

position through the grossest misrepresentation, through the most shameful abuse of religious prejudice, and the vilest calumnies on Catholics, who were denounced by the principal supporters of that Government as scarcely fit to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water?" These things will not be so readily forgotten as the *Islander* may imagine.

Alluding to the state of public affairs at the time of the general election last Spring, the *Islander* says, "the country was weighed down by debt—taxation had been increased—and the country was fast going to destruction." Now, let us ask, how have the party in power lessened the debt? In what instance have they reduced taxation? What have they done to prevent the country from going to destruction? When the Liberal party took office in 1851, there was a public debt of about twenty-nine thousand pounds—no assets—and scarcely a dollar in the Treasury. When they resigned the Government in 1859, their most inveterate enemies could not make out a heavier public debt than about fourteen thousand pounds, deducting the cost of the Worrell Estate, which was more than covered by bonds and unsold lands—leaving five thousand pounds in cash in the Treasury—many great public works, such as wharfs, bridges, light houses, and other public edifices, which cost many thousand pounds in their erection,—and an educational system which they had sustained for several years at an annual charge of from £10,000 to £15,000. So much for the public debt.

As for the increase of taxation, our readers are well aware that shortly after the Liberals came into power they lessened the impost duty on many articles of general consumption, such as tea, tobacco, molasses, leather; and also reduced the duty upon nearly all the articles imported for ship-building purposes; and by establishing a reciprocal free trade with the United States and the adjoining Colonies, they procured a ready admission for our staple products into all the best markets in America, and gave us what we most wanted—breadstuffs unhampered by duties. When the Tories came into power in April last, they adopted, without a single alteration, the tariff which was established by their predecessors the year before. If the taxation which that tariff prescribed were excessive—if it were more than the people should be called upon to bear—it was the duty of the incoming Government to lessen it before they passed their Revenue Bill. This they did not do; they have, therefore, no right to reproach their predecessors with having imposed heavy taxes upon the people.

With regard to the third part of the accusation, namely, that under the control of the Liberal party the country was going to destruction, we want to know how its saviours, who are now at the head of affairs, have stopped its downward career. The public debt has not been liquidated or lessened—the amount of the people's money voted last Session was as large as in any former year—the taxes previously borne by the people were not reduced in the most trifling particular—there was no money voted to give unwonted encouragement to any branch of trade. It is said that the purchase of the Worrell Estate was a great public loss, and must entail heavy taxation. Why, then, has not the Government closed that transaction at once, and endeavoured to realize by public sale something at least that would cover the cost incurred? If it were an injudicious act to open the Land Office at all, it is an injudicious act to keep it open. It is also said that the tenantry were deceived by the late Government having neglected or failed to obtain escheat, and that the poor oppressed tillers of the soil were left destitute of relief. How have the present Government showed themselves more worthy of support on the question of escheat than their predecessors did? Or what have they done to afford the smallest measure of relief to the tenantry? About four months ago the land question was debated at great length in the House of Assembly, when the Hon. Col. Gray, who proposed some resolutions that meant nothing, said, on behalf of the Government, that the question would be settled to the satisfaction of the tenantry in eight weeks. His Excellency Governor Dundas said something to the same effect very shortly after his arrival in the Colony. Now, however, there is not only no prospect of a settlement of the question, but if ever there was a time when the Government of the Colony was more under the control of the proprietary faction than at another, that time is the present. While this is the case, it is all folly to talk about a settlement of the land question, or relief to the tenantry at the hands of the present Government. The tenantry must be prepared to relieve themselves when the time shall come. They can do it by keeping a watchful eye on the party now at the head of affairs—by expressing their opinions frankly and boldly in reference to the conduct of the Government on all occasions, without caring for Governor or any one else; and when the day for a new general election shall dawn upon us, let them exercise their constitutional rights in such a manner as will lead to the speedy discomfiture of the present party; and the fault will be theirs if they do not get a Government to show more regard for their feelings and wishes than the one now under the leadership of Mr. Palmer, and not quite so scrupulous and timid as that which was lately conducted by Mr. Coles.

