

mar, French Grammar, Sacred History, Composition, Geography, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, &c. were then examined, and afforded great satisfaction to the auditory, while the proficiency exhibited reflected credit on the pupils and tutors.

We think it would be very well if the person who acts as Lord Chamberlain would issue a notice to the public, that there is only one day of reception at Government House, as people from the country are not aware of the fact, and might intrude, as was the case with the Hon. James Warburton, who came to town all the way from Lot 11, and unconsciously called yesterday (Monday), and was told he could not be admitted.

We are requested to state that the Pic Nic, under the auspices of the Benevolent Irish Society, which was advertised to take place at Mount Stewart, on Monday, the 25th July instant, is postponed until Monday, the 1st August next, when it will be held at the Block House, instead of at Mount Stewart. See advertisement.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail arrived here on Friday morning last with the details of some very important intelligence from the seat of war, to the insertion of which we readily give a considerable portion of our space.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"A despatch from Cavriana, dated the 25th June, conveys the details of the battle of Solferino. Yesterday was rendered remarkable by one of those battles which, if they do not terminate a war, enable us at least to predicate its results. The Emperor of Austria commanded in person; he has had the opportunity of seeing what sort of a nation he has made his enemy. The Austrians, while making their first retreat before us, contrived a resumption of the offensive. Their decided retreat behind the Mincio had for its object the inspiring us with adventurous confidence, by leaving a vast field for our rapid movements, and thus exposing our columns, far scattered from each other on their line of march, to a sudden attack, which might thus weaken them by cutting them off (en les isolant). But fortunately the Emperor, without departing from that exalted prudence which regulates his courage, the farther the allied armies advanced the more our columns strengthened each other by concentration. In the night of the 23d and 24th it was learnt that the Austrians had re-passed the Mincio, and were marching to attack us. A battle was imminent. The whole army of the enemy retraced its steps, and prepared to dispute our advance. Solferino, San Casiano, and Cavriana, formidable positions, were occupied by the Austrians, who, supported by a numerous artillery, crowned the whole range of heights, as far as Volta. On their left, in the plain between Volta, Guinzolo, and Medola, they pushed forward numerous columns, with artillery and cavalry, to throw themselves on our right and to turn it. The enemy had besides, between Solferino and Peschiera, considerable forces which were opposed to the army of the King of Piedmont, marching from Besenano to Pozzolengo. The armies occupied these positions, when, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the first corps (Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers) began the engagement in front of Solferino. The heights and the village were carried and held by a resolute attack, after a most sanguinary conflict. During this the 2d corps (Marshal de MacMahon), which was on the right of the 1st in the plain, extended itself towards its own right to join itself with General Niel, who was marching upon Medola. The Emperor took the command of the entire army. His Majesty caused the infantry and the artillery of the Guard to advance to take up a position between the 1st and 2d corps, and to carry San Casiano. Then, to reinforce Marshal MacMahon's right (2d corps), which was somewhat vulnerable by reason of its distance from General Niel, his Majesty sent all the cavalry of the Guard and the two divisions of the cavalry of the 1st and 3d corps to occupy the space between the 2d and 4th corps. Marshal Canrobert had been charged to watch the movements of the Austrians who were expected from the direction of Mantua. During the whole day we fought, advancing slowly, but always in good order, the corps being united. The first corps, after taking possession of Solferino, carried all the positions, one after the other, in the direction of Pozzolengo. It was only night which was able to arrest their progress. The Guard bore down on San Casiano and on Cavriana, along the crests of the hills. This latter village was carried with spirit under the eyes of the Emperor, who himself directed the fire of the artillery. As to the 4th corps (General Niel), it advanced step by step, always gaining ground. There was a moment, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Austrians, in order to cover their retreat, made a grand effort to establish themselves between the 4th and 2d corps. A bloody struggle ensued, in which the infantry, artillery and cavalry took part, and in a series of charges completed the success of this great day. This was the last act of the battle; the Austrians began to retreat throughout all their line. This retreat was favoured by a frightful storm, which lasted more than an hour. Thunder, hail, wind, and at length a heavy rain, produced such an effect that we could distinguish nothing on the field of battle. When the weather became calm the enemy had disappeared, and we saw him afar off in the direction which his columns had taken in retreating. The Emperor of Austria, who lodged at Cavriana, in the same place where the Emperor subsequently established his general quarters, quitted at about 4 o'clock the field of battle, and retired towards Goito. From the heights of Cavriana we were able to distinguish the cloud of dust which was raised by his escort. The Emperor Napoleon was in some respects superior to himself; we saw him everywhere, always directing the battle, every body around him trembling for the danger which incessantly menaced him, and which he alone appeared to ignore. The protection with which God surrounded his Majesty was extended even to his staff; a Cent Guard was the only one who was wounded near his Majesty. Several horses of the staff and escort were killed or wounded."

