could be overrun and annexed, or harassed by Fenian raids and menaced by superior numbers till their revenues were wasted, and their industry was paralyzed, the Provinces would voluntarily consent to rub out the long frontier that they could not defend, and seek admission to the Republic on the best terms they could obtain.

When this was done, the parties in this country who take un-English views of everything might be satisfied and consoled. But how would it stand with these Islands? When their only formidable commercial rival ruled the whole Continent of America, from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay,—when her Mercantile Marine was increased by a million of tons of shipping,—when England was left without a harbour of refuge, a spar, or a ton of coal on the whole Continent of America,—when four millions of British subjects had been drawn behind the Morrill Tariff, and every loyal Irishman in British America had been converted into a Fenian,—when the outposts of the enemy had been advanced 800 miles nearer to England by the possession of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland,—does anybody believe that American diplomacy would be any the less aggressive, or that the coasts of this great centre of our civilization would be any the more secure? No! England that now fights for Empire would be compelled to fight for existence; and Ireland, now tolerably steady, impressed by the odds against England, might become a doubtful ally; and what would be worse, millions of loyal subjects, trained in love and devotion to the Mother Country, would be coerced into a contest in which victory would be even more heart-rending and degrading than defeat.

In view of these consequences, certain to flow from this or from any scheme for dismembering the British Empire, with all respect I would implore the Cabinet to put them all aside, and set seriously about the much more hopeful and rational task of so combining its intellectual and physical resources, as to make defence easy and the burthen light.

Having shown, with sufficient clearness, that any attempt prematurely to set up a 'fresh Power' on the American Continent, even if our people were united upon the policy, and anxious to sustain it, would be a blunder worse than a crime, it is scarcely worth while to show that all the difficulties and chances of failure would be multiplied ten-fold if the people of the Maritime Provinces were carried into such a Confederacy by an arbitrary Act of Parliament. The people of Scotland were only reconciled to the Union by the lapse of time; and the people of Ireland can hardly be said to be reconciled yet. But in both these cases the measures matured, however questionable the means employed, were adopted after full discussion by the Parliaments to be swept away; and in neither case, let it be borne in mind, was there a powerful neighbor close at hand to sympathize with those whose independence had been purchased, or to foment the bitter feelings which in both countries disturbed society for long periods, and often broke into open rebellion.

Beside the Provinces there is a powerful neighbour, armed to the teeth, wary and watchful, bold and enterprising, ready to profit by divisions and perturbations, which now fortunately do not exist. That neighbour now respects the union of sentiment which pervades our territory, and which has been fostered by the institutions we are asked to overturn, that leave to the Maritime Provinces nothing to envy in the privileges enjoyed by the smaller States of the Union. But let those Provinces be arbitrarily annexed to Canada by an Act of Parliament which had never been laid before their Legislatures or sanctioned by their people, how long then will he be indifferent or inactive? When our people go into mourning, as I believe they will, and wear their flags at half-mast on every sea as an expression of their sorrow and indignation, our neighbours will not be slow to perceive that this forced union has brought strength as a forced marriage brings happiness; and when Canada is blessed with hundreds of thousands of unquiet subjects, who hate her rule and will not be too prompt to fight for a domination which they repudiate, and for a nationality they despise, the Republicans will promptly avail themselves of errors in policy which every loyal subject of the Queen should pray Her Majesty's Ministers to avoid.

When the American Republic was formed the smaller States, which entered it, had many guarantees for protection and fair play which this Quebec scheme of government does not give to us. In the first place, no one large State could dominate over all the others. There were, even at that time, Virginia, the Carolinas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York to balance and control each other; and, as some of these grew in wealth and population, there came Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana, Illinois, and many others, which precluded the possibility of any permanent and invidious centralization of power, and so the smaller States grew and prospered, and were protected. In our case we are to have a Confederacy in name, but in reality the centre of power and influence will always be in Canada. It can be no where else. When divided the eastern and western sections may quarrel as they have always done upon sectional questions, but they may be trusted to combine against us whenever our interests clash, and having no other large state to lean upon we will be about as powerless as Hanover or Brunswick in the grasp of Bismark. Had the Maritime Provinces been permitted to organize themselves first and then to unite with Canada, they might have acted together and had a chance to guard their interests; but, disunited, it is plain that they must be a prey to the spoiler; and having but forty-seven representatives, all told, it is apparent that the Government of the Confederacy will always rest upon the overwhelming majority of 147, and that even when close divisions and Ministerial crises occur the minority can easily be split up and played off against each other for purely Canadian purposes.