It might be deemed ungracious to close this hurried notice of the *Islander's* remarks without expressing our sense of the obligations we are under to its editor for the complimentary allusions to our intelligence and ability. We assure our contemporary that it is our most anxious desire to realize not only his hope, but that of the community at large, that truth may always operate on our mind. We believe, however, that his estimate of truth is only equal to his appreciation of "Christian and gentlemanly conduct," and we assure him, with all deference, that we have no desire to be judged by his standard of these attributes. We are not sorry for, nor ashamed of the humble part we have taken in advocating the views of the gentleman he has been pleased to designate the "illiterate George Coles." We do not assert that Mr. Coles, as a public man, has been free from error; nor are we partial enough to assert that his early educational training has been all that his friends could wish. But we do believe that no public man has ever yet arisen in this Colony who has displayed more force of character—more natural talent, and devoted himself more zealously to the interests of the public, than Mr. Coles has done. His name is inseparably connected with nearly all the reforms effected in the Government of the Colony during the last eight years; and as the friend of civil and religious liberty, as the originator of a noble educational system, his services will be remembered long after the errors of his judgment and the attacks of his revilers have been consigned to a common oblivion. If we were disposed to do an injury to the character of the leader of the late Government, we might suc-

cessfully accomplish that object by instituting a comparison between him and some very prominent members of the present Administration, with regard to their educational acquirements. We might ask in what respect he is excelled by the Hon. Mr. Yeo, who cannot speak a sentence of intelligible English, and whose achievements in letter-writing are such that the most illiterate labouring man should be ashamed of them, but whose influence is, nevertheless sufficient to make the Government do his bidding in all things? We might ask how has the Hon. Mr. Laird distinguished himself as a debater, a scholar or a statesman, since his recreancy to his former political associates has been rewarded by a seat in the Executive Council, to justify a servant of his Government in casting invidious reflections upon his former colleague? We might go through the whole list of the new Executive Council, and after giving credit to two or three members for a little artificial educational polish, which only serves to exhibit their inherent barrenness of intellect, we should fail to discover a man amongst them all who has half the brains in his skull with which God has endowed the so-called "illiterate George Coles."

MRS. MACREADY.

This lady gave two entertainments at the Temperance Hall on Thursday and Friday evening last. We need hardly say that we shared in the general satisfaction and pleasure they afforded. Her readings embraced scenes from the writings of some of our best dramatic authors, and were rendered with a clearness, force, and accurate appreciation of the author's meaning which has certainly never been surpassed before at a Charlotetown audience, and seemed to us all that could be desired by an audience any where else. One remarkable proof of Mrs. Macready's great powers and cultivated taste is to be seen in the ease and facility with which she glides from one department of the histrionic art to another—at one time thrilling her auditory by the representation of the highest and most difficult characters in tragedy, and before their feelings have had time to tone down she convulses them with laughter by her recitation of comic scenes. Her selections from the dramatists are of the best description, and eminently calculated to refine and cultivate the taste, while they serve to quicken the understanding. Beside her dramatic readings, she afforded her audience on Thursday evening a rich treat in the recitation of two American poems of great celebrity, Butler's *Nothing to Wear* and Edgar A. Poe's singularly wild and beautiful ballad of the *Raven*. In short, her entertainments afforded a refined pleasure such as most of the people of Charlotetown never before enjoyed, and may not fall to their lot again for many years. She proposes to give on Thursday evening next one more entertainment; and this she does in compliance with the written request of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, his Worship the Mayor, and many other gentlemen who were present at her late entertainments.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA, &c.

