Law Officers to the Duke of Newcastle.

TEMPLE, June 9th, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,—

We are honored with your Grace's commands, signified in Sir Frederick Rogers' letter of the 9th May, ultimo, stating that he was directed by your Grace to request that we would take into consideration the enclosed copy of an Address to the Queen from the Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

Sir Frederick Rogers was also pleased to state that that Island was granted during the last century to certain persons, by whom a large portion of it was let to the present occupiers. The tenants are very anxious to obtain a fee simple interest in their lands, and to escape payment of rent, and this desire has produced a series of disputes of various kinds.

That in 1860, a proposal was made to appoint a Commission to investigate the matter, and the Proprietors suggested as a preferable method "that three Commissioners or Referees be appointed—one to be named by Her Majesty, one by the House of Assembly, and one by the Proprietors of land—and that these Commissioners should have power to enter into all the enquiries that may be necessary, and to decide upon the different questions which may be brought before them, giving, of course, to the parties interested an opportunity of being heard."

This proposal was accepted by the Assembly of P. E. Island, who agreed "on the part of the Tenantry to abide by the decision of the Commissioners, or the majority of them, and to pledge themselves to concur in whatever measures may be required to give validity to that decision."

That three Commissioners were appointed "for enquiring into the said differences, and for adjusting the same on fair and equitable principles." And in a report (of which a copy was enclosed) "awarded," *inter alia*, that the Tenants should receive a certain remission of arrears—that they should be entitled to purchase their holdings at twenty years purchase of the reserved rent, and that any Tenant who thought this rate of commutation too high, might tender what he chose; and that on the refusal of the Landlord to accept that tender, the value should be adjusted by Arbitration.

That to this the Landlords objected, through Sir S. Cunard, in a letter (of which a copy was annexed), that they were ready to be bound by the decision of the three Commissioners, but that they were not prepared to hand over their interests to the proposed Arbitrators, and to embark in the expense and disputes consequent on a multitude of petty arbitrations. On this ground they refuse to accept the Award; and your Grace, on the same ground, refused to advise that Her Majesty should concur in the Legislation which was necessary for enforcing it.

That the Landlords, however, offered terms, not including an arbitration, but giving to the Tenants the remission of Rent proposed by the Commissioners, and the right to purchase the fee simple of their land at fifteen years purchase of the reserved rent.

That the Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island state that they do not seek by the passing of a law to compel compliance with an award liable to an objection, founded on any principle of justice or equity, but submit that the question as to whether that Award can or cannot be made legally binding on the parties concerned, is one proper for the consideration of Her Majesty's Judicial Tribunals.

That they therefore pray that, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before a judicial tribunal, Her Majesty's allowance may be given to a Bill to give effect to the said Award of Her Majesty's Royal Commissioners.

Sir Frederick Rogers was further pleased to state that there is in Prince Edward Island a Supreme Court invested with the usual powers appertaining to the English Supreme Courts of Equity and Common Law, and that under these circumstances he was directed to request our opinion on the following questions:

1. Whether the Award is in itself liable to any objection founded on any principle of law or equity.

2. Whether there is any proceeding in law or equity by which it would be possible that the Proprietors or Tenants in P. E. Island could shew cause why Her Majesty's assent should or should not be given to a Bill to be passed by the Prince Edward Island Legislature, for giving effect to the Award of the Commissioners.

3. Whether there is any proceeding at law or in equity by which that Award can be enforced upon the recusant Proprietors.

4. Whether, in case there is no such proceeding, the Legislature of P. E. Island could, with justice and propriety, pass a law giving effect to that Award.

In obedience to your Grace's commands, we have taken this matter into consideration, and have the honor to report:

1. That we do not think the term "Award" applicable with any propriety to the Report of the Commissioners of inquiry, appointed by Her Majesty's Commission of the 25th June, 1860. For there was no reference or submission properly so called. The gentlemen who signed the letter to your Grace, dated the 13th February, 1860, having been incompetent to bind the general body of Proprietors of land in P. E. Island, and not having professed or attempted to do so; while, on the other hand, it is clear that they did not propose, or intend by that letter, to bind themselves, individually, unless the general body of Proprietors would be also bound.

Passing, however, by this point — which is, nevertheless, of the greatest importance with reference to the two following questions — we are of opinion, upon the substance of the case, that the Commissioners have not executed the authority which alone was proposed to be conferred upon them, on the part of the land-owners who signed the letter of the 13th February, 1860, so far as the proprietary interests of those or other land-owners are concerned, viz.: "To negociate with the Proprietors of township lands, *for fixing a certain rate of price*, at which every Tenant might have the option of purchasing his lands; and also to negociate with the Proprietors for a remission of the arrears of rent in such cases as the Commissioners might deem reasonable." And we think that a recommendation that the price to be paid by a Tenant for the purchase of his land should be settled, in each particular instance in which the Landlord and Tenant might differ about the same, by arbitration, is not either literally or substantially within the scope of that authority.

We are confirmed in this view by the perusal of the Act of Assembly, passed on the 2d of May, 1860, which, although not assented to by Her Majesty—for the reasons stated in your Grace's despatch of the 2nd January, 1861,—appears to us to show, both by its preamble and by its second and third enacting clauses, that an Award by the Commissioners, which, without any delegation to other arbitrators, should itself settle all matters in difference between each particular Landlord and Tenant, and should therefore determine and govern the title to the land in each Township, was what the Assembly, as well as the landowners, really had in contemplation.

2 and 3. Our answer to both these questions is in the negative.

4. This is a question of public policy. Such an Act, if passed by the Colonial Legislature, and assented to by Her Majesty, must be founded and justified, not upon any supposition of an "Award," legally or morally binding, having been made in this case, but solely for reasons of public advantage, such as those which have at various times induced the Imperial Legislature to pass statutes for the Enfranchisement of Copyholds at the option of the Tenant; for the enfranchisement of perpetually renewable leaseholds in Ireland; for the commutation of Tithes; for the compulsory acquisition of lands for Railway and other public works, at prices to be fixed by a jury or by arbitration; and for other similar purposes, involving, for the general good, more or less, interference with the tenure of private property.

