Education, would absorb one hundred thousand more. Then abolish the land tax, which would be seventy-five thousand, and leave us a nice little surplus in hard cash to put into our Treasury for local improvements, in town and country, amounting to fifty-five thousand more.

One of the most strenuous opponents of Union asked me, a few days ago, "What security have we for the payment of all this? it is not in the Report of the Conference." I tell you, gentlemen, it *is* in the Report of the Conference, and the security is a very safe one, and should set at rest all objectors. The security *is the* Charter of our Union. If the consideration money in a contract be not paid, the contract is void.

I know how difficult a thing it is to get rid of prejudice, and of time-honoured notions; how easy to raise a cry against any new measure. Witness the introduction of steam. Men striving to demonstrate to a certainty that it was an utter impossibility to navigate a vessel thus propelled across the Atlantic. I was in England at the time the first railway was opened; soon after it was proposed to construct one near the town I resided in, the old fashioned city of Ely, where the schoolmaster had not at that time appeared, although a very short distance from Cambridge,—a meeting was got up, and several elderly ladies and gentlemen passed resolutions, declaring it was a tempting of Providence to build or travel on railways; and the individuals present, in order to shew their abhorrence of such undertakings, put down their names for a considerable sum, as a subscription to put on a light fast coach, to carry fourteen out and four inside, free of charge, for all passengers on the line of road proposed. Again, look to our own Island. Was it not stoutly maintained that the people were wholly unfit to choose their own form of Government—that if Responsible Government was conceded to us we would be ruined? Again, had we not opposition to the Education and Land Purchase Bills?—measures which, however they may have been worked, yet surely ought not to have been opposed by any people. See what prejudice will do even when one is doing what some would have supposed merited thanks instead of reproach. Take my own case last year. I had for a long time lamented the unsightly look of that fine piece of ground upon which the old ruins of the Barracks stood. I had often conferred with myself upon how desirable a thing it would be if handsome houses could take the place of the old ruins. I knew it was not easy to get Her Majesty to give up Ordnance property. Yet I tried. No sooner had I succeeded in getting one of the greatest boons, than a public meeting was held to petition the Queen not to give it. One reason strenuously offered being the fact of the ground being the site of a valuable battery for the defence of the Town, when by all the laws of Nations and War, a battery so placed would cause the destruction of the city and every man, woman and child in it. Now, I have lately been told that several of the gentlemen who opposed my views have declared they are quite of another mind; they see that what would have remained a disgrace to the city will soon be its most ornamental and wealthiest part, added to which the sale of building sites has placed in the public treasury a sum of five thousand pounds. Let any gentleman consider what ruinous consequences have been entailed on the people of Nova Scotia by party divisions—what millions of dollars have been wrung from that Province by the diverting the traffic to Portland, when it was all in the power of Nova Scotia, a few years ago, to accept what they then refused; and now, when too late, they chew the cud of bitterness in thinking over their folly.

But, Mr. Vice President, I believe very much of the erroneous views respecting Union which seem at present to be held among us, arises from a misunderstanding of a most material feature. The cry is, "enormous taxation under tariff laws." Why, some make it appear that our Custom House returns will increase to the extent, year by year, as to make a sum in ten or twenty years such as bewilders the imagination. How can any one shut his eyes to the certainty that each year our Custom duties (if in the Union) will grow less and less? Would we not have all the manufactures of four millions of people come to us duty free? Already Canada manufactures wine, refined sugar, cloths and an infinite variety of household necessaries; and what will we not have supplied by the Confederation in ten years from this day? By that time the only articles we will import under a tariff tax will be tea, sugar, rum, fine silks, velvets, brocades, English carriages, watches and jewellery. Every thing else we will have duty free. Surely we need not complain if a tariff imposes a tax on articles of luxury and extravagance. And if tea be a penny or two pence a pound dearer—if sugar be a half penny, (molasses is now far more highly taxed with us than elsewhere,) will not the poorer class of farmers be able to bear this when they have the Land Tax abolished, and nothing to pay for education? One other remark, and I will conclude, as I see the hour is getting late. I would ask the gentlemen of the Press, who are so much against Union at present, if they have agitated this point: What position will Prince Edward Island assume when all the British North American Colonies are in the Union and the Island left out? Will not our coasts and harbours be the resort of numbers of hardy enterprising men belonging to the great Confederation, who will pour into this gulf to compete with the fishermen of the United States. May not disputes arise? May not such disputes lead to war between Britain and the United States? May not the Government of the Confederation prove this to the satisfaction of her Majesty's ministers? What then? I merely ask this as a point worthy of considering. Again, England has demanded that all these Provinces shall forthwith enrol, arm, organize and drill the Militia, if she is to give her fleets and armies to defend us in our time of need. A very significant despatch has just been received by Governor Dundas, plainly telling us, arm we must. Now, my honorable friend on my right (Mr. Coles) alluded to this a little time ago, and said of course the Government of which I am the Leader must bring in a Bill to arrange and settle all this. I will refer my honorable friend to a passage in Dicken's Oliver Twist, where the master of the workhouse is dismissed because his wife was guilty of cruelty, but the wife was forgiven. I will tell him that neither he nor I can easily bring the people of this Island to be taxed some seventy-five thousand pounds to pay for ten thousand stand of rifles for our militia. Can we get them from England? Only last year we were told that if we wanted more rifles the Colony must pay for them. If, then, it is found hereafter, in a year or two, that we have not armed the Militia, what then? I again merely put this for consideration. Now we know the general Government of the Confederation has bound itself to pay all expenses for arming and organizing the Militia. All charges will be paid by them. I would ask those who will reflect on these two points, may not one or both of them be the means of Her Majesty's Home Government placing us in the Union, after we have lost our right as a contracting party to the large sum of money now secured to us by the Confederation! It may be that the Parliament of the Confederation will not be particularly willing to regard us with much favour. Already the opposition in Canada are complaining that these Provinces are coming in to share with those by whose hard work and indomitable perseverance and energy Canada has been raised to a high status and great wealth, while these Provinces have never contributed a farthing towards it. I have no sons, but I seek the prosperity of the sons of Prince Edward Island; and I think the good time has arrived when they may profit by it to some purpose if they choose. It will rest with them to do so. It is said that that the Government are going to run the Union Scheme through the Legislature without consulting the people. I may not be in the Government at that day, but in any case I never would bind myself by any position; nor wish to deprive others of their rights as citizens to hand down to those who come after us, and who respect our memories, the proud boast of having voted among those by whose action this Island had attained the pitch of prosperity in which our children will view it, because I cannot divest myself of the conviction that in a cooler moment, when the intelligence and good sense of the reflecting among us, after having had time given them to consider this momentous question in all its bearings, will be convinced that they have that within their power which they will not hesitate to grasp at. Again I thank you cordially for the high honor you have conferred upon me, and the very kind manner in which the toast has been proposed and received.