According to announcement, Col. R. Guy McLellan, of Oregon, a native of this Island, gave a very interesting lecture on "Life in California, amongst the Mormons, on Fraser's River, Vancouver's Island and British Columbia." Mr. McL., in giving a bird's eye view (for time would not admit of a lengthened description) of those countries, evinced a practical knowledge of his subject. Having travelled through South and Central America, California, and British Columbia, he is able from personal observation to give the most interesting and correct description of the climates, commercial, mineral and agricultural resources of the countries through which he has travelled. Col. McLellan possesses natural and acquired abilities of more than ordinary rate—an expansive mind—a well cultivated intellect—self-taught—and is an able public speaker, and therefore in every way possessing the necessary qualifications of a public lecturer. His life-like representation of "Life in the Diggings," in the character of Mr. Simonds, a disappointed miner, in full mining costume, with pick, shovel, blanket, &c., created great amusement, and was indeed life-like. The miner's letter from his wife in America beautifully and pathetically exhibited the feelings of the poor miner. By special request Col. McLellan will deliver another lecture this week on the same subject, of which due notice will be given.—Com.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We desire to acquaint our subscribers in the country who are in arrear for this paper—many of them since we recommenced business in 1847—that the patience with which we have waited for the settlement of their accounts no longer endures, and we shall forthwith take such measures as will enable us to recover the large amount which, on the whole, has been so dishonestly withheld from us, and for the want of which we have been often put to serious inconvenience. Those people who profess to be such admirers and supporters of Liberal principles, and who think they are making a mighty effort to advance the cause of Liberalism when they put their names down for a paper for which they never intend to pay, although they are well aware that its publication involves great expense—must be told in plain words that they are our worst enemies—that their pretended support to Liberalism is a sham; and we assure them that we shall speedily relieve them from the great obligation we are supposed to incur by permitting them to take a paper which costs a considerable amount of money in its publication, but for which a great many of them never think of making us the return of a shilling. Prince Edward Island now owes us considerably more than fifteen hundred pounds as subscription and advertising dues. We cannot allow the debt to remain at that figure any longer, and we are therefore determined to do every thing which the law and the state of our exchequer will warrant, to enable us to give Prince Edward Island credit for the whole amount. With this view we have appointed Mr. James E. Kelly as our Travelling Agent through the western division of this Island, and he is now on his travels with accounts for all our delinquent subscribers in that quarter. We hope they will pay him at once, and save themselves and us much trouble and inconvenience hereafter. Another travelling Agent, for the same purpose, will proceed to the Eastern division of the Island in a few days, when we hope our friends—if they are our friends—will manifest a generous rivalry with their fellow colonists to the Westward in discharging their obligations to us.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Philo Mentor," and several other communications, will be attended to in our next No.

Judge Marshall, the indefatigable Temperance lecturer and philanthropist, is expected in Charlotetown next week. He proposes to lecture on his favourite subject, at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday, the 30th instant. We hope that he will receive a cordial welcome from the friends of the cause here, and that many of our citizens will come out to hear this experienced and consistent Temperance advocate.—Prot.

The saw-mill of Mr. William Jewell, situated on the Eastern Road, Scotch Settlement, together with a considerable quantity of boards and lumber, was consumed by fire on Saturday morning, the 20th instant. Origin of the fire unknown.—L.

Mrs. Macready gave one of her entertainments in the Temperance Hall on Thursday evening, and another on Friday evening. The *elite* of the city were present. We learn that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the Mayor, and a number of our most prominent citizens, have this morning signed a paper requesting her to favor the people of Charlotetown with another entertainment, and that Mrs. Macready has complied with this request, by promising, after her return from a short tour in the country, to give one of her amusing entertainments on Thursday evening next. This opportunity will be the last afforded in this city, as she leaves for the United States on Friday morning.—L.

Col. R. G. McLellan will give another Lecture to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at the Temperance Hall, on "Life in California, Fraser's River, and amongst the Mormons." Go and see the disappointed Miner in full Costume.—Com.

As a means of removing pain from the body, no medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain Killer. The sale of this article exceeded all belief. But it has real merit, and that is sufficient.—Newport & Covington News.

Holloway's Pills.—It seems as if the pharmacopoeia were eventually to be narrowed down to almost a few specifics, foremost amongst them, stand Holloway's Pills and Ointment. We have conversed with individuals who have witnessed the effect of the Pills in cases of epilepsy, ordinary convulsions, spasms, bilious colic, palpitation of the heart, &c., and they all tell the same story of their efficacy and infallibility. So, too, of the Ointment. The general opinion seems to be that it never fails in ulcerous and eruptive cases. It is an indisputable fact that those best acquainted with the preparations have the most implicit confidence in them.

Died.

At this City, on the 22d inst., Jeremiah, infant son of Mr. William O'Brien, late Quarter Master Sergeant, B. N. C., aged 5 months and 10 days.

At New London, on Saturday, the 16th instant, after a short illness, Margaret, beloved wife of Mr. James Whitehead, aged 54 years and 6 months. Her end was peace.

In this City, on Thursday, 25th instant, Charles, youngest son of Mr. James Watts, Junr., aged 17 years.

