TWENTY MINUTES TOO LATE.

I am an old man now, and have retired from the profession; but at the time when the incident I am about to relate occurred, I had just entered it, and was going circuit for the second time. Through the kindness of a well known member of the circuit who had conceived a liking for me, I was entrusted with two or three briefs on my first journey; and in consequence of one of these met with an old gentleman named Dowding, living in Gloucester. The case in which I was concerned for him was a suit to recover a debt contracted by his son then under age, and though the amount sought to be recovered was not large, yet, if he had been condemned to pay it, it would lead to the prosecution of similar claims by other tradesmen, which would have ruined him. Though there is always a natural tendency on the part of a jury of tradesmen, to give effect to the claim of a brother-tradesman, I was fortunate enough to get a verdict in favor of my client. A case of this kind is not one to be remembered long, even by a newly fledged barrister, and though accompanied as it was by the kindly congratulations of some of the members of the circuit on my speech; and until I returned to Gloucester, I had forgotten all about Mr. Dowding. Having a relative at Longhope, I went there the day before the assizes began, and did not reach Gloucester till late; and being tired, I went straight to the lodgings I had engaged, with the intention of going to bed early. My lodgings were the same I had occupied the preceding assizes; and when I reached them, I found a white haired old gentleman waiting for me there, whom I had some difficulty at first in recognizing as my old client, Mr. Dowding. The poor old man began to cry as soon as he saw me; and this, with his evident feebleness—for he failed in several attempts he made to rise from his chair to meet me—excited my sympathy for his distress so strongly, that my fatigue was forgotten, and I felt eager to hear what had caused it. Wishing to come to the point as soon as possible, I said: 'I am afraid your son is in some way the cause of your distress.'

'Yes, my dear young friend, he is; but my poor boy is innocent of the crime they charge him with. I am sure he is; I trust in God he is.'

"You seem to have a doubt yourself on the point. What is the charge? Is he in prison? and do you want me to defend him?'

'That is what I have come here to ask you to do.'

'Very well. What is he charged with?'

'A most dreadful crime; for which, if he is convicted, he will certainly be executed.'

Here he broke down again, and burst into a terrible fit of crying and sobbing, during which I could understand little of what he tried to say beyond the words mother, sisters, broken-hearted, shame, disgrace, and so on. Seeing that he held in his hand a roll of paper, I thought it probable that this would give me the information I wanted; I therefore took it from him, and opened it.

'Yes,' said he, 'you will find it all there, I made him write it, and give it to me, that it might be ready for you when you arrived. Here is also an order that will admit you to his cell as early as you like in the morning.'

'Thank you. How do you propose to get home?'

'I shall walk. I feel better now that I have seen you.'

I went with him to the street-door, shook hands, and then went back to my room to read his son's statement. Thus it ran:

"On the evening of the 21st, I met Esther Leversedge at the corner of Copley's Lane, and we walked down by the farm and across the fields to her house. I had often met her before, but had never gone home with her, on account of her father, who had a bad name in the neighbourhood, owing to his idleness and bad disposition. Till this evening, I had resolutely refused her invitations to set foot in her house; but when we reached it, she assured me so positively that he father was out, and would not return till late, that I let myself be persuaded to go in and sit down a little while. When I entered I fully intended to stay only a few minutes; but the time flew so rapidly that it was between ten and eleven o'clock when I got up to go. I was saying good-by to Esther, when we heard the garden wicket fall to, and she directly said it was her father. She was as fearful of the consequences if he saw me there as I was, or at least she seemed to be. There was no way of leaving the house without meeting him, and if I had time to think, I should have left by this way, and meet him in the open air; but before I could think of myself, Esther had opened the back-door and pushed me into the wood-house, telling me that her father was sure to go to bed directly, and then she would let me out. As soon as I was left alone, I felt angry and vexed that I had suffered myself to be shut in; but being there, I thought it would only be staying a few minutes, and then I could get away without exposing her to her father's anger. There was a heap of faggots in the shed, and I got up on the top of these to be more out of the way, in case he should come there for anything. A minute or two afterwards he came with a light, pulled a tub from one corner, and then took a pail and went outside and brought it back full of water. He had a smock-frock on, very white and clean, which he stripped off, and laid on the wood, and underneath this he wore a dark fustian coat. He first poured the water into the tub, and then drew out of his coat-pocket a hammer, the barrel of a gun, and then the stock. The gun and stock he laid on one side, the hammer he threw into the tub, and then took off his coat, and put that into the water too, and began washing it. From where I was crouching, I could distinctly see that the water became red as he washed; and the stain on his hands, which I thought was dirt, changed to a bright red before being washed off altogether. Terrified by what I saw, and knowing that I had no right to be where I was, I tried to draw back further into the darkness, and in doing this I made a slight noise, which caused him to look up. He saw me directly, and the surprise seemed to deprive him of his faculties for an instant, but this was only momentary, for before I could offer any explanation, he caught up a hatchet used in chopping the wood, and began climbing towards me with such a savage expression in his face that I knew he meant to murder me.