## THE FIFTEEN YEARS' PURCHASE BILL.

WE learn from the *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last that the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill has received the Royal allowance. This was, we all know, quite expected. The Bill is unquestionably a Proprietary measure. We have no doubt it was framed by one of the Proprietors, and it was to be supposed that it would receive the warm support of that body at the Colonial Office. The Bill is entitled "An Act for settling differences between Landlords and Tenants," &c. Was there ever such a misnomer? No one ever imagined that it would "settle the differences between landlord and tenant." They will remain just as much a source of annoyance and discontent as ever. The only objects gained in passing the Bill were to give an unmistakeable salutary recognition to the claims of the Proprietors—to concede to them every demand urged in their behalf—and to fix by law an extravagantly high price on their lands. The tenants cannot think of buying on the terms proposed by the Bill. It will be easier for them to continue paying rent, if they can do so.

Do we not see a strong argument for Federation in the means by which this Bill was passed? There is no doubt that if the proprietors had not used their influence at the Colonial Office in its behalf, it would not have received the Royal allowance. Federation will put a stop to such intermeddling in our local affairs. Proprietary influence at the Colonial Office will be wholly abolished by Federation, and not otherwise. Those who oppose Federation are the best friends of the Proprietors. It is quite in the natural order of things to see Mr. Attorney General Palmer opposed to it, notwithstanding his speech in its favour at Toronto.

## MR. PALMER'S PLEA FOR DECEPTION.

MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER has caused to be published in the *Monitor* and *Protestant* a very lengthy letter, in which he attempts to refute the statements of his co-Delegate and colleague in the Government, Mr. Secretary Pope, touching the cost of Confederation and the loss this Island will sustain by being embraced in it. Mr. Palmer assumes that the Canadian tariff, which all the Colonies will have *to adopt* when confederated, will not be less than 25 per cent., and he bases his calculations on this assumption. *He does not give the shadow of an authority*, nor one good argument to shew that the tariff must be necessarily placed at the figure he states it, and his calculations based thereon are consequently worthless. But it is not our purpose to review Mr. Palmer's financial exposition,—we leave that easy and congenial task to Mr. Secretary Pope, against whom the strictures of the Attorney General are directed, with all the venom which the present disturbed bilious disposition of that gentleman could supply. We only refer to his letter for the purpose of shewing what little dependence can be placed upon Mr. Palmer's *testimony* to any public fact when he proclaims himself the asserter of things which he says were entirely untrue. At the Toronto Banquet he *made a speech* which favoured the Confederation cause as pointedly as any other speech delivered in Canada on the question. There could be no mistaking his sentiments. They were cautiously worded and deliberately uttered; and words uttered by Mr. Palmer on any occasion, seldom or never, we think, take their colouring from creature comforts that may be used to warm the blood of other men. At the Toronto Banquet he spoke as follows:—

"Now, as to the proposed Union. Your friends came down, and we listened to them, and we resolved since then that there should be an Union. (Applause.) In the first place, we resolved that the Union should be, as far as the circumstances of the country would permit, in accordance with the British Constitution. (Cheers.) The Provinces were unanimous in this."

Again, in the same speech, he says:—

*"I hesitate not to say that from all that has been witnessed by the Delegates representing that Island, they will not hesitate to recommend to their people the great union, which I hope soon to see accomplished.* (Cheers.) We have come here and been delighted with the enterprise of your people. We have become acquainted with your vast *resources*—the great perfection of your machinery—the great progress of arts and manufactures among you. (Applause.) Even to-day we were *surprised to witness the admirable institutions of learning which you have among you, and had great pleasure in inspecting the minutiæ of the operation. We saw your wealthy merchants, your happy enterprising men making their fortunes*—all convincing us that this country is one with which we need not be afraid to throw in our lot. (Cheers.) It is not the great hospitality alone that we have met with since we entered within your borders—it is not the kindness which we have received individually or collectively from the people of this Province—that causes us to desire to come into this union; your excellent institutions of all kinds, and your progress in everything that goes to make up a great country, impels us to such a desirable consummation—to form part of the great empire or colony, or whatever you *choose to* call it, which is to be constructed *out of* these provinces of British America, sharing the glories of the mother country, which we all *desire to see perpetuated* and increased. (Cheers.)"

