
Polka Jackets,
Fancy and Chenill Scarfs in great variety
Elastic and Leather Belts
White and Colored Stays
A further supply of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Mantles, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, and other fresh Goods shortly expected
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers in Ladies' and Gents'
Grain Bags
Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps, Storm ditto

Groceries.

Tea, Tobacco, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Blue, Baking Soda, Saleratus, Washing Soda, &c. &c. and other Groceries, which we can recommend for family use.

Hardware.

Nails—4d, 6d, 8d, 12d, 20d
Horse Shoe Nails, &c. &c.
Table Knives and Forks
Dessert do do
Carving and Butcher's Knives
Shoe Knives, Sheath do.
Scale Balances,
Weaver's Reeds
AXES
Rope, Powder, Shot,
Gun Caps, Candlewick
Plough Mounting
Hams, Traces, Backbands
Shovels, Hoes
Blister Steel
Blacking, Shoe & Scrubbing Brushes
Paint, Putty and Glass
Wrapping Paper
Blacklead, Shoeblacking
Patent Stove Polish
&c. &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods have been purchased with the greatest care, from some of the first Houses in Great Britain, and with a view to suit the requirements of Town and Country, and are offered to the public at prices that will, we are satisfied, compare favorably with any in the trade.

DELANY & WILSON.

Renfrew House, Oct. 6, 1862. Isl

Fresh Arrivals.

The subscriber has received, per recent arrivals:—
50 hhds. choice retailing Molasses
12 do Muscavado Sugar
250 bbls. Flour, Superior, Extra, State and Superfine.
25 bbls. Navy Bread
25 do Onions
15 boxes Cheese
10 casks Kerosene Oil (best)
20 cans do 5 gallons each (do).

To Arrive, and hourly expected—
40 hhds. Molasses
12 do Choice Grocers' Sugar
150 bbls. Flour
50 sides of Sole Leather.

All of which, together with Stock of

Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

ARE OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

J. S. CARVELL.

NOW LANDING,

Ex Carrie M. Rich, from Boston,

100 BBLS. FLOUR,
100 Boxes CANDLES,
200 Boxes LOZENGES.

J. & T. MORRIS.

September 8.

JOHN! JOHN!

Now LANDING, ex Schr. "JOHN," from NEW YORK—
60 Bbls. Choice Extra FLOUR, (new),
10 " Fine Navy BREAD,
40 " of Sugar, Water, Boston, Lemon, Butter, Oyster, and Soda CRACKERS.

—ALSO IN STORE—

40 Bbls. SHIP BREAD.

J. & T. MORRIS.

Oct. 6, 1862. all pa 2i

First Autumn Importation

FROM BRITAIN.

Just received, per "ROSENEATH," from Glasgow, via Halifax, an assortment of

New and Fashionable Goods,

suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

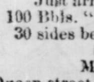
C. BELL, Merchant Tailor.

Ch. Town, Oct. 6, 1862. 3i

Flour, Tea, Leather, &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber

LOW FOR CASH.



150 Bbls. Extra State Flour,
100 Bbls. Superfine do
50 do. Pastry do
20 chests superior TEA
50 sides New York Sole Leather
2000 Gunny Bags (cheap bags for grain)
25 Quintals Codfish.

—ALSO—

Just arrived per Brigt. Heroine—
100 Bbls. "Southern" Superfine Flour
30 sides best New York Sole Leather.
(California Hides.)

M. LOWDEN, Peake's Buildings.

Queen-street, June 9, 1862.

Flour! Molasses! Sugar!

Just RECEIVED, from New York, 150 barrels Extra Superfine FLOUR.

—Also from Halifax—
12 puncheons Molasses,
6 hhds. Sugar.

For Sale by the subscribers, low for Cash.

DODD & ROGERS.

Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal-street, May 26.

Stoves! Stoves!!

ONE CARGO OF STOVES

Just Arrived from

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia,

Consisting of different sized COOKING STOVES, with large METAL BOILERS, for wood and coal; Franklin and Box STOVES. A few very neat Parlor Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal.

—ALSO—

Spare Stove Furniture of all kinds.

A few dozen Metal Coal SHOVELS for feeding stoves.

Persons wanting any of the above, will please call and see them.

H. J. P. TERLIZZICK.

Terms—Some cash to 12 months.

Charlottetown, Aug. 18, 1862. isl rw 2m

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The public are requested to take notice that on and after the 1st SEPTEMBER next, all Letters and Packets posted in any Post Office in this Island, and addressed for delivery in the Province of NOVA SCOTIA, MUST BE PREPAID BY STAMP.

Letters posted unpaid, or partially prepaid, will be forwarded to their destination, but will be subject, on delivery, to a fine of Five Cents, in addition to the Postage due thereon.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, 15th August, 1862.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned by Note of Hand or Book Account, at TIGNISH, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to his Attorney, Mr. Robert Bellin.