I shouted for Esther, knowing that I could expect help from no other person, there being no cottage near, and she rushed in and caught her father by the arm. He tried all he could to shake her off by means of blows and force, but she held so tightly, that, if she had caught his right arm instead of his left, I should have time to come to her assistance; as it was, I could not approach him without the certainty of being cut down. I thought her prayers had some effect upon him, and I tried to increase this by promising not to say a word of what I had seen. He considered for a minute, and then threw the hatchet into a corner, and told me to come down. I did as he bade me, supposing he meant to let me go; but the moment I put my foot on the ground, he struck me several blows in the face, and then dragged me into his daughter's bedroom, and locked me in, and left me there about half an hour. When he came to fetch me out, he had his hat on and his white smock-frock. He told me to come with him. My face was all bloody, and being in the dark all this time, it run down on the front of my clothes without my knowing it. I thought he was going to take me to my father; and being afraid of frightening my mother and sisters, I begged him at least to let me wash my face and hands, which he refused with many oaths; and taking hold of me by the arm, he made me go with him across the fields to the London road.

After walking along this road in the direction of Gloucester four or five hundred yards, we came to a part of it which had on one side a narrowish strip of land, on which a few trees grew, and a little underwood. Leversedge walked in haste, still holding me by the arm, and searched about for a few minutes; I was horrified to find that what he was looking for was a dead body. The dress shewed it was the body of a laboring man, apparently a waggoner, for there was a long whip lying near him, such as they used. I could see the white face and half closed eyes, which reflected the moonlight, but I could not recognize it, though I felt sure I had seen it before. Leaving the body where it lay Leversedge went on with me in the direction of Gloucester, and I now began to form an idea of what he intended to do with me. Just after we got into the city, we came up with a carrier's waggon. The horses were standing still, and a crowd had collected round it, and I heard the people wondering what had become of the driver. Leversedge pushed me into the midst of them, and said: 'You will never see the driver any more, but here is his murderer.' The people shrunk away from us, but I was recognized directly. I protested as earnestly as I could that I was innocent, and charged my accuser with having committed the murder himself, but he in a jeering way called the attention of those present to the appearance of my clothes, and contrasted them with his own, so that none seemed to believe what I said, and one of them fetched the constable, who locked me up. I was taken before the justices, and they committed me to prison, to take my trial at the assizes for the murder of the waggoner."

I was myself disposed to accept the prisoner's statement, in spite of its improbabilities, but it was quite clear that the only chance of getting a jury to do so was by producing Esther Leversedge in court, and her giving evidence in support of it. I turned over the depositions again and again but I could not find her's among them; and on enquiring about the omission, I learned that her attendance at the examination before the justices had not been enforced, and, consequently, she had not given evidence at all.

I sent for the constable into whose custody Dowding had been given, and according to him, nobody who had seen the two men on the night of the murder had any doubt about the prisoner's guilt. He owed money to nearly every tradesman in the town, and he knew, as well as everybody else, that the carrier was in the habit of bringing money from London to people in Gloucester, it was therefore natural that he should try to get it by robbery and violence. I directed this official to provide for the attendance of Esther Leversedge at the trial, promising him a reasonable remuneration for his trouble and expenses. The trial was not likely to come on before the afternoon of the succeeding day; but the duration of a trial can never be reckoned upon with any degree of certainty, and it so happened that Dowding's case was called on three or four hours sooner than was expected. I had heard nothing of Esther Leversedge, and I was about to make application for the postponement of the trial until the next assizes, on account of the absence of the only person who could give evidence in favour of the prisoner, when I caught sight of the constable I had sent in search of her. He nodded in reply to my look, and at the same time placed a slip of paper in my hand, on which was written, "I have got her." The trial went on, and as it proceeded, it was not difficult to see that the evidence for the prosecution was telling fearfully against the prisoner, in the opinions of the jurymen. I cross-examined Leversedge with such severity, that even the judge seemed to think I was abusing the privilege of counsel, but the fellow had too long a time to think over his tale to be shaken now. The case for the prosecution was soon closed, and that for the defence occupied the court but a very little while.—All that I had to urge was the statement made by the prisoner previous to his committal, the notorious bad character of the principal witness, and the greater probability that a man of his strength and ferocity was the murderer than that the crime should have been committed by a comparatively weak youth like the prisoner at the bar, without accomplices, and without, so far as had been ascertained, even a weapon.