We have, &c. &c. &c.,

(Signed) WM. ATHERTON,
ROUNDELL PALMER.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

THE DESPATCH ON THE LAND COMMISSION.

WE insert in another place, with all their wearisome verbiage, the State documents which happily put an end to all the humbug, nonsense and silly boasting we have so long heard about the Land Commission. Never was there a more signal overthrow of a Government policy than in this instance. For more than three years the Administration have based their claims to office upon this measure, supported by the No-Popery howl. When the Commission was proposed by Col. Gray, that gentleman—never very sane, according to his own account—ran stark mad about it through the Legislature and the country. "He was astonished," he said, "at the dilatoriness of the Liberals in settling the Land Question; they were eight years in office, and they failed to accomplish this object, when the question might be easily settled in eight months. He saw no difficulty in the way of a most speedy solution of the question. All that was wanted was a little wise, judicious and temperate legislation, backed by influence at the Colonial Office, such as the present Government has the honour to enjoy." The gallant Colonel, having delivered himself of a burst in this style, stroked his beard with an air of much magnificence, and to impress his audience with an idea of his vast importance he would begin to recount anecdotes of the wonderfully great people with whom he enjoyed intercourse in the four quarters of the globe, including all the powerful Indian Chiefs that flourished in the wilds of America during the period of his adventures. In the first debates on the Land Commission, the Colonel's party were in raptures with their Leader; some of them were nearly as frantic and mad as himself; and others talked a great deal more nonsense than even *he* did, on the subject of the Commission, and the wonderful improvement it was designed to effect on the condition of the tenantry. Even the Lieut. Governor was dragged into the tomfoolery, and advised to go about the country, where dull, cut-and-dry platitudes, in the form of addresses, were sent before him, while his private Secretary's pocket was stuffed with replies to them, no less remarkable for sameness and emptiness of verbiage; but in all of which there was a tremendous effort to glorify the Government for originating the Land Commission.

It was hardly to be wondered at that hundreds of people throughout the Island got seriously crazed about this measure; but never did the dog-star rage with such dire effect as in the summer of 1860, when the Commissioners opened their Court in this Island. All the tribunals ever dreamt of in this poor country sank into insignificance before the majesty *they* put on. It was edifying to see "their Excellencies"—for they were honoured with a Vice-regal title—busy taking notes of all the tenants had to say in their own behalf—a host of lawyers on both sides, keen, sharp-witted fellows, questioning and cross-questioning the tenants' delegates with as much earnestness as if the answers elicited would undoubtedly settle the fate of the leasehold tenure. There were the tenants, whose faith in the humbug increased as the solemn farce proceeded, staring in great humility at "their Excellencies"—trying to catch with open ears and open mouths the oracular announcements which were to settle the question of their slavery or independence; and some Land Proprietors were there likewise, who, not having consented to the Commission, carried nervous and uneasy looks about them, as if they regarded the whole enquiry as a premeditated attempt to defraud them of their estates. But the most interesting picture in the tableau was the Leader of the Government, who drove in state every day, with his white cotton mittens on, to countenance by his august presence the dread tribunal to which his genius had given rise. There, in the most conspicuous place of the Court, he sat, wrapped in the flowing mantle of his own grandeur, so thoroughly filled with the consciousness of having done *his* part of the great work, that he could not descend to become a common talker with the crowd by whom he was surrounded.

In passing over many circumstances connected with this expensive and protracted humbug, we shall never forget the feeling of shame which thrilled throughout the Colony when it was discovered that a Spy had been amongst our people for an autumn and winter, employed in collecting what he called evidence to controvert the testimony given by the tenants' delegates as to the value of land in this Island. The Spy laboured most assiduously in his vocation — he fabricated the most enormous lies in order to dupe the tenantry—he offered and gave extravagant wages to any man he could get to travel about with him, and thereby assist him in the work of deception. And all this time the money lavished by the Spy was taken from the pockets of the people of the Colony, paid by warrants on the Treasury. When the fact of the Spy's mission could no longer be concealed, and the Government party used the most wretched pretexts to defend it, we were gravely told in the official organs, and in the House of Assembly, that the Spy's labours would be found immensely serviceable to the people of the Colony—that the Spy was, of all men, the greatest benefactor which the tenantry ever knew. And what was the result of his espionage? His report was forwarded to England by the Commissioners — the Colonial Minister did not consider it worthy of publication — a Manuscript copy was obtained by the local Government at a considerable expense to this country; but even our Administration, deeply committed as they were to the deceptions of the Spy, were either ashamed to publish his whole report, or they saw that a great part of it was worthless, and prudently kept it from the public eye.

Looking back upon all the circumstances connected with the Land Commission, we are amazed to think that any considerable number of people, really and sincerely anxious for the welfare of the tenantry, should have been deceived by it. The deception would have been far greater than it was but for our repeated warnings. We knew from the beginning of the affair how it would end; but there were many fools in the land upon whom warning was thrown away. These fools were victimised without much difficulty at the last general election. "Give us," said the political schemers and tricksters, "give us a majority in the new Parliament, and we will compel the British Government to sanction the Award." "Under the arbitration scheme," said one of the Tory candidates, addressing the electors of Lot 50, at a time when he knew the measure would never go into operation—"the tenantry will be able to secure the fee simple of their farms at from 5s. to 7s. 6d. an acre; and every tenant will have this privilege if the present Government be sustained; and no other Government can be formed to possess equal power and influence in carrying out their measures."

Now, there is no part of the "so-called Award" more emphatically condemned by the Duke of Newcastle and the Crown Law Officers than the arbitration scheme. It was the part against which we ourselves entertained the very strongest objections; first, on the ground that it would be extremely slow in its operation; secondly, that in the very few cases where the scheme might be adopted, it would involve the tenant and landlord in great expense, and could not fail to give rise to very angry feelings between both; and thirdly, that owing to the superior influence, wealth and position of the landlord, the matters submitted to arbitration would, in nine cases out of ten, be decided in favour of the proprietor, and perhaps to the ruin of the tenant. In short, the arbitration was, to our view, in every sense impracticable; and the Colonial Minister takes not merely this view of the measure, but his Grace clearly intimates that the proposal of arbitration cases by the Land Commissioners was a violation of "the plainest principle of law and common sense," in so far as it was intended to transfer to others the completion of a work especially designed for the Commissioners themselves. In fact, as the Crown Law Officers say, it was neither "literally nor substantially within the scope of the Commissioners' authority" to recommend an arbitration.