*Let it not be said* that the extracts above given are from a *garbled* or *untruthful report* of Mr. Palmer's speech. The report from which we have taken our extracts was corrected in Charlottetown *by Mr. Palmer himself*, and republished in this paper with his approval. Now, let it be observed, he says he will "recommend the people of this Island" *to support the Union question*; and he says he hopes to see it "*soon accomplished*." After speaking of the greatness of Canada, as regards its industrial, educational and commercial interests, he deliberately (and *indeed truly*) says, that Canada is a *country* with which this Island "need not be afraid to throw in its lot." He expresses his admiration of the excellent institutions of Canada, and of its "*progress in every* thing that goes to make up a great country," and in seeing those things he says he desires to have the Union consummated. And mark you, intelligent reader, the Attorney General most distinctly says that the "great hospitality" and "kindness" of the Canadian *people did not induce him to speak in the* terms above quoted!

But what excuse does he make for propounding *opinions here directly opposed to those uttered in Toronto?* Read the following sentence from his letter as we find it in the *Protestant* of Saturday evening:—

"At present I do not deem my consistency called in question by what may have fallen from me during an unstudied complimentary speech at a *Dejeuner* where controversy was neither invited nor expected, and would have been deemed out of place if introduced, and where it was invariably the good fashion, during the whole tour, for *every one* who was called on to return thanks for the princely hospitality shewn us, to reciprocate, as far as *possible*, what was most pleasant and *agreeable to their kind hosts*."

We shall not say anything about the excellent Grammar which characterises the above quotation especially *in the concluding* member of the sentence; it is quite worthy of our learned Attorney General; but let us ask what construction can be put upon the sense of the thing? Why it is this: "I was anxious to say what was most pleasant and agreeable to my kind hosts at Toronto, but there was not a syllable of truth in what I said. I told the Toronto people nothing but lies, because I had not the courage to tell the truth; and the truth, as I understand it, would not have been pleasant and agreeable to them." We cannot argue or dilate in any way upon a matter of this kind. We are profoundly ashamed to see that one of our public men—the first officer of the Crown in the Colony—one of the leading Delegates from its Government—should thus coolly confess that he was practising deception on the Canadian people. What will the Toronto people say of us? May they not ask—"Are all the public men in the Island deceivers and false witnesses like their demure, cautious and unimpassioned Attorney General?" In the name of all the other Delegates—in the name of the Colony—we protest against this insult to the great city of Toronto, that *one* of our leading public men should say that he designed to deceive the citizens there in return for their hospitality. We are, Heaven knows, as a Colony, insignificant enough in the eyes of the world; but shall we be utterly and irredeemably disgraced by having one of our principal public men to go to another country and say: "You have feted and feasted me. I give you praise in payment:" And then to come back to his unfortunate country, and doubly insult his countrymen by telling them that the praise was a tissue of lies!

We beg that the Canadian people, and those of Toronto in particular, will believe that the Hon. Mr. Palmer DID NOT represent this Colony when he devoted himself to the work of deception.

## MR. PALMER AND THE LAND PURCHASE SUBSIDY RESOLUTION.

WE have received from the Hon. Edward Palmer this morning a letter of considerable length, contradicting the statement in our last paper relative to the resolution at the Quebec Conference, moved by Mr. Coles, concerning the purchase of lands. We said that Mr. Palmer was not heard seconding that resolution—we say so yet; but Mr. Palmer asserts that he did second it—he only admits that *he said not one word in its behalf*. The fact is, he only voted for it—the same as all the P. E. Island Delegates did—and we never refused him that small measure of praise. We should not have said a word about his connection with the resolution, if he had not been proclaimed the peculiar champion of P. E. Island in supporting the measure.

As regards Mr. Palmer's letter, we shall certainly publish it in our next issue, and would have published it in this one, if Mr. Palmer had sent it to us before our country edition was printed and despatched to the country. If he required a week to prepare it, we require some little time to answer it, which we shall take care to do, for it contains some pesonalities that had better have been avoided, and are only indicative of a troubled spirit on his part.

☞ WE desire to direct the special attention of our city readers to the advertisement, published in another column of this day's issue, announcing a Sacred Concert to be given in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Wednesday evening next. The object of the Concert is, we understand, to raise funds to be applied to the purpose of liquidating a portion of the expense incurred on account of the magnificent new Organ recently imported for the use of the Cathedral. From a knowledge of the ability of the Rev. Gentleman who will conduct the Concert, (and who, we may here observe, has been unceasing in his efforts to establish a taste for music amongst the Catholics of this community,) we are confident the performance will be eminently successful, and superior to any thing of the kind heretofore given in Charlottetown. Parties wanting reserved seats will do well to secure them early, by calling at Mr. Watson's, as we are certain the spacious Cathedral will be crowded on the occasion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR;—In the St. John *Morning News*, of Nov. 23rd, there is a Speech of the Hon. J. H. Gray, alleged to have been delivered at a public meeting at Carleton in that Province, wherein he says: "A form of Constitution, modelled after that of the British Government, was *unanimously* agreed upon, for it *was signed by every Member of the Conference*, and of course no man would append his name to a document of that kind without believing what it contained." Now, Sir, as I have not signed that Constitution, nor intend to do so, Mr. Gray is wrong in his statement. I have two objections to that Constitution, and that was well known by the whole Conference, the one constitutional, the other a financial one, as you are aware from the resolutions I moved at the Conference. The constitutional one is in reference to the nominative appointment of the Upper Branch *for life*, without the power of the Crown to add to its numbers, as in the case of the House of Lords, which has the power of creating Peers on any great political emergency. This I consider un-British, and likely to give great trouble between the both Branches, rendering it probable that the Upper Branch would become obstructive from factious motives.