There was the usual stir and excitement in the court when an interesting witness is called, when Esther Leversedge took her place in the witness box. I think I was never more surprised at the personal appearance of anybody. She was a bold, coarse looking woman, considerably older than the prisoner, who, as I have said, was of a very prepossessing appearance, and with that degree of refinement in the expression of his countenance which indicates a man of some education. When called upon to give her evidence, she declared she had none to give. I questioned her on the prisoner's statement, but she utterly denied that she had met him on the night in question, or, in short, that there was one word of truth in what he had said respecting her. I was completely astounded at finding that I had only called a witness to strengthen the case against my client, and I looked at him annoyed and angry that he should have deceived me with such falsehoods; but there was an expression of such intense astonishment in his face, that I wanted no further evidence to prove to me that his tale was true. By a gesture I called the attention of the Jury to this, and after asking the witness a few more questions, with the view of eliciting from her that she made these denials out of regard for or through fear of her father, and failing to get satisfactory answers, I dismissed her.

I need not describe the remainder of what took place. The summing up of the judge shewed that he was not entirely without doubt as to the prisoner's guilt; but when the jury had given a verdict of *guilty*, he told them previous to condemnation, that he concurred in their verdict, and ordered the accused for execution with the usual formalities.

The grief of poor old Mr. Dowding was the most painful thing I ever saw. I tried to comfort him by assuring him that I believed his son was innocent, and advised him to draw up a petition to the king, that he would exercise his prerogative in his favour. I solicited the influence of members of the bar, who were ready enough to use it on receiving my assurance that I had no doubt as to the prisoner's innocence. Altogether, I felt tolerably sure that a reprieve would arrive before the day fixed for the execution. Day after day passed on until that fixed for the execution had arrived; but still no reprieve and no refusal to grant one had been received. I endeavoured in every possible way to delay the execution to a later hour, and succeeded to a certain extent. The formalities immediately preceding it were performed as slowly as possible; the prisoner was allowed an unusually long time in prayer, and even when on the scaffold he might have prolonged his life for some minutes by addressing the spectators; but he was worn out by the excitement he had undergone, and incapable of speaking.

When the last act had been accomplished, I went with the sheriff and the chaplain to drink a glass of wine, being greatly depressed by what had taken place. There were several officials, and a few of the principal persons belonging to the county in the room, who were discussing the argument for and against my client's cause. I was leaving with the sheriff when the governor came to him with a letter addressed to the sheriff of the county of Gloucester. The manner in which it was addressed, and its appearance, shewed that it was an official letter. I looked over him as he opened it with an anxiety that cannot be conceived—it was a reprieve for Henry Dowding. I looked at my watch; he had been hanging past twenty minutes.

It turned out that the reprieve had been addressed to the sheriff of Hertfordshire instead of Gloucestershire, and was not received by him till some hours later than he might have received it, in consequence of its having been dropped into the post-office letter box after the letters for that night's post had been removed. As soon as he had read it he sent it by a messenger, who travelled as fast as horses could go, but failed to reach Gloucester with it till it was twenty minutes too late. There is no doubt in my own mind but that Henry Dowding was an innocent man.

LONDON HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FALL 1863.

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

20 hhds Barbadoes Sugar	5 bales Cloths,
50 do Muscovado Molasses,	4 do Carpets and Woollens,
50 chests prime Congou Tea,	4 do Paper-hangings,
300 sacks Coarse Salt,	4 do Cotton Warp,
50 sides Sole Leather,	6 do Printed, Unbleached & White Calicos,
6 cases Ready-made Clothing,	2 do Striped Shirtings,
9 do Ladies' Boots & Shoes,	2 do Glazed Linings,
4 do Rubber do do	2 do Buffalo Skins,
3 do Silks & Ribbons,	2 hhds Paint Oil,
3 do Millinery,	114 packages assorted Paints,
4 do Haberdashery,	20 tons assorted Iron,
4 do Linen Drapery,	150 bars Muntz Metal, ⅜, ½, and ⅝ in. Kegs Butt Bolts, 6¼, by ⅞, 7 by ⅞,
1 do Hosiery,	
1 do Gloves,	
2 do Shawls & Mantles,	20 bundles Spring, Cast & Blister Steel,
1 do Ladies' Furs,	
6 do Dress Materials,	50 sets Wilkie & Gray's Plough Metals,
10 packages Glasgow Goods, in Gala Plaids, Winseys, Shawls, Printed Shirting, Flannels & Shirts, Comforters, Bags & Bagging, Osnaburgs, Calicos, Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c, &c.	100 Wrought Iron Plough Shares,
	1 case assorted Cutlery,
	100 packages Nails and Spikes,
	50 do Ironmongery and Hardware.

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

D. G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, Dec. 7, 1863.

Furniture Warerooms.

GEORGE DOUGLASS,

Manufacturer and Importer of Furniture and Upholstery Goods,

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

His long experience in the business with facilities for prosecuting the same to advantage, combined with moderate expenses, enables him to sell his GOODS at much less per cent than any other Furniture store in this Island. Every article required for Housekeeping supplied at this Establishment.

A few of those celebrated Clothes Wringers, a most convenient article in a good Housekeeper's Laundry.

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

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

Corner of Kent Street and King's Square.

Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1863.

FOR CHRISTMAS!

LAYER & VALENCIA RAISINS, Currants, Candied Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, Superior Mixed Spices, Mixed Pickles, Cheese, APPLES, Onions, &c.