THE PIEDMONTSE ACCOUNT.

The *Piedmontse Gazette* publishes the report of the battle of Solferino, written on the same evening:—"During the night of the 19th to the 20th inst. the Austrians evacuated the right bank of the Mincio. On the 24th, the Emperor ordered the army of the King of Sardinia to occupy Pozzolengo, and to invest Peschiera, whilst the French army occupied Solferino and Cavriana. The King ordered the 1st and 5th divisions to despatch detachments to the places mentioned and the 3d division also to send a detachment towards Peschiera. The Austrians during the night from the 23d to the 24th advanced towards the right bank of the Mincio. Reports of deserters are unanimous in stating that 40,000 men were collected at Pozzolengo. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers met with unexpected difficulties at Solferino, and the Piedmontse reconnaissance also encountered great forces of the enemy. Whilst Baraguay d'Hilliers performed prodigies of valour at Solferino, the masses of the enemy continued to advance. At Castiglione the Emperor, perceiving that he was now contending with the entire army of the enemy, deployed the corps of General Niel and McMahon in the plain, and ordered Canrobert to rejoin with the Imperial Guard the reserve on the heights. The King had been requested to direct all the forces possible against Solferino, and he accordingly ordered Generals Fanti and Durando to convey succours to the French. General Fanti had already commanded the movement to be made when news arrived that the reconnaissances of the 3d and 5th divisions were in danger of being cut off at Disenzano by a superior force of the enemy. The King recalled Fanti and ordered the brigade Aosta to return promptly to San Martino. However, Baraguay d'Hilliers won Solferino, and marched against Cavriana. The King having been informed that, notwithstanding the 3d and 5th divisions were engaged, it was difficult to carry the heights of San Martino, ordered a general attack of those divisions with the brigade Aosta, the 1st division, under General della Marmora and the Brigade de Piedmont. In spite of a violent tempest General della Marmora directed his course by Pozzolengo, and descended upon San Martino, but was attacked from the side of Pozzolengo. The 4th Regiment moving to the left repulsed the enemy, causing great losses with our artillery. In spite of General Durando's delay, occasioned by the tempest, and by the ignorance of the guides, the 3d and 5th divisions and the brigade Aosta, dislodged the enemy from his formidable positions, and a brilliant victory ended a contest of fifteen hours, sustained with heroic constancy. The order of the army was admirable. [Here follow details as to the loss of the Piedmontse, according to which 1,000 were killed, and about the same number wounded.] The heights having been occupied, the French forced the enemy to retire to Goito, who were thus beaten along their whole line. According to positive information, it results that 25,000 Sardinians held their ground against 50,000 Austrians, who were united, and engaged with all the advantage of position."

(From the *European Times*.)

BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.—It was anticipated for some days past that a great battle between the opposing hosts for the possession of Austrian Italy was impending on the line of the Mincio—probably a decisive battle—which would materially influence the war, and anxiety was raised to the highest pitch. As the troops of the Kaiser were known to have retired behind the Mincio, the French would have to follow them, and the danger to the Allied forces of crossing the stream in the face of an army numbering probably two hundred thousand men, was not underrated. Last week we stated our belief that the French would not cross the Mincio until they had landed their reinforcements near Venice, and that they would wait the approach of the Tuscan troops under Prince Napoleon, so as to take the Austrian army in the rear and flank. It was probably this apprehension which induced the Austrians to recross the Mincio themselves, and give battle to the enemy, for nothing but the sense of impending danger could have induced them to commit an act so dangerous in a strategic sense. The challenge thus offered could not be declined, and a most desperate conflict was the result—as bloody and as desperate as any which modern history records. The Allies were the victors, it is true, but they have purchased the victory dearly. Like Magenta, it was not a decisive battle; and while the result was terribly shattered the opposing armies, it has left the prestige with the French, and must have a considerable influence on the demoralisation of the Austrian troops. The first account of this terrific onslaught reached us, as usual, through Paris, in a telegram, brief but telling—"Great battle, great victory"—and then it proceeded to state that the whole Austrian line, five leagues in length, had been forced by the French and Sardinians, who had captured many cannon, flags, and prisoners. It concluded with stating that the battle lasted from four in the morning till eight in the evening.

The affair was terribly disastrous to the Austrians, and has impressed the French with the belief that they are capable of beating their antagonists whenever they meet. In fact, the Austrians confessed the defeat in their first official announcement.

In some Paris gossip it is said the French have lost five of their best generals in this engagement, including Niel, who seems to have acted at Solferino the part which McMahon played at Magenta, and to have covered himself with glory. He has received in return the Marshal's baton, but the accounts are so confused and obscure that it is impossible to declare with certainty whether the hero is actually living at the present moment. The Vienna correspondent of a morning paper estimates the Austrian loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, at 24,000, which is probably under the mark, but even this is an enormous loss. The Sardinians confess to have had 1000 killed and the same number wounded, which is evidently a very delicate approach to the truth; but, so far, no approximation has been made to the French loss. It would not be an exaggeration to estimate the killed and wounded in this deadly pass of arms at fifty thousand men. Indeed the carnage both at Magenta and Solferino has been horrible,—so far beyond the average of pitched battles, that to suppress the truth seems to be instinctively the policy of all concerned. The Austrians have now abandoned the line of the Mincio, and fallen back, it is supposed, on the heights of Monte Vento, and the road between Peschiera and Verona, where, it is alleged, they can take up a strong flanking position, and act on the offensive or defensive, as circumstances may warrant.

The War.—The war absorbs public attention to the exclusion, almost, of every other subject, and perhaps the interest is kept up and sustained by the mode in which the news comes to hand. First, there is a telegram announcing a great engagement, stating the general result, and withholding details. This makes the public anxious to know more; but the distance between the seat of war and the seat of anxiety is so wide that a week or ten days must elapse before the wish can be gratified, and the details when they do come are not always satisfactory. Even to this hour facts leak out respecting the battle of Magenta which throw additional light on that piece of butchery. A gentleman in going from Turin to Milan was detained near the scene of that desperate conflict, owing to the line of railway being impeded by transports to the allied army. He improved the time—walked about, observed, inquired, and learned a fact which but for this detention at the railway station would not in all probability have transpired in this country,—namely, that the municipal authorities of Magenta and an adjoining municipality had buried fifteen thousand corpses. A similar piece of information is conveyed by the private correspondence of a morning paper from the scene of the more recent slaughter. He states on what he considers excellent authority that on the line of the last battle 20,000

bodies had been buried, and many were still lying in the ditches and cornfields.

Lord Palmerston has pledged his Government to a course of strict neutrality during the war on the continent, and also to the introduction of a Reform—not during the present session, for time would not admit of it, but certainly next session—and from the language of the first minister, it is not unlikely that parliament will be called together in November to consider this question.

Mr. Cobden has taken his seat in the House of Commons, but it does not appear as yet whether he will accept of a seat in the cabinet.

The revenue returns have been published and show a very satisfactory result.