The Financial objection is in reference to the giving up of all our Revenue, and not getting more than one half of what our taxes will amount to under the Federal Government for local purposes, for it is admitted by the friends of the Union project that at least an addition of £27,000 will be added; but, Sir, with the addition of Stamp Acts and other Taxes, such as are paid in Canada, and never thought of here, will, I am satisfied amount to £80,000; and in return we will not get £40,000—taking the dollar at 5s., which will be its value in both cases under the Union, our currency being assimilated to that of Canada; and if our Revenue should increase to £100,000, which I have no doubt it will under the increased Taxation, the Federal Government would require, our allowance will not be liable to any increase *even if our population was* to double, as the following scale will show.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on $22 per head difference of our debt and Canada, on population of 81,000, | £22,055 0s. 0d. |
| Allowance of 80 cents per head at 5s. to the dollar, | £16,200 0s. 0d. |
| Total allowance, | £38,255 0s 0d |

Now, Sir, I do not wonder at the Delegates of New Brunswick voting against my Resolution to secure the interest on the £200,000 sterling to buy up the Proprietors' rights in the Island, when Mr. Gray taunts the people of New Brunswick by saying "the people of P. E. Island have agreed to put their hands in their pockets and help to build the Railroad, not a foot of it going through their territory. Shall the people of New Brunswick turn them away, and say you shall not expend your money in our midst?" This, Sir, is after New Brunswick getting $63,000 a year and Newfoundland $150,000 more than our proportion;—the Delegates of both those Provinces unanimously voting against doing justice to P. E. Island;—and, Sir, Canada has upon the list of her debt $222,000 a year to be paid as Interest for purchasing the freedom of the Tenantry of that country, which if we go into the Union, our Tenants will be taxed to pay. Those are my objections to signing the Constitution; and, I shall feel it my duty to the people of this Island to oppose it in my Legislative capacity.

Yours, &c., &c.,
GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1864.

P S—I should not have referred to what was done in the Conference, but, Sir, when I see that the Delegates of P. E Island are put in a false position by the Delegates of the other Provinces, by inducing their constituencies of those Provinces to support the Union at the expense of the inhabitants here, I hope I have not gone beyond what is due to myself and others.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3rd.—Richmond papers of Thursday admit that Sherman will reach Sea coast. Some say he is making for Savannah, others for Port Royal, where a fleet is waiting for him.....Nashville despatch states that after the battle at Franklin, Thomas withdrew to within 3 miles of Nashville. He has been reinforced by Smith's Division.....Cavalry from Potomac captured Stoney Creek Station with two guns and 200 prisoners.....London papers state that over 100,000 people witnessed Muller's execution. Muller confessed his guilt.....Steamers to day take over a million specie.....Gold 226.

## ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

On Wednesday last, St. Andrews's day, a goodly number of the members of the Caledonia Club, accompanied by their guests, partook of an excellent Dinner at the Mason's Hall in this City. The Hall was elegantly decorated with flags for the occasion. At the head of the room was the good old Standard of the St. Andrew's Society, also a new and gorgeous Banner recently presented to the Caledonia Club by some Lady friends, of whom honorable mention was made during the evening. The Dinner was got up under the management and supervision of Mr. A. McKinnon, Steward of the Steamer *Heather Bell*, whose well known ability as a Caterer, needs no praise. A glance at the Dinner table, with its abundant *spread*, was highly creditable to Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Connel, and the Committee of Management, all of whom spared no pains to make this, the first St. Andrew's Dinner of the Caledonia Club, a pleasing and brilliant affair. Owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads, many Members of the Club from the country were prohibited from partaking, with their brethren in the City "of a glass o' kindness for Auld Lang Syne." We were glad to see, however, several country brethren present, and among them some good old veterans, whom no muddy roads could daunt or keep from comemorating the meeting of their Patron Saint.

The Honorable Colonel J. Hamilton Gray, President of the Club, presided; on his right Hon. Col. Coles, and on his left Hon. Col. Haviland, two of the guests of the evening. The first Vice President, the Hon. P. Walker, and the second Vice President James Duncan, Esq., also occupied their appropriate places at the table. After the Company had partaken heartily of the good things of this life, His Honor the President rose and proposed the following toasts:—

1. The Memory of our Patron Saint.
2. The Day and all who honour it.
3. The Queen, God bless her.
4. Prince of Wales and all the Royal Family.
5. Army and Navy.
6. Governor General of British North America.
7. Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island.
8. Mrs. Dundas and the Ladies of P. E. Island.
9. Clergy of P. E. Island.
10. Bench and Bar.
11. Scotland our native Land.
12. Prince Edward Island, our Country.
13. Memories of Scott, Burns, Abercrombie and Clyde.
14. Miss Duncan and the generous Donors of our splendid Flag.
15. Office-bearers and Members of the Irish Benevolent Society.
16. Press, the Palladium of Liberty.
17. Our Guests.

After which appropriate Addresses were delivered by his honor the President, Hon. Messrs. Coles, Haviland and Whelan, Dr Sutherland, James Duncan, W. McGill and M. McLeod, Esqrs. The all absorbing question of Colonial Confederation, as adapted to advance P. E. Island interests, was ably and eloquently touched upon by some of the speakers, and received with much applause.—*Isl.*

### Died,

At North River, on the 22nd ultimo, Charlotte, wife of Mr. John Vickerson, aged 35 years.