BEER & SONS.

Dec. 21, 1863. 2m

FALL 1863.

NEW GOODS,

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

In Dress Stuffs,

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

Cloths,

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

Woollens,

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

Furs,

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

ALSO,

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

Cottons,

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

ALSO,

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

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

JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 2, 1863. 3m

"Meeting of the Legislature."

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
November 2, 1863.

WHEREAS, by a Resolution of the House of Assembly, passed on the 14th day April, 1863, it was resolved that the Initiation of all Money Votes should be with the Executive:

Notice is hereby given that all applications for money grants for Roads, Bridges, Wharfs, &c., and all Petitions for grants in aid of any object whatsoever which parties may desire to submit to the Legislature at its next annual Session, are required to be sent into this Office on or before the First day of February, 1864

By command,
JOHN W. MORRISON,
Deputy Colonial Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, the COTTAGE and GARDEN fronting on Euston-street, occupied by F. W. HALES, Esqr. Rent low, payable quarterly. For further particulars please apply to W. W. LORD.

Charlottetown, June 8th, 1863.

"RENFREW HOUSE,"

THOMAS'S OLD STAND,

GREAT GEORGE STREET.

DELANY & WILSON,

HAVING completed their FALL IMPORTATIONS, per PRIORESS from LIVERPOOL, URANUS from LONDON, and vessels from BOSTON and HALIFAX, beg to call the attention of the public to their

Extensive Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Furs, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, &c. &c.

— COMPRISING —

Ladies' Dress Materials in all the new styles, Coloured and Black Cobourgs, Wincies, Alpacas, French Merinos, Delaines, &c. &c. &c.

Shawls, Mantles, Bonnets, Hats, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Borders, Gloves, Hosiery, Woollen Hoods, Sontags, Skating Caps. Polka and Garibaldi Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, In Cloths, Tweeds, Clothing, Fur Caps in great variety of styles and quality, Mufflers, Lambs' Wool Under Clothing, White Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Tweed & Flannel Shirts, Braces, Rubber Coats, &c. &c.

STAPLES,

Grey and White Cotton, Striped Shirting, Prints, Ginghams, Bed Tick, Canvass, Osnaburg, Towellings, Table Cloths, White, Red, & Fancy Flannel, &c. &c. &c.

Men's, Women's & Children's

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,

in endless variety.

Skeleton Skirts & Cane Hoops, Very Cheap.

GROCERIES,

Tea (warranted superior quality), Sugar (very bright), Molasses, Tobacco, Crushed Sugar, Soap, Candles, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Baking & Washing Soda; Raisins, Currants, Spices, &c. &c. &c.

HARDWARE.

Cut and Wrought Nails, all sizes, Plough Mounting, Chain Traces, Rope, Weaver's Reeds, Paint, Oil, Putty, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, &c., &c., &c.

Homespun taken in exchange for Goods. The highest price paid in Cash for Fur.

☞ *Customers will please take particular notice of the Sign*

"Renfrew House."

Great George Street,
Charlottetown, Dec. 7, 1863. v rw isl p

BEER & SONS,

KING SQUARE,

HAVE, by the arrival of the ships *GAZELLE* from LIVERPOOL, *URANUS* from LONDON, and *CABOT* from GLASGOW, nearly completed their

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

The Goods per above vessels, in addition to those previously received, comprise in part:—

Superfine Cloth,	Scarlet, White and Blue Flannels,
Beaver and Whitney Cloth,	White and Printed Shirting,
Black and Fancy Doeskins,	Flannels,
Tweed and Sealskins,	Gents' Flannel Shirts,
Plain, Checked and Striped Wincies,	Mufflers, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Gloves,
French Merinoes,	Gents' Fur, Cloth and Wool Caps, Silk,
Coburgs,	Cloth and Felt Hats, &c. &c. &c.
Lustres and Fancy Dress Goods,	
Skirtings,	Gloves, &c, in variety.

Fall and Winter Mantles and Mantle Cloths,

Fitch, Oppossum and other FURS, **RIBBONS,**

in the New Shades and Styles;

Fall and Winter Shawls,

together with a large variety of useful

DRY GOODS.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Boots & Shoes,

a large assortment;

Mens' and Boys' heavy

BOOTS and BROGANS,

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Youths' and Children's RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES, of the very best manufacture. Ladies' RUBBER and FELT BOOTS, &c. &c.

Our usual assortment of

HARDWARE,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c.

Paint, Olive, Seal, Cod, and Kerosene

OILS,

GROCERIES,

a complete assortment, and all of first-class quality. Our **TEAS** are very superior.

The above Stock of Goods having been carefully selected, are confidently offered to the public at the lowest paying *prices.*

Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1863. 6w

Freehold Land,

On Lot Forty-four (44), Rollo Bay, FOR SALE.