The produce of the Island will be received in payment, at prices current in Cascumpec. All amounts unpaid on the 15th Nov. next will be passed into other hands for collection.

WM. B DEAN.

Ch. Town, Sept 29, 1862. 4w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned by Note of Hand or Book Account, at CAMPBELTON, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Andrew Bell.

All articles usually received at this place in payment of debts will be received at prices current in Cascumpec. Any amounts remaining unpaid after the 10th November next will be passed into other hands for collection.

WM. B. DEAN.

Ch. Town, Sept. 29, 1862. 4w

FOR SALE!

200 ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND on Lot 49, twelve miles from Southport, and three miles from Mr. Adams' Post Office, Vernon River, and convenient to Grist and Saw Mills.

The above property is well covered with Hard and Soft Wood. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

PATRICK CARROLL.

Maple Hill, Lot 49, Sept. 22, 1862.

Rare Chance to obtain a FARM!

For SALE, Brudenell Point FARM, conveniently situated one mile from Georgetown, containing 200 Acres of LAND, 32 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder well wooded. There is a good Barn and House on the land and a good well of water. Any quantity of muscle mud and other manures can be procured on the premises. The Subscriber will sell his interest in the above farm very low if applied for immediately.

H. J. RHODES.

Georgetown, Sept. 8, 1862. 2m

VALUABLE Household Furniture!

To BE SOLD by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of OCTOBER next, at Eleven o'clock, at the residence of DANIEL J. ROBERTS, Esq., all his

Household Furniture,

Consisting in part of handsome Mahogany Dining Room and Walnut Drawing Room Furniture, mostly imported from England, nearly new; Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Lace and Damask Curtains, very handsome Glass and China, a Silver Tea and Coffee Service, Oil and Water Paintings and Lithographs, a very complete Lady's Walnut Dressing Table, with large Oval French Plate Glass, Cheval Glass, Wardrobes, Washstands, Bedsteads, Presses, Cooking and Franklin Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

For Terms, see Catalogues, to be had at the Subscriber's Office.

WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.

Sept. 22, '62.

IMPORTANT SALE!

Messrs. ARTHUR & ARCHIBALD RAMSAY, being about to make an alteration in their Business, have instruted the Subscriber to SELL BY AUCTION, at their Mills, Lot 16, in Prince County, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 10 o'clock, forenoon, the following, viz:—

FARMS, MILLS, STOCK, CROP & FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., viz—

1st. A Leasehold Farm, containing 155 acres of superior land, well known as the "Adams Farm." Annual rent one shilling per acre, Island currency. Lease 999 years. On the Premises there is a good HOUSE, BARN, and two excellent Wells with Chain Pumps complete. There are about 100 acres in a high state of cultivation, and preparations for a large crop next summer.

2d. A Leasehold Farm of 100 acres with 10 acres of Marsh. Annual Rent £2 13s. 4d., currency. Lease 999 years. 60 acres in a good state of cultivation, and 20 acres can be cleared at a small expense, the remainder is covered with mixed wood. Also, 84 acres of Freehold Land adjoining, with 5 acres cleared and fenced. 35 acres cleared of wood, and easily prepared for cultivation, the remainder covered with good Hardwood.

3rd. The Leasehold property on which they reside, containing 115 acres, at one shilling sterling per acre. Lease 100 years. On the premises there is a Grist and Saw Mill, in excellent working order, a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn and good outbuildings. Garden and Orchard well stocked with Fruit and Ornamental Trees. 30 acres of the Farm are in a high state of cultivation, the remainder covered with Firewood and Fencing.

4th. A FREEHOLD of 66 acres superior Hardwood Land, situated convenient to the above Farm, and will be sold in Lots to suit intending purchasers. This will be a rare opportunity for persons wishing to purchase a good Farm, the whole being situated in a flourishing Settlement, with good Roads, Churches, School Houses, and near a Market, Summerside being distant but 7 miles. The Leaseholds have a large frontage on Richmond Bay, where sea-weed can be obtained in abundance.

CROP — 1500 bushels Oats, 30 tons Hay, and a large quantity of Straw.

STOCK — 4 Horses, 4 large Oxen, 4 small do., 5 Cows, 2 Heifers, 1 Bull, 13 Sheep, and 8 Pigs.

IMPLEMENTS, &c. — 2 Iron Ploughs, 1 Wood do., 3 pair Harrows, 2 Carts, 2 Trucks, 1 pair Cart Wheels, 1 Driving Waggon & Harness, 1 Truck, Waggon, Cart & Plough tackling, 1 Jaunting Sleigh, 4 Wood Sleighs, 1 Threshing Machine, 1 Fanners, 1 Horse Rake, 2 Wheelbarrows, 4 thousand feet dry pine Lumber, with various articles kept on the premises of a good Farm.

TERMS—For Oats, Cash on delivery. For Hay, Stock, Implements, &c., all sums under £5, cash; from £5 to £10, 3 months; over £10, 12 months credit on approved Joint Notes of Hand. For FARMS, a deposit of 5 per cent at sale, the balance of one-third in 1 month, one-third in 12 months, and the remaining one-third in 2 years, with 12 months interest thereon.