At New Clyde River, a few days since, of diptheria, William C, son of Mr. Archibald Livingston, aged 4 years.

On the 27th ultimo, Mr. Richard Rundell, in the 87th year of his age. Deceased was a native of Devon, England, and came to this Island in 1818

At De Sable, on the 22nd ultimo, Donald, eldest son of Mr. Alexander McKay, aged 28 years.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

**SACRED CONCERT.**

THE INAUGURATION of the NEW ORGAN of ST. DUNSTAN'S CATHEDRAL, will take place on **Wednesday Evening, 7th December,** at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets, 1s 6d each; children half price. Reserved Seats, 3s.

Plan of the Seats and Reserved Tickets at W. R. Watson's, Esq.

Other Tickets to be had at the Stores of Hons. D. Brenan and P. Walker; James Reddin, Esqr.; Messrs J. A. McKenna, J. G. Eckstadt, John Quirk, W. Wilson, and B. D. Reddin.

December 5, 1864.

REMEMBER

*That the very best place to purchase*

**HARDWARE**

IS AT

**W. E. DAWSON'S,**

who has, by arrivals from ENGLAND and the UNITED STATES, received a very large supply, which, added to the stock on hand, forms the largest yet offered by him, and at his usual LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Great George Street, Dec. 5, 1864.

**KING SQUARE HOUSE**

Cloths, Cloths, Cloths,

IN Beavers, Whitneys, Meltans, Blue, Black, Brown and Drab BROAD-CLOTH, Mantle Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c.; a very superior lot. BEER & SONS.

Shawls and Mantles.

LATEST STYLES, cheap. BEER & SONS.

Ready-Made Clothing.

A GOOD Assortment. A large lot of HEAVY OVERCOATS. BEER & SONS.

FUR CAPS, FUR CAPS.

A SPLENDID variety in qualities and prices. BEER & SONS.

LADIES' FURS.

FITCH, Oppossum, Musquash and Mock Ermine Boas, Muffs and Cuffs to match. Monkey Muffs. Also Russian Pup and Siberian Lamb Skins. BEER & SONS.

SEAL SKIN COATS.

A FEW VERY SUPERIOR. BEER & SONS.

Felt Hats, Felt Hats,

In Ladies' & Gents'. latest styles.
IN Ladies' and Gents', latest styles. BEER & SONS.

Boots & Shoes.

MEN'S and BOYS' STRONG BOOTS and BROGANS; Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Kid and Cloth Leather BOOTS and SHOES. BEER & SONS.

BUFFALO RORES,

OF FIRST CLASS QUALITY. BEER & SONS.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES,

LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS', a large variety and VERY CHEAP. BEER & SONS.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves,

A FEW of the VICTORIA COAL COOK STOVES, acknowledged to be the very best for burning Small Coal. Also some very handsome Parlor Stoves for both Coal and Wood. Box Stoves for School-houses and churches. The Leviathan Cook Stove for Wood. BEER & SONS.

800 PAIRS LADIES' and MISSES GENT'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S

**Rubber Boots and Shoes,**

*OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.* BEER & SONS.

Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1864.

**Auction!**

TO be sold at the Subscriber's Sales Room, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock:—

50 Dozen Pairs DRAWERS,
10 do SHIRTS,
10 do LOOKING GLASSES,
1 Silver Plated Tea Service, (5 pieces.)
30 COATS. ☞ Terms at Sale.

Dec. 5, 1864. 2in J. S. CARVELL.

**A NEW TEACHER.**

MISS MILLER begs to announce that she will open classes on the 5th DECEMBER, at her residence, Great George Street, next house to Mr. Green, Cabinet Maker, for Drawing, Painting, and French.

Miss Miller is desirous to obtain a few pupils for instruction on the Piano.

The following are her terms:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Drawing in Pencil | £3 | for 12 weeks. |
| " Black Crayon | 3 | " " |
| " Colored | 6 | " " |
| Painting in Water Colors | 4 | " " |
| " Oils | 8 | " " |
| Lessons in French | 5 | " " |
| " on the Piano | 6 | " " |

Miss Miller will paint Cartes de Visites and large Photographs at moderate prices.

Specimens of the various styles of Drawing and colored Photographs can be seen at Miss Miller's residence, and any further information that may be desired obtained.

Miss Miller has had considerable experience in teaching in Halifax, and hopes to merit a degree of patronage in Charlottetown.

December 5, 1864. 6in

**Bank of Prince Edward Island**

THE Rate of Interest allowed on Deposit Receipts will be raised from THREE to FOUR per cent. per annum, from and after the quarter ending the 30th November, until further notice. By Order of the Board.

WM. CUNDALL, Cashier.

Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1864. 3in

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**PUBLIC LANDS.**

Selkirk and Montgomery Estates.

Townships Nos. 51, 57, 58, 59, 60 & 62.

THE COMMISSIONER of PUBLIC LANDS, will attend for the receipt of AMOUNTS DUE from PURCHASERS of LANDS on the above Estates;

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th days of DECEMBER instant, at Mr. John Enman's, Murray Harbor Road, Lot 57.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st and 22nd days of DECEMBER, at Mrs. Nicholson's, Eldon, Belfast Cross Roads.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 23rd and 24th days of DECEMBER, at Mr. John Kennedy's, Wood Islands, Lot 62.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 27th and 28th days of DECEMBER, at Mr. Aldous's, Montague, Lot 59.