TO be so'd by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premies, at Rollo Bay, (unless previously sold by private contract) on TUESDAY, the First day of MARCH NEXT, 1864, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon,

30 ACRES OF LAND,

on Township Fourty-four, in King's County, commencing on the North bank of Rollo Bay, at the southwest *angle of Simon Barke's Farm,* thence southwest along said bank for the distance of 4 chains and 17 links, thence North 69 degrees, East 6 chains and 60 links, thence North 80 degrees, East 63 chains and 50 links, to the rear of John Ressiter's Farm, thence Northwardly along said rear 4 chains and 30 links, thence South 80 degrees, West 63 chains and 50 links, or until it meets the south line of Fidele Deagle's Farm, and thence South 69 degrees West, along said Fidele Deagle's south line to the said Bank or place of commencement, having been conveyed by William Deagle, senior, to the subscriber by Deed dated the 22nd January, 1858.

TERMS and other particulars made known on application to the Subscriber or to the Hon. JOSEPH HENSLEY, at his Office in Charlottetown.

J. WIGHTMAN.

Georgetown, 8th Oct., 1863.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

HAVE, by Power of Attorney, duly executed, appointed the subscriber their Agent for this Island.

The Company is established in England; has a capital of £1,000,000, sterling; and embraces in its directory, wealthy gentlemen. Its head offices are held in London and in Liverpool, and it has numerous Agencies throughout Great Britain and her extensive Colonies.

The subscriber is now prepared so accept RISKS against loss by FIRE upon every description of property, at the rates of premium formerly charged by him as the Agent of the "Alliance."

He cannot avoid congratulating the assured of the "Alliance" that since the withdrawal of its Agency, in 1860, they have not seriously suffered from loss or damage by fire. And he now notifies the assured that during the next twelve months he will make no charge for Policy upon insuring any Building that had been covered by the "Alliance" when the Agency was withdrawn.

The subscriber has much pleasure in being able to recommend this Company to the community as a substantial and first class office. He is authorised to settle claims with promptness and liberality. Losses arising from explosion of gas, and from lightning, are made good. Bonuses are given to holders of Policies at stated intervals.

Any information, with reference to the Company, will be cheerfully furnished, on application, at the office of CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1863. 3m

DENTISTRY.

DR. STRICKLAND, having returned to the Island, will resume the practice of DENTISTRY. Office at Pavilion House. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

December 7th, 1863.

1863.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

LONDON HOUSE.

☞ *Stand formerly Dempsey's, opposite Apothecary's Hall, Upper Queen Street.*

H. HASZARD

HAS RECEIVED, per *URANUS* from LONDON, *GAZELLE,* and *THERESA* from LIVERPOOL, a large and selected STOCK of

BRITISH DRY GOODS, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Stationery, Groceries and Hardware.

All having been carefully selected direct from the Manufactories, and purchased on the best terms, they will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers, comprising a large Stock of Superfine and

Winter Cloths & Coatings, in all the latest styles;

Ladies' Dress Materials, in great variety and newest fashions;

SILKS, black and coloured, in dresses and pieces, Knickerbocker Cloth, French Merinos, Alexandra Cloth, Baratheas, black and coloured, Cloth of Gold, York Repp, Popinettes, &c. &c. &c.

Shawls and Mantles, in great variety and very cheap;

Bonnets, Hats & Caps, a large assortment in the latest fashions;

RIBBONS, a choice selection, Ribbon Velvet, Cotton & Silk, Black and Coloured Silk Velvets, Terry Velvets, Black German Velvets, &c. &c.

French and other FLOWERS, Borders, Cap Fronts, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Steel & Muslin Collars, Hair Nets, Sleeves, in variety.

Dress Buttons and Trimmings, in great variety, Braids, Tassels and Cord, Laces, Worked Muslin, Insertion and Edging, Gloves, Hosiery, Veils, Silk Twist, Thread, Reels, &c. &c.

FURS — Sable, Stone Martin, Mink, Fitch, Chinchille, Kolenski, Opposum, Mock Ermine, Musquash Riding Boas & Cuffs; Stone Martin, Monkey, Goat and Seal Tail Muffs, &c., Fur Gloves and Gauntlets.

STAPLE GOODS — Brown Cottons, Blankets, Flannels, White and Srriped Shirtings, Skirtings, Prints, Furniture Chintz, Sheetings, Ticks, Sacking, Scotch Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Mats, Crumb Cloths, Oil Floor Cloth, &c. &c. &c.

3500 Pieces Paper-Hangings, English make, very cheap and good.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Over-Coats, Shooting Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Under Shirts, Water-proof Coats and Sheets, &c.

HARDWARE—Iron, Steel, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Nails, Spikes, Brads, Tacks, Sheet Iron, Wire, Gig & Cart Bushes, Chain Traces, Back Chains, Halter Chains, Grey & Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Hames, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Knives & Forks, Scissors, &c.