Mr. Lindsay is about to move a committee of the whole House to consider the question of removing the burthens and restrictions on merchant shipping.

On the 2d instant consols closed at 63½.

Governor Hincks had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle on the 28th.

The report gains strength that Ireland is to be again honored by a visit from her Majesty.

An official notice has been issued calling out, with two exceptions, all the Militia regiments in Ireland.

CANADIAN DEPUTATION TO THE QUEEN.—This interesting event came off on the 25th, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive the deputation, consisting of Lieut. Colonel Jarvis, the Hon. Henry Smith, Speaker of the Commons of Canada, Mr. Langueve, Mayor of Quebec, Mr. Cassault, and Lieut. Colonel Rylands, in her royal closet, previous to the general reception, where the Speaker presented the address, with which her Majesty expressed herself well pleased, saying, "I am much pleased to receive this address from my Canadian subjects." The deputation was introduced by the Duke of Newcastle, assisted by the Lord Chamberlain. The address was as follows:—"To the Queen, Most Excellent Majesty.—Most Gracious Sovereign—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach your Majesty with renewed assurances of devotion and attachment to your royal person and government. We have long hoped that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to honor with your presence your Majesty's subjects in British North America, and to receive the personal tribute of our unwavering attachment to your rule, and we trust that, while your Majesty's presence would still more closely unite the bonds which attach the province to the empire, it would gratify your Majesty to witness the progress and prosperity of this distant part of your dominions. The completion, in 1850, of the Victoria bridge, the most gigantic work of modern days, would afford to your Majesty a fitting occasion to judge of the importance of your province of Canada, while it would assure to its inhabitants the opportunity of uniting in their expressions of loyalty and attachment to the throne and empire. We, therefore, most humbly pray that your Majesty will graciously deign to be present at the opening of the Victoria bridge, accompanied by your royal Consort, and such members of your royal Majesty's august family as it may please your Majesty to select to attend you on the occasion."

Married.

On the 30th ult., by H. C. Green, Esq., at Summerside, Mr. T. Burns, of Lot 7, to Miss Christy Ann Rex, of Lot 25.

By the same, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at Summerside, Mr. Redmond Wall, of Freetown, to Mrs. Craig, of Summerside.

On the 12th instant, with special license, by W. W. Irving, Esq., J. P., Robert Kenzie, Esq., to Mary Magdalene Murphy, both of Charlottetown.

Dead.

On the 29th May, after a short illness, aged 33 years, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. Errol McDonald, Light-house Keeper, Point Prim, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their irreparable loss. At Georgetown, on the 12th inst., after a few days illness, William, the beloved child of Mr. Joseph Fairbairn, aged 5 years and 4 months. On the 11th inst., of water on the brain, after an illness of 15 days, Martin, youngest son of Mr. Martin Logan of this city, aged 6 years. At Little Pond, Lot 56, on the 3th June inst., Mr. Angus McDonald, aged 79 years.

Passengers.

In the Steamer from Pictou, 13th inst.—Messrs. S. E. Tonson, H. Cunniff, Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Davies, G. R. Garret, Jenkins, D. McDonald, T. Callahan, Rev. W. Stewart, R. Fraser, Coleman, Crookill, Merrill, Fraser; Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Passmore, Miss Dunphy.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

July 1.—Schr. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash; limestone. 9.—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails and passengers. Lively Lass, Robertson, do, coal. Active, Babin, Traadie, N. B.; shingles. 11.—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails and passengers. Spray, Vignam, Bebbington, editors. Pearl, Burnell, Pictou; coal. Velocity, Macneaux, Michibito; lumber. Relief, Richards, Magdalen Islands; seal oil. 12.—Flora, Hingley, Tatmagonshe; lumber. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails & passengers. Clyde, Davidson, Halifax; goods. Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Margaret, Finlayson, Canso; flour. 13.—Eglantine, Edridge, Boston; goods. Elizabeth, Scott, Halifax; do. Ebert, Blanchard, Port Hood; limestone. Arabacca, Brundage, Bay Verte; deal. Reward, Sprague, do.; do. 14.—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails and passengers. Mayflower, Gerrier, Halifax; goods.