At which dates and places all persons indebted to the Government are required to attend and pay their respective amounts, then due. And all persons, whose names have already been advertised, omitting or neglecting to make such payments, are informed that the Sheriff will be immediately instructed to proceed to the Sale of such lands, to realize the amounts so due, in pursuance of the Act 16 Victoria, Cap. 18.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Land Office, Dec. 5, 1864. 4in

**FRUIT, &c.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 Bbls CURRANTS, | retailing at | 8d | per lb |
| 55 Boxes Valencia RAISINS, | at | 9d | do |
| 30 do Layer | Do | 14d | do |
| 5 Cwt. Sultana | Do | 12d | do |

FIGS,
JORDAN ALMONDS,
CANDIED PEELS,
LAZENBY'S PICKLES,
KEEN'S MUSTARD,
SPICES, at
W. E. DAWSON'S,

Dec. 5, 1864. Great George Street.

**NOTICE**

To the Tenants on Township No. 50.

LADY WOOD and MISS FANNING, of the City of Bath, England, having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 10th day of November instant, appointed the subscriber their Agent for the management of their Estates in this Island, the Tenants *on the Township above mentioned* are therefore requested to pay the arrears of rent due by them without delay; and as the season is advanced, it will be requisite for the Tenants to come to a settlement before the 21st of the present month.

CHARLES WRIGHT,
Corner of Weymouth and Water streets.

Charlottetown, December 5th, 1864. 3in

**C. L. STRICKLAND,**

**Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.**

*Office Great George Street, near Water Street.*

TEETH inserted on Gold, Platina, Silver and Vulcanite (without extracting the roots, if desired.)

Patients will be allowed sufficient time to wear the teeth to satisfy themselves they are as represented. Decayed Teeth filled with Sponge Gold, Goldfoil, Tin, Platina and Lithodeon, and restored to their natural shape and usefulness.

The most improved instruments used in extracting. Cloroform and Ether administered.

Particular attention paid to regulating teeth.

Dr. S. will guarantee to give satisfaction in all cases, both as to QUALITY OF WORK and PRICE, which shall be as reasonable as at any Office in this or the neighboring Provinces. All work warranted.

November 28, 1864.

**Valuable Farm for Sale.**

TO be sold by PRIVATE CONTRACT, that eligible LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, on Lot 34, known as "MARSHFIELD," containing 260 Acres, more or less, of excellent Land, of which about 150 are under cultivation, and the remainder, for the most part, covered with a valuable growth of Firewood, Scantling and Fencing Poles. The Dwelling House and Buildings are large and commodious, and the Land is in excellent condition.

TERMS and further particulars made known on application to the Subscriber on the Premises, or to CHARLES PALMER, Esqr.

R. P. HAYTHORNE.

Marshfield, Nov. 28, 1864. tf

☞ The lease is for 999 years, and the annual rent 1s. per acre.

**Ex 'Lotus' from London, 'David Cannon' from Liverpool, and 'Commerce' from Boston.**

ON CONSIGNMENT and for SALE AT LOWEST rates for cash or approved paper:

Hhds, Tierces and Bbls. BROWN SUGAR,

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 hhds. DeKuyper's GIN, | 30 chests Congo TEA, |
| 30 cases Glenury Whiskey, | 20 cases Jamaica SPIRITS, |
| 22 " Mountain Dew do, | |
| 30 " SHERRY WINE, | 10 cases OLD TOM, |
| 10 " CHAMPAIGNE, | Boxes STARCH |
| 20 doz. Painted Pails, | 100 sides SOLE LEATHER, |
| 20 " Corn Brooms, | |
| 50 boxes and half boxes RAISINS, | Cases BOOTS and SHOES, |

A lot of DRY GOODS, in Grey Cottons, Printed ditto, Bedticks, Striped Shirtings, Black and W. B. Thread, Tailors' Trimmings, Osnaburgs, Cloths, Doeskins, &c. &c.

WILLIAM DODD,
Queen Square.

Ch'town, Nov. 28, 1864. 4w

**COMPLETED** AT THE **BRITISH WAREHOUSE,** QUEEN SQUARE, **IMPORTATIONS FOR FALL 1864!**

THE SUPPLY OF British & Foreign Merchandize, COMPRISING OUR STOCK IN TRADE, WILL BE FOUND **Second to None** IN THE CITY, For Variety, Quality, Style or Value.

Selected with the greatest care, purchased on the best terms, and sold at the lowest remunerative prices.

We Solicit Inspection.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1864.

**Queen Street.**

Bell's Clothing Store.

For Beavers, Pilots, Whitneys, Tweeds, Meltons, Doeskins, and WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, VESTINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, AND MILITARY GOODS, UNDER CLOTHING, Ready-made Clothes, Fur and Cloth Caps, Fur Collars & Gloves, French Kid & Woollen Gloves, Linen & Paper Collars, Neck-ties, Rings, Dana, Uncle Sam, All sight and Wool Scarfs, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Flannel Shirts, White & Regatta SHIRTS, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN BELL, Merchant Tailor.

**CHARLOTTETOWN.**


**MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.**

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
15th November, 1864.

WHEREAS by a Resolution of the House of Assembly, passed on the 14th day of 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, 1865.

By command,
W. H. POPE, Col Sec'y


**FALL** OF **1864!** AND **WINTER** OF **1865!**

A Large Supply OF **NEW GOODS** Just Received at the **"LONDON HOUSE."**

**H. HASZARD**

HAS RECEIVED, per recent arrivals from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BOSTON and ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, A LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

*British Dry Goods,*

Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Stationery, Groceries and Hardware, &c. &c. &c.