The Colonial Secretary of this Island—professing to have great sympathy for the tenantry whom he has laboured all his life to injure by the most oppressive proceedings — mourns pathetically over the loss of the Award. He says, "We believe that in the matter of the Award, the faith and honour of the Crown have been violated—that the Legislature has been trifled with—and that the people have been grossly wronged." These are brave words to come from an Executive Councillor—a person who, above all others, should be exceedingly jealous of the honour and good faith of the Crown, and the very last to impugn them. If such words escaped from our pen, we should be at once accused of high treason, and the Lieut. Governor would, no doubt, direct Mr. Attorney General Palmer to prosecute us for the offence. But Mr. Dundas, we suppose, considers it "impracticable" to rebuke an outrage upon the crown of his Royal Mistress when he finds that the offender is *one* who sits under the mahogany of Government House, and pulls the wires by which the puppets of that establishment are moved. It is not our business to defend the Crown against the attacks of an Executive Councillor, but we must say that we fully agree with the Duke of Newcastle and with the Attorney General and Solicitor General of England in the decision which they have come to on the Award. Under that decision we believe that the lustre of the royal diadem remains not only untarnished, but is brighter than it ever was in the eyes of the people of this Island. They have been saved from a huge imposition by the honesty and independence of the Queen's Colonial Minister. Their inalienable rights in all that belongs to the soil of this Island are yet preserved to its inhabitants; and it will be for them, by and bye, to deal with the claims and pretensions of the Land Proprietors, when we shall have a Legislature that will fearlessly employ itself in settling the Land Question, free from the trifling, and from the hampering influence of domestic knaves, and possessing sufficient influence abroad to overcome the greed and selfishness of absentees.

In our next No. we shall consider the Duke of Newcastle's suggestions with regard to a purchase of proprietary estates, at 16 years rental, under the security of the local Government; and we shall also notice the remarks of his Grace with respect to an Imperial loan.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, AND THE CROWN LAW OFFICERS, ON THE LAND COMMISSION.

WONDERFUL INFLUENCE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

No person laboured more zealously in propagating error, and raising delusive hopes with regard to the Land Commission, than His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. In 1861, before the Hon. Mr. Howe came here, and exposed the worthless character of the Award, His Excellency *took* several public opportunities for puffing the humbug in the most extravagant terms. But mere puffing did not satisfy the Lieut. Governor. He snubbed the policy carried out under his predecessor, Sir D. Daly, as regards purchasing lands; and which he and his advisers have since adopted in two instances; and he denounced as "visionary" "crude," "premature" and "impracticable" *all* other "schemes" for settling the Land Question, except this famous Commission. It is our turn now to remember these sneering words, which we listened to with patience and forebearance when first uttered, because His Excellency was a stranger in the country at the time he used them, and was somewhat infected with the common madness about the Commission which made the avenues to Government House swarm with lunatics and political tricksters. It is to be hoped that His Excellency has recovered his reason from the perusal of the Colonial Minister's despatch of the 11th July last: and we now purpose to see how his words will read alongside of those written by his Noble Master in Downing Street whose behests he is bound to obey.

HIS EXCELLENCY LT. GOVEROR DUNDAS ON THE LAND COMMISSION.	HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND THE LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN ON THE LAND COMMISSION.
"Be guided by ME; await with patience the award of that tribunal composed of men who have no interests to serve but those of justice and truth. Do not testify impatience. Agitation must react injuriously on yourselves. Turn a deaf ear to all those visionary schemes, which.......... are as crude and premature as they are impracticable. "I care not whether these schemes assume the shape of a Loan, to be guaranteed by the Imperial Government, or some supposed shorter solution of the difficulty. I class them *all* under one category, and unhesitatingly advise you to reject them. "Never, I believe, has so fair an opportunity occurred as the present to settle questions and determine disputes which have, for a long period of years, disturbed the harmony of this Island, and unsettled the minds of its people. Never again will the occasion offer. Let me, therefore, earnestly entreat you not to mar such prospects." — *G. Dundas, Esq. — Answer to an Address from the Inhabitants of Belfast, Feb'y 9, 1861.*	"I trust that this opinion embracing the legal and moral aspects of the question, and founded on the plainest principle of law and common sense — the principle that a man who has agreed to refer his case to one Tribunal, cannot therefore be forced to submit it to another—will satisfy the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, that the course which they have suggested must be dismissed as impracticable."—*Duke of Newcastle, Despatch 11th July, 1863.* "In the first place, I dismiss the idea of imposing on the Proprietors, by law, any general rate of commutation."—*Ditto.*
"I look forward most hopefully to the Report of the Land Commissioners, and while I would deprecate your entertaining overwrought expectations, yet believe that the Award will prove a means of adjustment acceptable to you, and unassailable on the grounds of partiality or injustice."—*His Excellency's Answer to an Address from Murray Harbour, March, 1861.*	"I think the objections to a compulsory arbitration are equally insuperable. The expense would probably be so large, and the practical difficulty of securing a fair adjudication, and compelling a Tenant to perform the terms of an unfavorable Award, would, in the present state of public opinion, be so great, that the proprietors could not, with any justice, be required to submit to them."—*Duke of Newcastle, Despatch, 11th July, 1863.*
"I repose the utmost confidence in the ability and integrity of the Commissioners, appointed to make an award on that question, and I have every hope that they will devise a means, which, without injury or injustice to any one, will place the fee simple of his farm within the reach of the tenant."—*His Excellency's Answer to an Address from New London, April 30, 1861.*	"And we think that a recommendation that the price to be paid by a Tenant for the purchase of his land should be settled, in each particular instance in which the Landlord and Tenant might differ about the same, by arbitration, *is not either literally or substantially within the scope of that authority,*" [namely, the authority of the Land Commissioners.]—*Opinion of the English Crown Law Officers on the Arbitration part of the Award.*
"I rejoice that during my administration my constitutional advisers have matured the measures they originated for the settlement of an embarrassing Question, the agitation of which has retarded the prosperity of the Island. We have *now* reasonable hope that a solution of the difficulty will be found in an *authoritative* award, just and equitable to all parties, and terminating *forever* long standing and vexatious disputes."—*His Excellency's answer to an Address from Cavendish, 8th August, 1863.* "No previous Government, or House of Assembly, we feel assured, possessed so great an influence with the Imperial Cabinet."—*Address to the Lieutenant Governor from nine hundred and sixteen inhabitants of Belfast, including all the Magistrates and Tories of that place, February 9, 1861.*	The Duke of Newcastle says, in the same despatch, that a consideration of the impracticable nature of the Award should lead the Legislature of this Island "to consider with patience and moderation *some other* means of settling a question which is at present productive of so much public inconvenience." "We feel it difficult to divest ourselves of the feeling that we, as a people, have been trifled with, and, worse than all, we feel that we are *impotent*—that gross injustice may be committed, and, in fact, has been committed upon us—and we are *powerless.* We cannot obtain redress, the influence of one or two Proprietors, acting through the Colonial office, crushes us."—*W. H. Pope, Representative of the Belfast people, see Islander, August 7, 1863.*