WILLIAM BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.

Mill Veiw, Lot 17, Oct. 6, 1862. 2i

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

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

December 2, 1861. tf

"Warblington" for Sale.

That desirable property, belonging to James Wilson, Esq., consisting of 36 acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, a very convenient DWELLING HOUSE and offices, a good GARDEN, and an extensive and valuable ORCHARD.

This Property has a water front, and is distant from the City only a few minutes walk. As a gentleman's residence, Warblington is unrivalled by any property in the Island. Apply to Wm. Dodd, Auctioneer, or to the subscriber,

THOMAS PETHICK.

Charlottetown, April 28, 1862.

Summer Valley FARM FOR SALE.

A Rare Chance seldom to be met with.

To be Sold, the Leasehold Interest of the above beautiful FARM, containing about 120 acres of the best land in Prince Edward Island, fronting on the St. Peter's Road, and also on the Hillsborough River, within ten chains of Appletree Wharf, and eight miles from Charlottetown by the road or by the river, subject to the yearly rent of only £5 3s., or about tenpence currency of this Island by the acre, for a term of 999 years; nearly 80 acres thereof is cleared, dyked, fenced and under cultivation, covered with crop consisting of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Turnips, Buckwheat, &c.; the residue is covered with excellent timber (hardwood and soft) of every useful description; there is a comfortable and commodious Dwelling House, 32 x 25 feet, with a frost-proof Cellar underneath, capable of containing nearly 2000 bushels potatoes, with a convenient Draw Well at the door; a large Barn, with Stables, Cowhouses, Granary, gig, cart and harness House, pig and sheep Houses complete, with a walled Cellar underneath the Barn which will hold over 800 bushels turnips; the whole snugly sheltered from the north and west by a beautiful grove of hardwood reserved for that purpose. This Farm possesses many peculiar advantages equalled by none else on the river—commanding a picturesque view of the city and harbor of Charlottetown; there is neither hill nor swamp nor a foot of useless or inferior land on its whole surface. From its contiguity to vast deposits of muscle mud and other manures in the said river, and a reservoir near the shore, in which, with little labour, can be collected and deposited any required quantity of seaweed which floats in abundance into the cove and along the shore of said farm every autumn. The whole of said farm can be manured therefrom. And from its contiguity to the said wharf, a ready market is always open for the disposal of all the products thereof, the undersigned having often shipped 500 bushels therefrom in one day, and frequently £100 worth during the fall shipping. A more profitable, comfortable or commodious location for a gentleman or a good farmer cannot well be found throughout the Island. The terms of sale will be liberal, and made known on application to the Honorable Daniel Brenan, Charlottetown, or the owner on the premises, where plans of the same can be seen.

FRANCIS McQUAID.

8th September, 1862. tf

Queen Insurance Company OF LIVERPOOL.

FIRE AND LIFE!

The Subscriber, having been appointed agent for the above first class Insurance Company, is prepared to take risks on all descriptions of property.

J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10. tf

[Extracts from Newspapers.]

On reference to a return made to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1861, it will be seen that the increase of Duty for the year, paid by the "QUEEN," was £2567, being upwards of £1000 more than paid by any other office ever yet established in this City.

[From Gore's General Advertiser, Oct. 24, 1861.]

"Indeed, we believe that we are perfectly justified in saying that no other Company, within the same period, ever attained so large an income in either the Fire or Life Departments as the Queen Insurance Company. In making this statement, we make no exception even in favor of our older local companies, namely, the Liverpool and London, the Royal, and the Lancashire Insurance Companies."

[From the Civil Service Gazette, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"Among these important institutions stands eminent for its solidity, as well as for its success, "the Queen Insurance Company," which last week held its annual meeting of proprietors in Liverpool. A reference to the ample report in another page will fully satisfy every reader of the signal progress made by this association since its foundation. Such success is, indeed, rarely attained; and it attests at once the excellence of its management, and the public confidence in its constitution."

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"It must be gratifying to the public generally, and especially to the proprietors, to find that its income during the past three years has increased at the rate of £20,000 per annum. We believe that no other Company, within the same short period, ever attained so large an increase either in the Fire or Life Department. This speaks highly for the activity and zeal of the management, while the promptness with which all the claims, arising out of the late disastrous fire in London were met, testifies to their financial ability and the care and prudence which marked the investment of these funds."

NOTICE!

To be Sold or Let,

The STORE and WHARF now occupied by McDonald Brothers, Montague Bridge. Possession given when required. Any one wishing for the above desirable Premises, can get time for payment, if required.

P. STEPHENS.

Orwell Cheap Store, Sept. 22, 1862. 1m

Boy Wanted.

A SERVANT BOY to attend to general out door work, in connection with a dwelling house and stable. Apply at the Examiner Office.