All having been carefully selected, direct from manufactories, and purchased on the best terms, they will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH, a liberal discount and easy terms 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 latest styles

SILKS—Black and Coloured, in Dresses and Pieces, Camlet Cloth, Alexandra Cloth, Knickerbocker Cloth, Baratheas (black and coloured), Cloth of Gold, York Repp, Poplinettes, Plaid and Plain Winceys. &c. &c.

SHAWLS and MANTLES, large assortment in great variety and very cheap.

BONNETS, HATS and CAPS, in every variety, viz: Silk, Felt, Cloth, Fur, Plush, Sealskin, &c., and Ladies' Fur Skating or Sleigh Caps.

RIBBONS and VELVETS, a choice selection—Ribbon Velvets, (Cotton and Silk), Terry Velvets, (black and coloured), Silk Velvets, German and Faced Velvets, &c. &c. &c.

FLOWERS—French and other Flowers, Borders, Cap Fronts, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves; HOSIERY, in Cotton, Lambswool and Worsted, Muslin, Linen, Steel and Paper Collars, Hair Nets, Under and Woollen Sleeves in variety, &c. &c.

DRESS BUTTONS and TRIMMINGS, in great variety, Braids. Tassels and Cord, Laces, Worked Muslins, Edgings, Insertions, Veils, Silks, Twist, Reels, Threads, Quilling, (plain and cumped), &c. &c.

FURS—Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mink, Mountain Martin, Chirechille, Kolenski, Opposum, Mock Ermine, Musquash Riding Boas and Cuffs, Stone Martin, Monkey, Goat and Seal Tail Muffs, &c., Fur Gloves, Gauntlets and Coat Collars, in Beaver, Russia Pup and Seal Fur.

STAPLE GOODS—Brown Cottons, Flannels, White, Striped and Checked Shirtings, in Linnen and Cotton, Printed Flannel Shirtings and Shirts, in great variety, Skirtings, Prints, Furniture Chintz, Sheetings, Ticks, (Linen and Cotton), Sacking, Scotch and Kidder Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Mats, Crumb Cloths, Oil Floor Cloth.

4000 Pieces Paper-Hangings, English make—good and cheap.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Over Coats, Shooting and Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Under Shirts, Water-proof Coats and Sheets, Rubber Boots and Shoes, (very cheap), &c. &c.

HARDWARE—Iron, Steel, Cutlery, Glassware, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Carriage Varnish, Nails, Spikes, Brads, Tacks, Sheet Iron, Wire, Boxes Tin, Gig and Cart Bushes, Brass and Plaited Harness Mounting, Gig Whips, Bridles, Chain Traces, Halter and Back Chains, Plough Metal, Hames, Bridle Bits, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Brushes of all kinds, Hand, Tennant and Cross Cut Saws.

GROCERIES, &c.—Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Crushed and Moist Sugar, Starch, Blue, Pearl Barley, Rice, Mustard, Spices, (ground and unground), Raisins, Currants, Blacking, Baking and Washing Soda, Sole Leather, Tobacco, Pipes, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, Indigo, Manilla Rope, Pitch, Flour, &c

Upper Queen Street,
Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1864.


**To the Tenantry on Lots 34, 51 and 59, the property of James Montgomery, Esq.**

**TAKE NOTICE!**

THE subscriber has been instructed to take legal proceedings to recover RENTS and other Amounts due on the above Estates, and unless those indebted come forward and settle their Accounts forthwith, at my Office, in Charlottetown, actions will be commenced without further notice. ☞ Office hours, from 10 to 4.

Good Oats will be taken in payment.

JAMES DOUSE.

Nov. 28, 1864. 3in


**DAWSON'S BUILDING,**

CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE AND KENT STREETS.

WILLIAM H. WILSON

HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF **General Merchandise,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF

LADIES, DRESS GOODS, in all the latest styles; Coburgs, Alpacas, Lustres, Delaines, Wincies, French Merinos and Delaines.

Grey, White, Striped and Printed COTTONS.

SHIRTINGS, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Jeans, Sheetings in Grey and White.

White, Red, Blue, and Fancy FLANNELS; Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., &c.

Superior Meltons, very cheap; Mantle Cloths, Mantles, and Ready-made CLOTHING.

FEATHERS, Hats, Shawls, Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.

HARDWARE, Shovels, Hoes, Plough Mounting, Weavers' Reeds, Nails, &c., &c.

TABLE CUTLERY, Sheath Knives, Powder, Shot, Caps, Blister Steel, &c., &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies' Wellington RUBBERS, Rubber Shoes, &c., &c.

GROCERIES: TEA, superior quality; Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Tobacco, &c., &c.

HOOP SKIRTS, in great variety.

W. H. W. begs to call special attention to his Stock of FURS, imported direct from the Montreal Factory, consisting of—

BOAS, in Mountain Martin, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mock Fitch, Lustred, Opossum and Minesota.

A few Princess Royal BOAS, very superior; CAPS, in Hair Otter, Plucked Otter, Grey Plushed Alfred, and a lot of other styles.

Dawson's Buildings, Nov. 7, 1864.

**Latest News by Telegraph!**

SAYS England *protests* against the capture of the FLORIDA in Brazilian waters; and I, ISAAC J. WALDRON, PROTEST against the prices hitherto charged the people of this Island for the following description of GOODS, which I now offer for sale at UNUSUALLY LOW prices, viz:

GLASSWARE, comprising large Globe Lamps, Swing Lamps, Chandeleers, Castors, Fruit Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Pitchers, Tumblers, Lamp Chimnies, Lamp Wicks, &c. &c. White Stone China.