EXAMINATION AT THE CONVENT.

THE usual Summer Examination of the pupils at the Convent of Notre Dame took place on Wednesday last. The attendance was large, including persons of all denominations, and a considerable number from distant parts of the Island. The decorations of the ground in the rear of the Convent, where the examination was held, evinced much taste and ingenuity. There could be only one opinion as to the manner in which the fair pupils acquitted themselves. They were examined in every branch of knowledge usually taught at female seminaries, and their answers to the questions put were prompt and satisfactory. In Music, Embroidery and Drawing, there were many proofs of a high order of talent; in Dramatic dialogue every auditor was charmed with the exquisite taste, skill, and power of memory displayed by some of the young ladies. On the whole, the examination contrasted favorably with former examinations at this admirable institution, sustaining the high reputation which it enjoys as a place for the education of young ladies, inferior to no other Seminary of the kind in the Lower Colonies. His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown and the Rev. Dr. McDonald briefly addressed the pupils after the examination, complimenting them on the progress they had made in their studies, felicitating the Ladies of the Convent on the proofs exhibited of their unwearied zeal and exertion in the cause of Education; and shewing how gratifying it must be to the parents of the children to have for their offspring an institution, the very best of the kind in the Colony, which, by the intellectual and moral training it supplies, affords the surest guarantee for their future happiness and prosperity. At the close of the Examination his Lordship presented the prizes, which were very numerous, accompanying the presentation of each by kind and generous words to the fair, youthful and happy recipients.

STEAMERS FOR THE ISLAND.—The Hon. W. H. Pope, Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island, and James Duncan and Daniel Davies, Esquires, of Charlottetown, were here several days last week perfecting arrangements relative to the construction of a steamer to ply next summer on the route between Shediac, Charlottetown and Pictou or Point Brule, N. S. We understand that a Company has been formed who purpose placing *two* Steamers on that line next year, so as to make triweekly trips between the ports named. Messrs. Stackhouse & McLauchlan of Carleton have contracted for the building of a new steamer for this Company, to be some ten feet longer than our steamer "Emperor," and quite as well equipped for passenger accommodation. Messrs. Fleming & Humbert will furnish the engines and castings. Not a little of the credit of originating this enterprise is due to William M. Smith, Esq. Steamboat Inspector, of this City. Messrs. Pope, Duncan and Davies left for home yesterday morning.—If the Island people will now go to work and erect a first class Hotel in Charlottetown, with improved steam communication, they might next year calculate upon a large influx of visitors from the other Provinces and the States.—*St. John Morning Telegraph.*

CIVIC ELECTIONS.—The Civic Elections took place on Tuesday last, but so little interest was manifested by our citizens on the occasion that we could scarcely persuade *ourselves* that this important matter was the principal business of the day, judging, at least, from the frequent repetitions of the advertisement relative thereto in the city papers. The following is the result:—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Mayor, (re-elected): Ward No. 1—John Morris, Esq., (in lieu of Jas. Anderson, Esq.); Ward No. 2—James Reddin, Esq., (re-elected); Ward No. 3—James Desbrisary, Esq., (in lieu of R Heartz, Esq.); Ward No. 4—W. E. Dawson Esq., (re-elected); Ward No. 5—Geo. Davies, Esq., (in lieu of Wm. Boyle, Esq.)—*Mon.*

FIRE.—On Friday last, during the heavy blow, the barns and out-buildings of Mr. John Hardy, at Little York, were destroyed by fire. Concerning the origin of the fire, we learn, that a little grandson of Mr. Hardy's, aged 5 years, lighted a match, which burning his fingers, he dropped among some straw outside the barns. The straw immediately ignited, and the flames spread rapidly through the range of barns, preventing the removal of harness, farming implements, &c., all of which were destroyed, together with two stacks of straw and barracks. Three pigs which were in an outside pen, were burned to death before they could be rescued. The flames, carried by the high wind, swept Mr. Hardy's garden of all of a choice lot of fruit trees, with the exception of one. Mr. Hardy's loss is estimated at £160 to £200.—*R. W.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On the 13th ult., a little daughter of H. H. Pollard, Policeman, was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire, that, after great suffering, she expired on the 2nd inst. It appears that the child was out doors playing with other children, one of whom applied a lighted match to some shavings, the flames from which communicated to the clothing of the unfortunate child. She was a little more than six years old.—*Ib.*

DROWNED.—On Sabbath last a man named Henry Winsloe, while attempting to swim across the river at Rustico, with a little son of his brother's, was drowned together with the child. The parents of the child, we learn, are in England.—*Ib.*