CLEARED.

July 7.—Schr. Arabacca, Brundage, Tignish; sundries. 8.—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails and passengers. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash; potatoes. Dove, Laundry, Halifax; do. 9.—Bright Afton, Atwater, Boston; produce. 11.—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails and passengers. Active, Babin, Sydney; bal. 13.—Clyde, Davidson, Port Bign, N. B.; sundries. Arabacca, Brundage, Bay Verte; bal. 14.—Adelaide, Thibaudeau, Pictou; bal.

New Advertisements.

Charlottetown Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. (NEAR DESBRISAY'S CORNER)

THE Subscriber begs to inform Farmers and others that, in addition to his former Stock of Potato Diggers, Horse Hoes and Horse Hay Rakes, &c., he has just received from BOSTON a supply of Hay Making and Harvesting Tools and Implements, &c., which he offers for Sale at very low prices, comprising—Hay and Manure Forks, Aimes' Steel SHOVELS, SPADES, SCYTHES and STONES, Grain Cradles, Horse Hay and Stubble Rakes of a new description, Souille Hoes, Circular Metal Pig Troughs, (to prevent the waste of food), a variety of Churns, &c.

Farmers' Clubs and Country Stores supplied on Liberal Terms. N. B.—A full supply of Gray's and Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Plough Beam Blocks, Share Plates, Gray's and Howard's Iron Ploughs, Farm Garden and Flower Seeds, and Dutch Bulbs of all kinds, will be received by the Fall Ships. WILLIAM W. IRVING. Ch. Town, July 12, 1850.

SWABEY & ROBERTS. JUST landed ex schooner "SERRA," Portland, U. S., 100 Bbls Family Premium and first quality Pastry FLOURS, Excellent preserving SUGAR, at 6d. v. b. July 18, 1850. 1st

WILLIAM M'GILL. COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER. EXCHANGE ROOMS, - - - QUEEN STREET. 1st.

New Advertisements.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

BY THE MAYOR.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give public Notice that an Election of

MAYOR and FIVE COUNCILLORS,

For the City of Charlottetown, will be held on Tuesday, the Second August next,

At the several places following, that is to say: In Ward No. 1,—at the Store of Mr. A. H. Yates, corner of Queen and Water Streets.

In Ward No. 2,—at the Fire Engine House, fronting on Great George Street.

In Ward No. 3,—at the City Hall.

In Ward No. 4,—at the Fire Engine House, fronting on King Square.

In Ward No. 5,—at the House of Richard Heartz, Esq., fronting on Great George Street.

And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, and shall continue open till 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies South of Dorchester-street. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies South of Richmond-street and North of Dorchester-street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies South of Grafton-street, and North of Richmond-street. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies South of FitzRoy-street, and North of Grafton-street. Number Five shall comprise that part of Charlottetown which lies North of FitzRoy-street, including the Common of the said Town.—See 18 Vic. Cap. 34, intitled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown."

T. H. HAVILAND, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Charlottetown, July 13, 1850.

Central Academy.

THE Classes at the Central Academy will be re-opened on TUESDAY, the 26th instant. Parents and Guardians are requested to enter Pupils as early as may be convenient, as the different classes will be at once formed, and the Pupils afterwards entering them will do so at great disadvantage as compared with those who may have attended from the commencement.

FEES OF TUITION:

Table with 2 columns: Subject and Fee. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Eng. Grammar, £0 12 6. Algebra and Geometry, 1 0 0. Book-keeping, Geography and Use of the Globes, 1 10 0. Analytical Trigonometry, the higher Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus, with their application to Mechanics, Gauging, Land Surveying, Navigation and Astronomy, including the use of all necessary Instruments, 2 0 0. French Language and Literature, 2 0 0. Natural Philosophy, 2 0 0. Greek and Latin Classics, 2 10 0. JOHN KENNY, Acting Head Master.