Again, the smaller states of the Union secured an equal representation in the Senate, and without this protection they could not be induced to enter the Confederacy at all. We are asked to accept a proportional representation in the Upper Chamber, and can always be outvoted by the Canadians, even when, which is very unlikely, we all act together. Then the American Senate, in which these small States are equally represented, share with the President executive duties, and have a veto on all Treaties and on important appointments. The Senate is, therefore, in the American system, the body in which largely resides not merely the dignity but the real substantial power of the Government; and thus to the smaller States is secured a fair share of influence over the administration, that we, by no provision which the Quebec scheme includes, can ever hope to obtain. The people of the United States elect their own Senators. Ours are to be selected by the Canadian Minister, resting upon a permanent Parliamentary majority which we may occasionally hope to influence but can never control.

The Colonial Minister in former times selected Colonial Judges, and the Canadians liked that system so little that they broke into open insurrection in order to get rid of it. When they appoint ours, they must not be surprised if we follow their example, and even sigh for the American system of electing them which is now universally condemned. Then the Canadians are to select our Governors. The single "golden link," as it is sometimes called, which binds us to the Mother Country, is to be rudely severed, and the only piece of patronage reserved to the Crown in return for the protection which the "New Nationality" cannot do without, is to be wrenched from the Sovereign and dispensed from some bureau at Ottawa. The pretension is modest. Looking down the long line of Governors we can see that, if the Canadians, even when, which is very unlikely, we all act together, should be outvoted by the Canadians, even when, which is very unlikely, we all act together. Then the American Senate, in which these small States are equally represented, share with the President executive duties, and have a veto on all Treaties and on important appointments. The Senate is, therefore, in the American system, the body in which largely resides not merely the dignity but the real substantial power of the Government; and thus to the smaller States is secured a fair share of influence over the administration, that we, by no provision which the Quebec scheme includes, can ever hope to obtain. The people of the United States elect their own Senators. Ours are to be selected by the Canadian Minister, resting upon a permanent Parliamentary majority which we may occasionally hope to influence but can never control.

The Colonial Minister in former times selected Colonial Judges, and the Canadians liked that system so little that they broke into open insurrection in order to get rid of it. When they appoint ours, they must not be surprised if we follow their example, and even sigh for the American system of electing them which is now universally condemned. Then the Canadians are to select our Governors. The single "golden link," as it is sometimes called, which binds us to the Mother Country, is to be rudely severed, and the only piece of patronage reserved to the Crown in return for the protection which the "New Nationality" cannot do without, is to be wrenched from the Sovereign and dispensed from some bureau at Ottawa. The pretension is modest. Looking down the long line of Governors

The Herald.

Wednesday, October 10, 1866.

HON. J. HOWE'S PAMPHLET ON CONFEDERATION.—This *brochure*, which has fallen like a bomb-shell among the Confederates, is so admirable in every way, that we offer no apology for yielding up all our available space to its republication. The Confederate organs in the neighboring Provinces, while devoting whole columns to ridicule and abuse of Mr. Howe, yet have neither the honesty nor the courage to place his pamphlet before their readers to enable them to judge for themselves of its merits. We have no hesitation in saying that this pamphlet is full, conclusive and unanswerable; and the way in which Mr. Howe knocks the stilts from under the Canadians is refreshing to behold. The subject of Confederation having been now fully discussed, both in its local details and bearings, as well as upon the broader basis of "nationality," the people, if not the candidates, ought to have their minds made up on it. It ought—to defeat cunning, dishonesty and treachery—to be made a test question at the polls, for otherwise all our argument and opposition will have been wasted.

FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW!

A FAIR, for the Exhibition and Sale of Stock, was held in Charlottetown, yesterday, 9th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m., at HOLLAND GROVE, near the residence of the Hon. Dr. YOUNG, at which the number and quality of the Stock exhibited were creditable to the Colony. The Stock belonging to the Model Farm presented a very fine appearance. Altogether the Exhibition was a decided improvement upon that of late years. The lateness of the hour at which we obtained the prize-list precludes our giving a lengthy or detailed account of the Show.

The Lieut. Governor arrived in the steamship Alhambra from Cape Breton on Saturday last.

The telegraphic news of the past week is unimportant. The leaders of the Republican party in Mexico have formed an alliance with the Fenians.

Mrs. Stevenson has realised £30 by her Concerts in the neighboring Provinces in behalf of the sufferers by the fire.