COL. GATES OF THE U. S. ARMY

Says that during his campaign in Mexico he would rather retire to his couch without his sword than a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It was the only medicine he used through the Mexican campaign. Gen. J. Hobart Ward, of the Army of the Potomac, first became acquainted with its virtues in Mexico, and always keeps it in his camp. In sudden attacks of Diarrhœa, Dysentry, pain in the bowels, head, stomach, or in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or wounds, cuts, bruises, or Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, Radway's Ready Relief cures immediately. Let none who value health and safety be without it.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The disheartened by ill health need not be inconsolable, till they have honestly given a fair trial to these trusty medicaments. One grand fact to be noted is, that they are impotent to do mischief in any case, because both Ointment and Pills are composed of the finest balsams, which purify, regulate, and strengthen the animal economy. Every one may confidently recommend these remedies to their friends afflicted by bad health: they will free them from disease, and confer on them the greatest good man can desire. Both external and internal maladies have succumbed to the persevering use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, when the duration of some, and the excruciating pains of others, have defied ordinary measures.

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.—R. Van Buskirk, Esq., Newark, N. J., writes: "I know of several persons who have used Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum with gratifying success, and am desirous of becoming an agent for their sale. I am confident a large business can be done."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York.

Married,

At St. Paul's Church, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. David Fitzgerald, assisted by the Rev. D. P. Parnther, Edward Jarvis Hodgson, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to Margaret Matilda Jane, only daughter of the late Hon. John Brecken, both of this city.

Died,

In Charlottetown, on Sunday, the 9th instant, aged eight months, Annie Caroline, the beloved and youngest child of Richard and Helen Sloggett.

On Saturday last, Mr. Ewen Cameron, in the 39th year of his age.

On the 10th July, at Hastings, England, Hannah Lyttleton, widow of the late John Matthews, Esq., of Kew Green, Surrey, and mother of Mrs. James Reddin of this City, aged 66 years.

At Hillsborough River, on Tuesday evening the 4th inst., Hester Hall, relict of the late Lawrence Codrington Worthy, Esq., in the 68th year of her age.

At Lynn, Mass.—where she had gone on a visit—on the 30th ult., Elizabeth A., wife of Mr. James Dixon, Princetown Road, aged 26 years.

Launched,

On Saturday the 1st inst., the Brig John Brewster was launched from the yard of J. & J. Douse, for whom she was built. Her burden is 280 tons new measurement or 336 old, and classes A at Lloyd's.

On the 29th ult., from the shipyard of Mr. Wm. Balls, Beach Point, Lot 17, for Mr. William Richards, of Port Hill, a superior brig, called the "Laura," 301 tons, N. M., and 361 tons, O. M., built under inspection of Lloyd's surveyor to class 4 years A 1.

Also, at Pisquid River, on the 3rd inst., a very superior copper-fastened Juniper Brig, called the "William Cundall," of 254 tons, N. M., or 328 tons, O.M., classed at Lloyd's for 7 years, and built by Mr. John Clark, also for Messrs. J. & J. Douse.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

A Bargain and Easy payment,

THAT desirable Freehold Property at Montague Bridge, King's County, P. E. I., now in the occupation of the Hon. A. A. McDonald and Brother, possession can be had when wanted.

A Store or Granary 40 ft x 26 ft, with Dwelling, Kitchen and Cellar, can hold a cargo of about 20,000 bushels of grain and 5,000 bushels of potatoes. A double wharf, 150 ft. long each and 100 ft. wide, where a Granary might be erected and the grain shipped on board by hand rail or inclined plane, as fast as it could be received. With a building Lot 100 feet front and 300 feet depth. Also, adjoining, a Leasehold front on road 200 feet and depth 212 feet, and a Store or Granary 24 x 18 feet, with cellar, loft and stable.

The above properties are most valuable and first-rate business stands for a merchant, ship builder, coach factory, tide mill, or lime trade. A kiln might be built 100 feet from the wharf; stone, coal, or wood landed by a crane, and the lime shipped same way; no steam, horse, or cartwork required. If a kiln for wood was erected, firewood is cheap and abundant, and lime taken in payment.

A ship of 500 tons might be built on the edge of the channel, and launched at any tide with little or no trouble or risk.

A quantity of Juniper and various kinds of wood in the vicinity can be got in trade at a low price, for one or two vessels, and a yard fitted up at a small expense. More than a hundred thousand bushels of produce were shipped last fall at and adjoining those premises, and is increasing every year.

TERMS — A Fourth paid down, and four or five years for the balance, secured.

Should the above properties not be sold by SATURDAY, the 10th OCTOBER next, they will be put up by AUCTION, at 12 o'clock, on same day, and sold without reserve.

Enquire of William Dodd, Esq., Charlottetown; William Sanderson, Esq., Georgetown; or the owner, PATRICK STEPHENS.

Orwell Cheap Store, from a Needle to an Anchor.

☞ Who will take a share in the Lime Trade? Thos. Annear, Wood-contractor, Wharfinger, Montague River, will show the premises.

August 6, 1863.

PATENT PARAFINE PITCH!

A LOT of the above just received and for sale by the subscriber.

WILLIAM DODD.

August 10, 1863. isl advt 2w

SOMETHING NEW!

Sherwood's Tea & Coffee Strainer.

A USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL ARTICLE, to be attached to the Spout of a Tea or Coffe Pot. Price only 1s 6d.

CAST FUNNEL IRONS, which every house owner should have. LANTERNS, to burn Kerosene Oil without chimnies.

All for sale by
H. E. STARBIRD & CO.
City Hardware Store.

August 10, 1863.

Notice to Farmers.

THE SUBSCRIBER has still a few of MANNY'S FAMOUS COMBINED

MOWERS AND REAPERS,

which have been so successfully worked this season, and is prepared to dispense of them on reasonable terms.

EXTRAS of all kinds constantly on hand at the Depot, Desbrisay's Corner.

WM. W. IRVING.

Agent for the Proprietor, Ashael Booth, Esq.
Ch'town, August 10, 1863.

The Wonder of all Nations

IS now Exhibited and FOR SALE at the Subscriber's, by which time, labor and money is saved, a great advantage in this warm weather, and large crops to cut.