JEWELLERY, consisting of the largest Stock and greatest variety ever offered to the public of this country.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, Fancy Boxes, Concertinas, 500 Looking Glasses, Razor Strops, Ladies' Hats and Bonnet Trimmings, newest styles, Black Jet Bracelets, and a thousand other articles not enumerated.

ALSO, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Boots and Shoes of all sorts and sizes. 300 dozen pairs of Gents' Suspenders, &c. &c.

The whole to be sold without reserve in Lots to suit purchasers. Please call and examine my Stock, next door to SKINNER'S Drug Store, Queen street, and you will say my PROTEST is based upon facts.

ISAAC J. WALDRON,
Queen street, next door to M. W. Skinner's.

Charlottetown, 28th Nov, 1864.

From London! Liverpool! Demerara Halifax and Boston!

**IN STORE AND BOND**

252 CHESTS superior Congo TEA,
110 puns Fine Old Demerara RUM,
22 hhds DeKuyper's GIN,
100 cases Do
10 hhds Hennessey's BRANDY,
A few Puns. Jamaica RUM,
Do do Campbelton WHISKEY,
10 Tierces SUGAR,
200 boxes Chase's LOZENGES,
Boxes Candles, Bags Rice, bbls Porter,
Boxes Glass, &c. &c. &c.

**New York! New York!**

Hourly expected from New York:

800 bbls very choice Family FLOUR,
100 sides Heavy SOLE LEATHER,
50 bbls BISCUIT and CRACKERS,
With sundry other articles.

TERMS—£10, three months; £100, six months, on approved notes.

J. & T. MORRIS.

November 28, 1864. 3in


**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber begs to announce that he has this day admitted Mr. EDMUND F. BYRNE into Co-Partnership. The business will be carried on under the style and firm of DELANY & BYRNE.

He also begs to tender his thanks to the public for the generous patronage extended to the late firm of Delany & Wilson, and respectfully solicits a renewal of the same for the new firm.

T. DELANY.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31st, 1864.


IN connexion with the above, we desire to acquaint our friends and the public that we HAVE RECEIVED, per *Commodore* and *Lotus*, from ENGLAND, and *Franconia* from BOSTON and HALIFAX, and are NOW OPENING, at the Old Stand,

**Renfrew House,**

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

*A LARGE STOCK* OF **General Merchandize,**

Comprising:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in all the new styles.

Wincies, Coburgs, Lustres, &c.

Mantles, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Shirtings, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Denims, &c. &c. &c.

Red, White, Blue and Fancy FLANNELS, Serges, &c.

Black Cloths, Colored and Black Does, Fancy Tweeds, Heavy Coatings, Fine Melton do., Clothing, Under do., White Cotton Shirts, Fancy Flannel do., Collars, Ties, Fur Caps, (some very choice), Felt and Tweed Hats, Mens' and Boys' Cloth Caps, &c.

A large Stock of Ladies' Fashionable FURS, Sontags, Hoods, Skeletons, Skirts and Skirtings, &c.

Mens, Mrs.' and Children's **BOOTS and SHOES,** and a variety of other Goods.

GROCERIES—Tea, (warranted good), Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, Soap, &c.

HARDWARE—Nails, Ploughmounting, Glass, Paint, Putty, Rope, &c.

We respectfully request a call from Town and Country buyers, feeling satisfied of our own ability to give them satisfaction. We may observe that, with a view to obtain that patronage so necessary to success, we shall offer our customers such goods only as we can warrant, and at the lowest possible prices.

DELANY & BYRNE.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

**Fall & Winter 1864.**

**The Importations** OF **FALL GOODS** ARE **NOW COMPLETED** AT **LIVERPOOL HOUSE!**

**WILLIAM FULL**

DESIRES to announce to his customers that he HAS RECEIVED, per Barques *Commodore* and *Undine*, from LIVERPOOL, and *Lotus* from LONDON, his Fall Supply of

**BRITISH and FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE,**

which has been purchased in some of the BEST HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN, and will be sold at his usual low prices.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:

STAPLE DRY GOODS—Cotton Warp in all colours, Grey and White Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Tickings, Drills, Oznaburg Bagging, and Flannels in Scarlet, White and Blue.

SHIRTING FLANNELS in great variety.

Blankets, Rugs, Carpetings, &c.

A Choice assortment of WINTER CLOTHS, in Beaver, Pilot & Whitney.

MANTTE CLOTHS, in all colours and qualities.

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Plain and Checked Winceys, Knickerbockers, Camilets, Coburgs, Alexandra Cloths, &c.

Dress Trimmings and Linings, in great variety.

MANTLES and SHAWLS, in all the newest styles and materials.

LADIES' FELT HATS, in all qualities. A choice assortment of

BONNET RIBBONS, in all Colours and Widths. A select assortment of

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Plumes, Feathers, Borders, &c. &c.

WINTER GLOVES, in great variety, in Cashmere, Cloth, Ringwood & Kid.

In LADIES' WOLLEN GOODS, a large assortment of Garibaldi Jackets, Polka Do., Breakfast Shawls, Chest Protectors and Opera Hoods.

A great variety of FUR BOAS.

Gentlemen's Furnishing GOODS.

A large assortment of fashionable READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Over-Coats, Pants and Vests, Fancy FLANNEL SHIRTS.

MUFFLERS, Fur Hats and Caps Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, &c. &c.

ALSO, THE USUAL ASSORTMENT OF **General Groceries,**

Muscovado Sugar and Molasses, Prime COFFEE, TEA warranted, Coffee, Crushed Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.

**New York Sole Leather. IRON and SALT.**

The above GOODS have been well bought, and will repay inspection at

**THOMAS'S OLD STAND.**

WILLIAM FULL.

Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1864.