July 14, 1850. Im

WHEREAS the Widow McPhee, of Lot No. 30, has raised and circulated a report that I have been in the habit of shooting sheep belonging to other people, and as such a report may be injurious to my character, I most solemnly swear that I never did shoot a sheep belonging to any person whatever, and that such accusation is false and malicious, and this is truth. So help me God.

HUGH LAMONT, Shoemaker, Lot 30. Sworn before me, this 5th day of December, 1850, THOMAS FAIRBURN, J. P.

Benevolent Irish Society

PIC NIC.

A PIC NIC, under the auspices of the Benevolent Irish Society, will take place on MONDAY, the 1st August next, at the Block House. The party will be conveyed thither in the Steamer "INO," which will leave the Queen's Wharf, precisely at 8 o'clock, a. m., and return at about 7 o'clock, p. m. The Hibernian Band will be in attendance.

Tickets 3s. 9d. each, to admit a Lady and Gentleman; single Tickets, 2s., Children's do. 1s. 3d. each—can be had of any of the undermentioned Stewards:—Mr. W. J. M. Dougan, Mr. Charles McKenna, Bartholomew Pollard, John Eagan, James McQuillan.

WALTER C. GRANT, Secretary. Charlottetown, July 11th, 1850. 1st 2d

SWABEY & ROBERTS.

GENERAL AGENTS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in

TEA, FLOUR, WINES, &c.,

At THOMAS'S OLD STAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. 200 Barrels Extra Superior Canada Flour, 100 do. Family Fine do., 105 do. Extra Family Ohio and Southern Flours, 150 do. Indian Meal, 105 Chests and half-chests Tea, 28 Puncheons bright and dark Molasses, 5 Hhds. Hennessy's 1855 & 1856 Dark & Pale Brandy, 10 Hogsheads Gin, 2 do. Campbelltown Whiskey, 2 do. Jamaica Rum, nearly 5 years old, 2 do. Sherry, 10 Dozen Old Port, 25 Cases Old Schiedam Gin, Cases Bottled Ale and Porter, Champagne and Pale Brandy in cases, Colza Oil, Albertine, Sugars, Rice, London, Liverpool & American Soaps, Candles, Tallow, Tobacco and Salt, Three tons Best London Oakum, And other small articles.

All of the best quality. For Sale at low rates wholesale & retail. June 20, 1850. 4w.

Reward! Reward!

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons did, within the last eight or ten days, sacrilegiously deface and destroy, in the consecrated Burial Ground of Charlottetown, two memorial erections there placed over the remains of the deceased children of H. B. Cattle and T. A. Montgomery, Esqrs., a reward of Fifteen Pounds will be made (by a friend of the families thus grievously insulted) to any one who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the dastardly perpetrators of this most scandalous outrage. The name and address of the offerer of the reward may be known by applying to this office.

July 11, 1850. 1st 4d.

THE SUBSCRIBER having a large

Assortment of GOODS, will dispose of them at the following low prices:—TEA per lb. 2s 10d, TOBACCO 1s 9d to 1s 10d, BROWN SUGAR 6d, CRUSHED SUGAR 10d, LEATHER 1s 10d, RICE 4d, COTTON WARP per bundle 7s 6d, MOLASSES per gallon 2s 4d, FLOUR per barrel £2, CORN MEAL £1 10s, warranted good.

RUM, WINE, WHISKEY, GIN, BRANDY, INDIGO, CROCKERYWARE, SHIRTING and Grey COTTON, &c. Treasury Warrants bought.

HUGH MONAGHAN. Sydney-street, opposite Mr. Nelson's, July 11. 6w

1859 Style of Hats

ARE now ready at J. Hoan's City HAT Factory, opposite the Temperance Hall, manufactured from the best French Silk and Satin Plushes, equal to those imported. Call and get one. Hats made to order.

N. B.—The Hat and Clothes' Cleaning Business carried on in his usual satisfactory manner. Charlottetown, March 7, 1850.