So great a demand has been for them, leaving but five more to be sold, parties wishing for them will require to secure them right off, as none others are to be imported this season.

Prompt orders delivered to the following parties may likely get one if not sold:

John Knight, Souris,
Stephen Campbell, Fairfield, East Point,
Michael Killride, Cascumpec,
Henry Green, Summerside,
F. P. Norton, Georgetown,
Thos. Annear, Montague,
Hon. F. Kelly, Fort Augustus,
W. W. Irving and John Williams, Charlottetown, or the Depot, Orwell.

A great variety of Patent Ploughs, one horse Threshing Machines, Churns to make Butter from Milk in ten minutes, with several other new and improved Agricultural Implements, cheap for cash or time.

P. STEPHENS.

Orwell, August 10, 1863.

DENTISTRY.

DR. C. L. STRICKLAND,
Surgeon Dentist.

Corner Great George and Dorchester Streets.

Office hours from 9 o'clock, a.m., to 5 p.m.

REFERENCE:
Dr. E. G. Leach, Boston, Mass.
Dr. H. A. Emery, do do
William Douse, Esq., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Charlottetown, 10th August, 1863.

CARD.

C. F. HUBERT, DENTIST, in reply to numerous enquiries, would respectfully intimate his intention of returning to the Island about the 11th August. Parties requiring his professional services will find him after the above date at Mrs. Douglas's Boarding House, Water Street, Charlottetown.

August 10, 1863.

CHEAPSIDE HOUSE,

Opposite the Market House,

Richmond Street, Queen Square.

THE subscriber begs to make known to his friends and the public, that in addition to the large and splendid assortment of staple British and London Fancy Goods selected by himself, and imported in May last, he has received this week, per Barque GAZELLE, from Liverpool—

27 packages of various kinds of Merchandize, well adapted to the season, which he offers for sale,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

for Cash, or to Country Dealers on approved credit.

Having selected the greater part of his STOCK IN TRADE personally from the first Houses in the United Kingdom, he is enabled to offer his goods at prices lower than most shops in the CITY.

In Ready-made Clothing, this shop stands unrivalled in variety and lowness of price, for instance, in men's summer Coats, at from 9s to 17s 6d and upwards.

Dealers from the Country will find it to their advantage to call here and look over the Goods before buying elsewhere. Every attention paid to visitors.

BENJ. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, 27th July, 1863. vin rw 6in

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Idaho from New York and Carrie Rich from Boston.

JUST RECEIVED

400 Barrels FLOUR,

different grades. For Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE.

DODD & ROGERS.

May 8, 1863.

PIANO-FORTE.

FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER, 1 very superior ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE, 7 octaves, imported quite recently.

WILLIAM DODD.

Queen Square, July 27.

French Wines.

THE undersigned, wishing to promote the consumption of Claret and other French Wines, so adapted to this climate in summer, begs to inform the public that he has purchased, ex "Helen Davies," from Quebec, and is now bottling a hhd. of delicate high flavored MEDOC, and a hhd. of rare WHITE WINE, called "Vin de Nismes," which he offers at the following low prices for Cash:

MEDOC, per dozen, 25s.
VIN DE NISMES, do 36s.

ALFRED PHILLIPS.

Ch. Town, August 3, 1863.

☞ The WINE will be ready for delivery, August 8th, next.

CANADA FLOUR.

NO. 1 Superfine and Extra — Quebec Inspection. In lots to suit purchasers.

For sale by
J. ROBERT ECKART,
Corner Queen and Water-streets,
Opposite the Bank.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1863.

JOSEPH CREAMER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

MORREL, ... P. E. ISLAND.

August 3, 1863. 3m

New York via Fall River.

THROUGH Tickets to New York by this favorite route to be had of

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1863. 3m

Midsummer Importation

Per Ship GAZELLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Hats, Plumes, Shawls, Velvet, Silk and Worsted Dress Trimmings, &c., Regattas, Flannels, Doeskins, Cobourgs, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.

ALSO,

200 Coils Hemp and Manilla Cordage, 4 Bales Canvas, 40 kegs and barrels Tar, 70 bags Nails and Spikes, 5 cwt. Putty, 20 chests Tea, 50 kegs Gunpowder, 2000 bags Liverpool Salt, 50 Bags butter Salt, 15 doz. Serby warranted Scythes, 20 tons Iron, 37 crates and a lot loose Earthenware, Chains, Windlas Gear, Clinch Rings, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

W. W. LORD & CO.

Charlottetown, July 27, 1863. 4i

1863! 1863!

Spring Stock Complete,

AT

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

Thomas's Old Stand,

WILLIAM FULL,

HAVING COMPLETED, per Shi GAZELLE and URANUS, his

SPRING STOCK

OF

BRITISH and FOREIGN

MERCHANDIZE,

now begs to call the attention of Town and Country customers to the same. Having been purchased in the Home Markets on the best terms, he can confidently offer them at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

His Stock comprises

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Including Ladies' Plain and Fancy Dress Materials, Fashionable Mantles, newest style of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Parasols, Gloves, Veils, Belts, Hair Nets, &c.; Ladies' Cashmere, Prunella and Kid Boots; White and Fancy Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Including Grey, White and Striped Shirtings; Denims, Drills, Tickings, Plain and Fancy Printed Cottons; Ginghams, Flannels, Muslins, Linen Tabling, Damasks, Blind and Window Muslins, &c. &c.; White, Red and Blue Cotton Warp.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Including Ready-made Coats, Vests and Pants; Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Handkerchiefs; Glaze, Felt and Fancy Hats; Summer Tweeds, Black broad Cloths, Black and Grey Doeskins, &c. &c

—ALSO—

40 Chests Prime Congou TEA.

Hhds. Muscovado Sugar, Molasses, New York Sole Leather, including the usual assortment of

Family Groceries, &c. &c.

Great George Street, Charlottetown,
June 8, 1863.

PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
LOCKS,
IRON,
STEEL,
AXLES,

Cheap at W. E. DAWSON'S.

Gibson's Brick Building, 22d June, 1863.