Married.

At Picton, N. S., on Tuesday, 23d inst., by the Rev. James Baine, Augustus H. A. Henniker, Esq. R. N., son of the late Right Hon.ble. Sir Augustus Henniker, and of the Hon. Lady Elizabeth Henniker, of New Hall, Suffolk, and nephew of the Right Honourable Lord John Henniker, to Lillie C. Holroyd, widow of the late Hon. Joseph Holroyd, of P. E. Island, and youngest daughter of the late Captain Campbell, R. N.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Henry Pope, Mr. George Barnett, to Miss Ann Gibson, both of St. Peter's Road.

Passengers.

In the Steamer *Picton*, on the 23d instant—Messrs. Robertson, Pollard, Morrisay, Gay, Brown, Sherry, Wiswell, Robertson, Ayr; Mrs. Macready, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Wiswell.

In the steamer from Picton, on the 26th instant—Rev. A. McDonald, Rev. Dr. Knox, Lieut. Henniker, Messrs. J. Ball, R. McIntosh, Hunter, Davis, McKee, Jost, Barrow, Brunell, Mrs. Henniker, Miss Henniker, Mrs. McLeod, Miss Weakley, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Green, and others.

Sailed from Bedouque on Tuesday, 16th inst., Brig "Eliza," Lang, Master, for Liverpool; timber and deals—by Hon. Jas. C. Pope.

READ THIS!

SHREVEVILLE, (Tenn.) Oct. 16, 1856. Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons.—Sir:—Gratitude to you, and duty to suffering humanity, require that I should make known the benefit I have derived from the use of your truly valuable Pain Killer; and if by seeing this, any sufferer will be induced, as I was, to give it a trial and be healed, I shall be compensated a thousand fold.

In June, 1855, after a protracted illness of several months, I was severely attacked with drowsiness, vertigo, dimness of sight, and loss of appetite, accompanied by fever, difficulty of breathing, &c. My physician pronounced my case pneumonia bordering on the first stage of consumption; and after exhausting his skill, declared positively that I had the consumption, that he could do nothing for me, and that I must die. However, he advised me to use "Pain Killer" as the best thing I could do, which I did with no effect. I then made use of "Pain Killer" which proved inefficient.

By this time my symptoms were pain in the head, morning, evening, and during the night, starting pains through the chest, burning in the palms of the hands, quick pulse, night sweats, difficulty of breathing, &c., when fortunately I got hold of the "Pain Killer," in which I saw the case of Messrs. Blinn, Cone, and others, which induced me to try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and strange as it may appear, I derived more benefit from the use of one twenty five cent bottle than I had done from all other medicines. I have used four bottles of the Pain Killer, and am hearty and enjoy better health than I have heretofore done for a number of years. GUSTAVUS A. CELOY.

New Advertisements.

CENTRAL ACADEMY.

Friday, 19th August, 1859.

PURSUANT to notice given in the *Royal Gazette* Newspaper, a Special Meeting of the Governors and Trustees of the Central Academy was held this day.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable the Chief Justice,
Edward Palmer,
T. Heath Haviland, Jr.,
John Longworth,
William Forgan,
Daniel Davies, Esquire,
Colin Holm, Esquire.

WHEREAS at a Meeting of the Trustees held on the 20th day of April, 1856, it was Resolved among other Resolutions, that it is the opinion of the Trustees that application be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for such an alteration in the Act for the support of the Central Academy as will alter its character and raise it in proportion to the more advanced system of education now in general operation, and that it is therefore inexpedient at present to fill up the vacancy of Head Master, or until an Act be passed with that object.

RESOLVED, That it appears highly necessary that the said Resolution be carried into effect, and that in such application it be respectfully urged upon the Legislature at its next Session, the expediency of adding to the present endowment as the only effectual means of carrying out the suggestions contained in the said Resolution; and also of abolishing the office of Third Master, inasmuch as it appears to the Trustees that since the several Government endowed Schools established in Charlotetown have come into operation under the present Education Act, there is no longer any necessity for the lower or preparatory branches of Education being taught in this Institution.

RESOLVED, That a copy of the previous Resolution be furnished to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as Patron and Visitor of the Institution, and that he be respectfully requested to use his influence to carry out the contemplated improvement or alteration in the constitution of the Seminary.