ALSO,

Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Crushed & Moist Sugar, Rice, Pearl Barley, Mustard, Pepper, Nutmegs, Spices (ground and unground), Raisins, Currants, Citron, Starch, Blue, Blacking, Baking and Washing Soda, Leather, Tobacco, Pipes; Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, Indigo, Manilla Rope, Pitch, Pitch & Parafine Oil, Cross and Hand Saws, Chisels, Gouges, Jack, Hand and Bead Planes, Brass Taps, &c. &c.

Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1863.

Liverpool House!

FALL & WINTER, 1863-64.

WILLIAM FULL

HAVING completed per "THERESA" and "PRIORSS," his Stock of

BRITISH & FOREIGN

MERCHANDIZE,

Now offers the same to the public at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

The GOODS having been purchased on the best Terms, are confidently offered to compare with any in the market. His Stock includes, in

Staple Dry Goods,

Cotton Warp, Grey Cottons, Striped and White Shirtings, *Tickings,* Denims, Drills, Fleecy Cottons, Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Red, White and Fancy FLANNELS, Towellings, Table Linens, White and Colored Damasks, Blankets, Rugs, &c.

Dress Materials,

Including Winceys, Plain and Plaid; Coburgs, Knickerbocker, Fonland Lustres, Camilets, Alexandra Cloth, Black and Coloured Lustres, &c., &c., with DRESS TRIMMINGS and LININGS in great variety.

Ladies' Mantles,

Black and Coloured Cloth, Tweed, &c.; Mantle Cloths & Cloakings, in Black and Coloured Cloths; Alexandra Cloth, Seal Cloths, in all quantities.

Ladies' Shawls,

Including Cloth, Tweed, Cashmere, Paisley, &c.

Furs.

A select assortment of, in Mountain Martin, at all prices; Sea side boas, Ermine and white. Ladies' Fashionable Felt Hats, Plain and Fancy Bonnets, &c. Ladies Garibaldi Jackets, Soutags & Hoods, Winter Vests, Gloves, Collars, Scarfs, Bonnet Ribbons, all colors and widths.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

In ready-made CLOTHING, in great variety; Fancy Flannel SHIRTS, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Collars, &c., HATS & CAPS, in Fur, Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Felt, &c.

Boots and Shoes,

In Ladies', Gent's, and Children's, of all kinds.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

A large and varied assortment of, comprising prime Congou TEA, Brown and White Sugars, Coffee Raisins, Currants, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above Goods are offered at Whole sale and Retail, at THOMAS'S OLD STAND, GREAT GEORGE STREET.

WILLIAM FULL.

Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1863.

GEORGE McDONALD,

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

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

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

Charlottetown, Dec. 14th, 1863. R W & I 1m

GOLD! GOLD!

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop, Great George-street, a splendid lot of Gold Ear Rings, Broches, Links, Lockets, Pencils, Finger Rings, Pins, Studs, Keys, Chains.

ALSO—Some nice Watches, consisting of—

Horizontal, four holes jewelled, in silver cases,	£3 10 0
Ladies size, ...do........do	3 10 0
In Hunting Cases,	4 10 0
Levers, Thirteen Jewels,	6 0 0

A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker.

Ch. Town, Nov. 30, 1863. Smardon's Corner.

ROYALTY LOTS.

TO LET, for such term of years as may be agreed on, and either in whole or in part, that BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FARM, belonging to the Subscriber, fronting on the Mount Edward Road, and lying about a mile from Charlottetown. It contains about 70 acres, 40 of which are improved and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two large barns.

For terms, &c., apply to JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, Oct. 26, 1863.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situate on the New Bedeque Road, 12 miles from Charlottetown, and lately in possession of JAMES MURPHY, consisting of

75 Acres Freehold Land,

Fifty of which are in a good state of cultivation. There is a good new DWELLING HOUSE on the premises.

—ALSO—

FIFTY ACRES LEASEHOLD LAND, situate on the Covehead Road, 10 miles from Charlottetown, adjoining the Mills of Mr. SAMUEL GURNEY, and now in possession of David Landrigan, together with the Crop of Potatoes, Grain, &c.

☞ Terms easy. Apply to D. O'M. & R. REDDIN.

Ch'town, Sept 14, 1863. tf

SALE OF

Valuable Freehold Property,

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, on the Fourth day of MARCH next (1864), at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the Tenth day of December, 1860, and made between the Honorable William Forgan, of the Royalty of Charlottetown, and Susan Kemys, his wife, of the one part, and Daniel Hodgson, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, of the other part, and by said Daniel Hodgson assigned to me,—All those Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, being Pasture Lots Numbers Nineteen (19), Twenty-six (26), Thirty-four (34), and Forty-two (42), in the Royalty of Charlottetown, aforesaid, as the same are delineated and laid down on a certain Map or Plan of the said Royalty made and now kept in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans for the said Island, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear.

For further particulars and terms of Sale, &c., apply to the Subscriber or his Solicitor.

Dated at Charlottetown this 31st August, A. D. 1863.

WILLIAM H. HOBKIRK.