FIRST ARRIVAL
DIRECT FROM ENGLAND,

Per Barque GAZELLE—

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES

IN ALL THE NEW MATERIALS,

HATS and BONNETS,

MILLINERY, FLOWERS, &c. &c.

WM. HEARD.

Queen Square House, May 18, 1863.

Better than Gold to Farmers!

Nitro Superphosphate Manure.

THIS MANURE has been analyzed by W. T. RICHARDS, F. C. S., for J. D. NASH & Co, and contains:

Moisture	16,450
Soluble Organic Matter	10,765
Insoluble Organic do	23,112
Alkaline Sulphate and Chloride	2,226
Soluble Phosphate Lime	19,580
Insoluble do do	20,630
Sulphate Lime	6,850
Silica	150
Loss	242
	100,000

Nitrogen 5 62 per cent. Ammonia 6 80 per cent.

In using this Manure it should be first well mixed with about ten times its own weight of dry soil or sand, so as to ensure a uniform distribution over the surface, from 200 to 500 lbs per acre, according to previous state of the ground will be required for each acre. If once used, no farmer will ever be without it, if he can procure it, as the large increase of crop is such that no other can equal it.

PATRICK STEPHENS,
General Agent for P. E. I.

A few Barrels of the above have just arrived as sample, and will be sold cheap to induce farmers to prove it for next season, at Mr John Williams', Charlottetown, W E Dawson's, Esq, Charlottetown, the Royal Agricultural Society, and at the Depot.

PATRICK STEPHENS,

ORWELL CHEAP STORE, (where may be found from a needle to anchor,) General Agent for P. E. I.

N B.—Wanted a TON or TWO of GOOD WOOL; the highest price paid in cash for it on delivery.

Orwell, June 22, 1863. P. S.

THE Undersigned, desirous to establish the business of a Wine and Spirits Merchant on the English system, and to increase the consumption of Wine by reducing the price, without lowering the quality, begs to state that he has made arrangements to import from the London Docks a carefully selected stock of

WINE and SPIRITS,

which will arrive per "URANUS" in the fall, and will be then sold, wholesale or retail, in bond or duty paid, at prices at least as LOW as parties importing for themselves can cellar their own purchases at, regard being had to the quantity and quality of their importations.

ALFRED PHILLIPS.

Attention is directed to the following tariff of CASH PRICES.

	Per gallon per quart or pipe	In bond	Duty paid
Port No 1, Newman's finest Wine,	"	14s	20s 6d
2, " full rich Wine	"	12s	18s 6d
3, " Stout Do	"	10s	16s 6d
Sherry No 1, Amontillelo,	"	14s 6d	21s 6d
2, a pale Wine, Gordon's brand,	"	12s	18s 6d
3, a stout Wine, Garvey's brand,	"	9s	15s 6d

Retail prices—2s per gallon added to the above for Cash.

French and German Wines at proportionate rates.

The finest old Cognac Brandy, pale or colored, by the gallon,		27s 6d
Old Pale Brandy, in case of 1 dozen,		72s 0d
Scotch Whiskey,	per gallon,	15s 0d
Irish Do	Do	15s 0d
Island Malt Do	Do	10s 0d
Jamaica Rum, 2 years in warehouse,	Do	15s 0d
DeKeyper's Holland Gin,	Do	9s 0d

ENGLISH ALES, PORTER, &c.

Charlottetown, August 3, 1863.

A Schooner of 50 Tons.

I HAVE the Spars, Standing and Running Rigging, Blocks, Patent Windlass, Chains and Anchors, Boat and other small gear, second hand, which I will sell low, and take Freight in exchange. They can be seen here.

—ALSO—

100 Pine Ash-bound FISH BARRELS.

GEO. W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, Feb. 9, 1863.

FIRST ARRIVAL,

Ex "HEATHER BELLE."

10 CASES Superior CHEESE, and will be sold low for cash.

N. RANKIN.

April 23, 1863.

Flour and Cornmeal.

50 Bbls. extra FLOUR, (for family use)
50 Do. superfine Do.
50 Do. Kiln dried CORNMEAL.

For sale, very low for CASH.

May 11, 1863. N. RANKIN.

LEATHER,

200 SIDES BEST QUALITY SOLE LEATHER, cheapest and best in the market.

June 8, 1863. J. S. CARVELL.

Sons of Temperance

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AND PUBLIC TEA.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION of the Order of the Sons of Temperance will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August next. Members of the Order will appear in their Regalia.

The Brethren will meet in the Temperance Hall at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of forming in procession. The procession will proceed to the grounds where a Public Tea will be prepared at 3 o'clock, p. m.

After Tea, the company will be entertained with ADDRESSES suitable to the occasion, by several of the members of the Order.

Tickets for the Tea One shilling and sixpence each. Tickets to be had at the following places, viz:—Messrs. Laird & Harvie's, Queen Square; Wm. R. Watson, Druggist, Queen Street; and from the following members of Committee:

WM. C. TROWAN, WM. F. MORRIS,
JOHN P. TANTON, JOHN SCOTT, Sec'y.

The Volunteer Band is expected to be in attendance to enliven the day's proceedings.

N. B.—Should the 19th prove unfavorable, the whole will be postponed till the first fine day following.

By order of Committee,
JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

July 27, 1863. 4in

EDUCATION.

CANDIDATES desirous of obtaining the Certificate of the Board of Education, as to their competency for taking charge of a Grammar School, will be required to translate the following books, and to possess an accurate Grammatical knowledge of the subjoined languages, in addition to the other qualifications required of Second or higher class teachers under the Education Act of 1861, viz:—

LATIN—The first four books of Cæsar's Commentaries.

GREEK—The first twenty pages of the Edinburgh Academy Delectus. The first ten chapters of the Acts of the Apostles.

FRENCH—Charles the Twelfth or Telemachus.

☞ Meetings of the Board—On the last Thursday of every month.

By order of the Board,
JOHN McNEILL, Secretary.

July 27, 1863. all papers 3in

DR. SUTHERLAND

BEGS to intimate that he has just opened, Ex "Uranus" and "Prioress," an extensive Stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

with additional daily expected, selected from the best London establishments.