WILLIAM FORGAN,
August 20, 1859. 3w.
Honorary Secretary.

Notice.

WHEREAS, we, the undersigned, under date of 23rd day of September, 1856, gave to John A. Fowle a certain Bill of Sale of our Book Accounts, &c., not "for his own proper use and benefit," but upon well understood conditions, and which conditions he, the said John A. Fowle, has never yet fulfilled.

We therefore hereby notify all persons indebted to us not to pay anything more on our account to the said John A. Fowle, or to his attorney, Samuel A. Fowle, or to any other person or persons appointed by them.

We also hereby give further notice, that all and every Power or Powers of Attorney given to the aforesaid Samuel A. Fowle by Thomas Sleater, or by us, are, from date of this publication, to be considered null and void.

Dated at Boston, this 17th day of August, 1859. 4w. pd. THOMAS SLEATER & Co.

New Advertisements.

REGATTA.

THE GEORGETOWN REGATTA will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER. All boats to compete must be entered with the Secretary before 9 a. m. on the morning of the Race. Liberal prizes will be given. ANDREW A. McDONALD, One of the Committee. Georgetown, August 29, 1859. (Isl. Lw.)

Manny's Mowing and Reaping Machines. 3 OF MANNY'S MOWING & REAPING MACHINES for Sale by the Subscriber.

The above Machines are capable of cutting one acre per hour, or 10 to 15 per day. The purchaser is allowed to cut two acres of grass on trial, and in case anything proves defective, due notice must be given to the Agent, and time allowed to send a person to put it in order. If it does not work after this, and the fault is in the Machine, it will be taken back and the money refunded, or a perfect Machine given, at the option of the purchaser. Apply to SAMUEL A. FOWLE & Co. Charlotetown, August 29, 1859. 3w.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

Alcohol, Gin, Flour, Leather, Nails, Cotton Warp, Chains, Pipes, Sugar, Oakum, Pitch, Rosin, Tar, Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Molasses, Buckets, &c.

THE Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next, at REDDIN'S Red Warehouse, Great George Street, near the Pavilion Hotel, the following articles, viz:—

- 3 Pipes ALCOHOL,
3 Pipes GIN,
100 barrels FLOUR,
30 boxes CANDLES,
40 boxes SOAP,
50 Sides Sole LEATHER,
20 kegs Nails,
3 bales Cotton Warp,
19 dozen Chairs,
15 boxes Pipes,
6 boxes Lemon Syrup,
5 boxes Pepper,
2 cases Boots & Shoes,
2 barrels Crushed Sugar,
50 bundles Oakum,
10 barrels Rosin,
2 dozen Rakes,
10 dozen Brooms,
20 coils Manila Rope,
2 casks Putty,
40 Hadders do.,
2 barrels Rice,
2 boxes Mustard,
2 barrels Vinegar,
2 boxes Matches,
40 Boxes Raisins,
30 kegs Paint,
1 barrel Ground Red Wood,
1 " Putty,
1 " Logwood,
2 cwt. Logwood, (in stick,)
2 boxes Indigo,
1 dozen Checks,
2 barrels Fluid,
1 " Turpentine,
2 " Linseed Oil,
20 Pans MOLASSE,
3 boxes Spinnin' Candles,
5 dozen Pails,
10 barrels Pitch,
10 barrels Tar,
4 kegs Sulfur,
10 kegs Tobacco,
10 chests TEA,
2 casks Soda,
1 cask Saltpetre,
30 reams Paper,
200 pieces Room Paper,
1 barrel Whiting,
10 barrels Sugar,

And a variety of other articles. Terms Liberal. August 22, 1859. Wm. MCGILL, Auctioneer.

INTESTATE ESTATE SALE.

By WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, in Charlotetown, on WEDNESDAY, the thirty-first day of AUGUST next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to a licence duly granted for that purpose by his Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1857, part of the Real Estate which belonged to the late John Anderson, of Charlotetown, master mariner, deceased, intestate at the time of his death, that is to say: All that piece of ground commencing at a distance of eighty-four feet from the corner of King's Square, thence running northwardly forty-two feet along Hillsborough Street, thence at right angles eastwardly eighty-four feet, or until it strikes land in the possession of John Rider, thence southwardly forty-two feet, thence westwardly to the place of commencement—comprising one-quarter part of Town Lot No. eighty-two (82), in the fourth hundred of Town Lots in Charlotetown; and also all that other piece of ground commencing at the northern angle of the said Town Lot, thence running westwardly along Fitz Roy Street forty-two feet, thence at right angles southwardly forty-two feet (a little more or less), thence at right angles eastwardly forty-two feet, thence northwardly to the place of commencement—bounded on the east by land belonging to Mr. George Beer, and being part of the said Town Lot No. eighty-two, in the fourth hundred of Lots in Charlotetown; and of which said Real Estate the said intestate, John Anderson, died seized and possessed in fee simple. Dated at Charlotetown this 25th day of July, 1859.

CATHERINE ANDERSON,

Administratrix of Estate of late John Anderson. The above property will be positively sold without reserve.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE situation of MASTER of this Institution being now vacant, the Government of the Colony are desirous of obtaining the services of a gentleman qualified to fill the vacancy. The salary payable to the Master is established by the local Statute of 17 Vic. cap. 12, at Two Hundred Pounds per annum. The principle of tuition adopted in the Institution is in accordance with the Normal system of training. Any further particulars relative to the subject, may be learned on reference to John McNeill, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Education, Charlotetown. Communications, testimonials, &c., are to be addressed to the undersigned. No application for the situation can be received after the 1st day of November, ensuing. August 22, 1859. W. H. POPE, Col. Sec'y.

REAPING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the sale of "The Manny's Combined Mowing and Reaping Machine," in Prince Edward Island, begs to state that he has now on hand several of these Machines, which he will dispose of on advantageous terms to purchasers. The following statistical account of the sale of these Machines, which have competed with, and beaten all others, and the warranty given, are a sufficient guarantee of their value. The increase is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number of Machines. Data: 1851: 49; 1852: 84; 1853: 1785; 1854: 2631; 1855: 6720; 1856: 8700; 1857: 11,250; 1858: 12,000; 1859, about: 12,000.

Warranty.

I warrant the Mower capable of cutting an acre per hour, or 10 to 15 per day, as well as done with scythes, with a pair of horses and driver, and the Reaper to cut the same quantity, with one extra man, as well as done with cradles. The purchaser is allowed to cut two acres of grass on trial, and in case anything proves defective due notice must be given to me or my Agent, and time allowed to send a person to put it in order. If it does not work after this, and the fault is in the Machine, it will be taken back and the money refunded, or a perfect Machine given, at the option of the purchaser. (Signed) ALZIRUS BROWN, Manufacturer of the Manny Machine, Worcester, Mass. Wm. W. IRVING, Agent for Prince Edward Island. Ch. Town Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, Aug. 22, 18.9. (Isl.)

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the Messrs Struwwarts, of Charlotetown, by Power of Attorney, bearing date the 8th day of August instant, hereby notifies the Tenants on their part of Lots or Townships No. 18, Indian River, and 49, that all Rents and Arrears of Rent due on said Estates are to be paid to him, and no other person.

Also takes this opportunity of notifying the said Tenants, that all Rents and Arrears of Rent must be paid by the 15th day of November next, as any Arrears due after that date, coercive measures will be resorted to for the recovery of the same, without distinction of persons. Mill View, August 22, 1859. J. R. BOURKE.

HIBERNIAN BAND PIC NIC.

A PIC NIC under the direction of the HIBERNIAN BAND will take place at SOOTHPORT, on THURSDAY, 1st of September next. Parties to provide their own refreshments. The Band will leave the City at 9 o'clock, a.m., and return at 7 o'clock, at which time the festivities will be resumed at the PAVILION HOTEL, and conclude at 1, a.m. Tickets to admit a person for the day 1s. 6d.; for the day and night 2s. 3d.; to admit a Lady and Gentleman for the day 3s.; for the day and night 3s. 9d.; which can be had of any of the following Committee of Management, viz: P. HICKEY, E. CAREY, JNO. EGAN, P. LACY. Charlotetown, August 22, 1859.

TO BE LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE and GARDEN, near the residence of Daniel Hodgson, Esq. Rent low. Apply to July 4, 1859. G. COLES.