JOSEPH HENSLEY, Solicitor.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated and well finished DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, now in the occupation of DR. INGLIS, in the Common of Charlottetown, at the entrance of the Staint Peter's Road, and opposite to the residence of LEMUEL C. OWEN, Esquire,—the property of the late John Egan—particulars on application to

DANIEL BRENAN, } Executors &
RICHARD REDDIN, } Trustees

Charlottetown, August 3, 1863. isl & vin

Sale of Leasehold Property.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY NEXT, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of April, 1853, and made between John Noble, of Township Number Thirty-two, in *Queen's County,* in *Prince Edward Island,* Farmer, of the one part; and William Malone, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Printer, of the other part: All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, Farm and Premises situated on Lot or Township Number Thirty-two, in Queen's County, being the northern moiety or half part of ninety acres leased by the late John Cambridge to the late Donald Malone, and bounded as follows, that is to say: On the east by the old North River Back Road, on the south by the southern moiety of the said ninety acres as now fenced in, on the north by Samuel Howard's land, and on the west by land in the possession of Richard Leonard, and containing Forty-five acres (a little more or less.)

For further particulars enquire of HENRY PALMER, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Esquire, Attorney, or to the subscriber, at the *Examiner* Office.

WILLIAM MALONE.

Charlottetown, 23d November, 1863.

A CURE TO BE HAD FOR A TRIFLE

BY

Holloway's Ointment.

Gout, Rheumatism, Enlargements and Stiff Joints.

A cure of these complaints is within the reach of the most humble, by fomenting the affected part with warm salt and water, and rubbing in Holloway's Ointment twice a day. Thousands have been cured who looked upon Gout and Rheumatism as incurable. The same treatment should be employed for the dispersion of chalk stones, and all painful enlargements or stiffness of the joints; in such cases the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

The cure of ulcers has won for Holloway's Ointment an imperishable reputation, as this healing Ointment will restore any case, however bad, to soundness. Many bad legs arise from imprudence, happening several years before and almost forgotten. If, then, there be any doubt as to the origin of the sores, the patient should read carefully what is written on secondary symptoms in the Book of Directions, as those sores never heal soundly until the system has undergone a thorough course of Holloway's purifying Pills.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Diptheria, and Bronchitis.

Any of the above ailments may be quickly cured if the Ointment be well and effectually rubbed into the neck and chest twice a day, leaving the parts constantly covered with a rag spread with the preparation; if this treatment be adopted promptly, in six hours it will effectually stop the most alarming symptoms. It must be evident that an outward application applied to the seat of the disorder must be more effectual than any that can be taken by the mouth. Holloway's Pills should be used according to the directions in order to subdue irritation, inflammation or fever.

DROPSY.

This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper action of the liver and stomach; these organs, at this time of life, have a great tendency to derangements, when asthma, dropsy, or disease of the heart often sets in. The blood requires frequent elimination which no other medicines can so effectually perform as these purifying Pills, as they purge gently, and act immediately upon the liver and stomach, and thus remove all obstructions which at the turning point of life always occur. This dangerous period should be closely watched; two doses a week of about six Pills will ward of all dangerous diseases. But in all cases of dropsy the Ointment is a wonderful and sovereign remedy, and must be effectually rubbed twice a day into the suffering parts.

Youthful Indiscretion.

How many poor women suffer from the indiscretion of husbands—which result in bad legs, swellings, loss of health, and rheumatism—as they suppose—although it is nothing of the kind—but the effect of a certain disease taking hold of the system—no ordinary medicine can cure them, because the disease has sunk deeply into their constitution. Children often have sores, and bad heads, which do not heal, for the reason that contamination occurred before their birth. Let all who may suffer from such causes have recourse to the purifying and healing properties of these wonderful Ointment and Pills, observing carefully what is said in the book of directions on Secondary symptoms, which, if strictly followed, will effect any cure of the kind, but it will be a work of a little time.

Both Ointment and Pills should be used in the following disorders:—

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions		Sore-throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
	Fistulas	Scurvy
	Gout	Sore-heads
Coco-bay	Glandular Swellings	Tumours
Chiego-foot		Ulcers
Chilblains	Lumbago	Wounds
Chapped Hands	Piles	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) LONDON; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Chinese.

Charlottetown, December 21, 1863.

Bell's Clothing Store,

QUEEN'S STREET.

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

Men's Wear,

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

Tailor's Trimmings,

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

—ALSO—

Ready-Made Clothing,

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

English and American Collars,

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

CHARLES BELL, Mercant Tailor.

Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1863. 3ms

DEMERARA RUM.

15 PUNS. OLD RUM, excellent flavor, just received, ex "Transit," and will be sold at as low figure as any in the City.

N. RANKIN, Queen-street.

Dec. 14, 1863. 1m

PINE SHINGLES.

100 M. No. 1 PINE SHINGLES, ex "Elizabeth," from Newcastle, Miramichi, will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

N. RANKIN, Queen-street.

Dec. 14, 1863. 1m

LIGHT!