Medicines carefully prepared by himself; therefore the public may have confidence in receiving a genuine article and at the cheapest rates possible.

Toilet Articles in Variety.

Brown, White and Fancy Windsor Soaps, Ede and Rimmel's Perfumery, Jockey Club, Rondoletia, Verbena, Kiss Me Quietly, Millefleur, Queen's Own, Highland Perfume, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hair Washes, Eau de Cologne, &c; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Hat and Clothes Brushes.

Nursery Articles in Variety.

Feeding Bottles, Nursery Syphon Shields; Gum Rings, Ivory and Gutta Percha; Combs, all sizes, shapes and prices.

—ALSO—

Salpetre, Baking Soda, Washing Soda, Baking Powder, Alum, Blue, Vitrol, Cudbear, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Castor Oil, (best English cold drawn); Turpentine, best London purified Cod Liver Oil, Mustard, Root and Powdered Ginger, Cinnamon Bark, Powdered Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Olive Oil, Florence Oil, Almond Oil, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, (English,) Belmontine Candles, Prune Candles, &c &c.

☞ Dr. Sutherland can be consulted daily at his establishment for Town and Country.

☞ Advice given to the Poor gratis.

Queen Street, June 22, 1863.

UNION BANK

OF

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature.

Capital Thirty Thousand pounds Currency, in 3,000 shares of Ten pounds each, payable by instalments in three years.

PROVISIONAL MANAGING COMMITTEE.

C. Palmer, Chairman,	Hon. W. W. Lord, M.L.C.
Hon. G. Beer, M.L.C.	Hon. J. Pope, M. P. P.
Henry Haszard, Esq.,	Geo. F. C. Lowden, Esq.,
W. E. Dawson, Esq.,	William Heard, Esq.,
James D. Mason, Esq.,	Thomas Dodd, Esq.,
Alfred Phillips, Esq.,	Wm. R. Watson, Esq.,
J. A. Darcy, Esq.,	Owen Connelly, Esq.
George Davies, Esq.,	

THIS BANK is formed to supply an addition to the money circulation of this Island, the want of which has for some time been sensibly felt. It is the natural consequence of an increasing population, an expanding Commerce, and of the enlarged production of an industrious and energetic people. Incredible as it may seem, until the year 1855, there never was a Bank established in this Island; in that year, under the pressure of a similar necessity, the Bank of Prince Edward Island was called into existence; and while it has facilitated the trade and commercial business generally, it has largely contributed to the development of the resources of the Country, and its results are supposed to have been satisfactory to the Shareholders, having for some years past paid them an annual dividend of ten per cent.

The increase in the population since the year 1855, the large addition to our trade and commerce, the increasing Revenue, the breadth of arable land cleared and cultivated, the growing increase of farming stock, the augmented export of grain and agricultural produce of all kinds, have rendered further Banking operations in this Island absolutely necessary.

It appears from the census of 1860, and from other authentic sources, that in the preceding five years the increase in the population of this Island was 9 361 persons; increase of breadth of land under cultivation 45,000 acres; increase in the quantity of roots and cereals exported 842,000 bush. That in the year 1861, the Imports amounted to £314,902, currency; the Exports, including shipping, to £343,421, currency, (showing a balance of trade in favour of the Island.) That in twenty years, from 1839 to 1859, the revenue more than doubled itself, the figures being, in 1839 £17,011; in 1859 £41,000.

Whilst to carry on this additional trade, the public Banking accommodation up to 1855 was nil, and since that time it has never exceeded £52,000 per annum, or about thirteen shillings per head for the population, a sum so small as to be almost incredible; while the Banking accommodation of the neighbouring Province of New Brunswick, it is believed, amounts to thirty shillings per head.

The effect of the large additions above referred to, has been an increasing annual demand for Discount, and for a larger amount of Circulation or Floating Capital; but as the Bank of Prince Edward Island did not provide this, the Public in their necessity were driven to the private discounter for accommodation, at very heavy rates, and it has been estimated that at these rates a sum nearly equal to the Capital of the proposed Bank is annually discounted.

Deeply impressed with the importance of this evil, and feeling that there is in this Island an ample field for the secure and profitable action of a second Bank, the promoters have set on foot the proposed Establishment; and in submitting this prospectus to the Foreign as well as Island Capitalists, as a safe and profitable investment, they beg to refer to the Act of Incorporation of the Union Bank, now before the Legislature, and to those parts of it especially intended for the security of Shareholders and the public generally, namely, Section 18th, whereby Stockholders are declared personally liable for redemption of all Bills issued by the Corporation, and all debts due thereby in proportion to the Stock they respectively hold; but no Stockholder shall be liable for any sum exceeding twice the amount of his Stock, in addition to the Stock held by him.

And also Section 20, wherein it is enacted that the total amount of debts (deposits excepted) which the Bank shall at any time owe, shall not exceed three times the amount of the Capital Stock paid in. The Directors being made liable in their private capacities for any excess.

Subscription lists for Stocktakers (already largely subscribed for) are in the hands of each of the provisional committee.

Charlottetown, April 20, 1863.

A CARD,

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his numerous customers in Town and Country generally, begs to inform them that he has removed his residence to Kent-street, East of Mr. JOHN HOLMAN'S, butcher and nearly opposite the residence of JOHN SCOTT, Esq., Carriage Builder, where he is prepared, WITH INCREASED FACILITIES, to execute all orders entrusted to him in his line of business with PROMPTNESS AND DESPATCH, *ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS.*

VIZ:

House, Sign, Carriage & Sleigh Painting,

Plain and Ornamental Paper-hanging,

Imitation of Wood and Marble,

And every thing connected with the trade,

And by punctuality and moderate prices, he solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ Always on hand, for sale in season, WAGGONS and SLEIGHS of the BEST MATERIAL and LATEST FASHIONS.

☞ The Subscriber also wishes to intimate that he has opened a BOARDING HOUSE for the accommodation of permanent and transient boarders, with large stabling accommodation. With moderate charges, he hopes to merit a share of patronage.

E. H. MARTIN,
Kent Street.

Ch. Town, April 27, 1863. I & Y