WE now offer for inspection our FALL SUPPLY of KEROSENE LAMPS, being the largest and best stock ever offered in this City; nearly all are new and elegant patterns, with some fine style of HAND LAMPS, and are offered at less prices than hitherto. Our Lamps this season are fitted with the new "Union Burner," the latest and best burner introduced, giving more light than any other, and by means of which the Lamp can be lighted without removing the chimney. ALSO RECEIVED,

200 doz. KEROSENE CHIMNEYS, (four sizes),
20 gross KEROSENE WICKS, (three sizes)
6 doz. PAPER SHADES,
3 doz. LANTERNS, (very superior).

TO ARRIVE SHORTLY—30 barrels of our usual superior quality KEROSENE OIL.

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.

Nov. 23, 1863. City Hardware Store

Dr. W. G. Sutherland,

IN returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business, trusts that the same may still be continued towards him. He wishes further to state his present large stock of DRUGS and CHEMICALS, choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. &c. The best description of every thing connected with the trade, *selected in LONDON from the best establishments* by those competent of doing justice to the business. The Dispensary Department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive colonial practice in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, *will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.* ☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen-street, Ch'town, P. E. Island, December 7, 1863.

EDUCATION.

To the Residents of Charlottetown and Vicinity.

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

JOHN F. NEWBERY.

Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1863 isl tf

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

New and Improved Style

For Economy, Comfort and Cheapness, can't be beat.

JUST RECEIVED at ORWELL CHEAP STORE, a new Stock of the almost everlasting Yarmouth, N. S., STOVES — with Single and Double Ovens for Cooking. ALSO,

Large and Small Franklin & Box Stoves. For School-houses, Churches, &c.

They will be sold on favorable terms, if taken during this month, so as to make room for other Fall Supplies. In use, they will save over other Stoves one half in firewood, besides much valuable time, which is equal to money. They have given general satisfaction to all parties who have used them for the last five years, and who are ready to testify to their usefulness. The readiness with which they impart great heat, has been remarked by all who use them, and in old dwellings as well as new have been productive of great comfort, while they do not cost more than the old brick or stone chimneys, which take up so much room, and are now being generally thrown down. They are supplied with large metal Boilers, very useful for dyeing purposes, making soap, or preparing food for cattle, and can be kept constantly in use, at a very small cost for fuel, and without the least risk from fire. In short, the great advantages to be derived from these wonderful, celebrated, and unsurpassing STOVES can only be known from a trial of them; and farmers and others are now invited to come and select for themselves, before the cold winter sets in upon them.

The present Stock of STOVES have the new and Improved OVENS, that can be cleansed without risk of moving them. This is a decided advantage lately added; to be had at the ORWELL CHEAP STORE, cheaper than the cheapest Country Store on the Island, where the greatest variety of GOODS may be found, from a NEEDLE to an ANCHOR, both included.

P. STEPHENS.

Orwell, September 14, 1863. tf

WANTED, at the above Store, 600 COW & OX HIDES, 500 SHEEP SKINS and 1 ton WOOL, for which the highest price will to be paid in CASH or trade.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LET, that valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Reid's Corner, Bedeque. There is on the Premises a new Dwelling House, new Store, Barn and Granary, with one acre of Land. The above is a first-rate stand for business of any kind.

Terms easy. Apply to JAMES BRAZIL.

Summerside, October 26, 1863. 3m

Chance to Make Money!

THE Subscriber has in his Yard at "BROWN'S MART," Egmont Bay, a quantity of JUNIPER TIMBER, such as Plank-logs, Beams, Footocks, Knees, &c.,—also, Keel, Stem and Stern Post, consisting of the principal part of the material to build a Juniper vessel, of 100 tons,—also, a good new Mould and Model, the whole of which he will sell on reasonable terms, with privilege of yard room, &c., (if required) to build said vessel. He also offers for sale the Hull and Spars of a superior new Brig, of about 230 tons register, (spruce, with hardwood bottom). This vessel is of a good model, and built under the inspection of W. Sloggett, Esq., (Messrs. Lloyd's Agent).

N. J. BROWN.

Brown's Mart, Oct. 19, 1863.

TAKE NOTICE!!

ALL PARTIES indebted to the Subscriber by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, are requested to make payment before the 15th of FEBRUARY NEXT, as legal proceedings will be taken, without further notice, to recover any amounts remaining unpaid after that date.

FRANCIS McKENNA.

DeSable, Dec. 28, 1863. vin 2i pd

Marine Insurance Company

OF

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Incorporated 14th April, 1863.

PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM HEARD, ESQUIRE.

DIRECTORS:

HON. DANL DAVIES,	HON. JAS. C. POPE,
HON. W. W. LORD,	HON. GEO. BEER,
JAMES DUNCAN, Esq.	HENRY HASZARD, Esq.

SECRETARY:
DANIEL J. ROBERTS.

☞ Risks taken daily at the Offices in Water-street

May 4.

The Examiner

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