SUPREME COURT.—The October term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, was held at St. Eleanor's on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, Mr. Justice Peters presiding. The criminal calendar was light. There were but three cases tried, one for larceny, Pacifique Bernard, (dumb); one for obtaining goods under false pretences, J. Dickie; and one for an assault on a constable. The offenders were sentenced respectively to two, one, and eight months' imprisonment. There were but few civil cases and none of any importance.

SEVENTEEN new buildings, two of them three, one of them four, and none of them less than two storeys high, have been built, or are in the course of construction in the burnt blocks of the city. Of these, two only are brick, but we believe several will be built with this material next spring.

H. M. Ship *Terrible*, arrived in this Port on Tuesday night last, and after coaling, steamed off direct for Great Britain.—*Isl.*

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, accompanied by Mr. Atkinson, left this City, on Monday evening last, in the steamer *Oriental*, for the Gut of Canso, on his way to Cape Breton, on a cruise for a few days.—*Isl.*

We clip the following in reference to the PRINCESS ROYAL from an English paper. History abounds in facts illustrative of the influence which a mother exercises over the future of her children;—every line in the following exhibits in bold outline the parent's care and training of our beloved QUEEN, and as we read of the PRINCESS ROYAL'S works of mercy, we can not help exclaiming "How like her Royal Mother!"

"The Prussian Moniteur says:—"The Princess Royal, whose physical and moral state has imperatively demanded, since the death of her son, Prince Sigismund, an absolute repose of some weeks—and the more so that she is still performing the duties of a mother towards her newly-born infant—will leave the residence of Heringsdorf, according to present arrangements, in the first days of August. The Princess, who, at Heringsdorf, has evinced the liveliest interest in the care of the wounded, has caused several apartments of her palace to be arranged for the reception of disabled officers. After a short stay at Berlin, which will be devoted to a visit to the hospitals and to conferences with the members of the charitable societies, her Royal Highness will proceed to Silesia, to occupy herself with the general direction of the hospitals of that province, placed under the command of her august husband."

The Annual Rifle Competition, under the auspices of the Rifle Association, came off on the Stock Farm on Thursday and Friday. We are writing in ignorance of this year's score, and are therefore unable to compare it with that of previous competitions, but we believe our marksmen will be found to have lost rather than gained ground. This is easily accounted for. The limited time given for ball practice, combined with the fact that many of the rifles returned from the country a year ago, (and from which those used on Thursday and Friday had been selected) were returned in bad order, render a high score this year an impossibility. The number of competitors were over 120. As on many former occasions, Major Pollard stands at the head of the prize list. So long as he pulls a trigger may he always wear the victor's crown whether the scene of peaceful combat be the fair fields of Prince Edward Island or the hill sides of the sister Provinces.

First Competition. Distance 300 and 500 yards, with long Enfield, 5 rounds at each range:—

1st prize, £5—Major Pollard, Queen's County Regiment, 25 points.
2d prize, £3 10s.—Allan Stewart, Dundas Rifles, 25 points.
3d prize, £2 10s.—Henry Scales, Queen's Own, 24 points.
4th prize, £1—Angus McDonald,——24 points.
5th prize, £1—Capt. Beer, Dundas Rifles, 23 points.
6th prize, £1—Ensign McRae, do., 23 points.
7th prize, £1—Abraham Brown, Little York, 22 points.
8th prize, £1—J. T. Rodd, Mounted Rifles, 22 points
9th prize, £1—Wm. Kennedy, Dundas Rifles, 20 points.
10th prize, £1—Capt. Holman, Mounted Rifles, 20 points.
11th prize, £1—Sergt. Wadman, Dundas Rifles, 20 points.
12th prize, £1—Donald Lane, Nine Mile Creek, 19 points.
13th prize, £1—George McGregor, Artillery, 18 points.
14th prize, £1—David Harper, Little York, 18 points.

Major Pollard, besides His Excellency's prize of £5, takes the National Rifle Association Medal.

Second Competition. Distance 200 and 400 yards, with long Enfield, 5 rounds at each range:—

1st prize, £5—David Arbing, Royalty Rifles, 30 points.
2d prize, £4—Harry Binns, Artillery, 27 points.
3d prize, £3—J. Hughes, Bayfield Rifles, 27 points.
4th prize, £2 10s.—M. McLeod, Hampton Rifles, 27 points.
5th prize, £2—W. Rodd, Mounted Rifles, 26 points.
6th prize, £1 10s.—H. C. Lawson, Bayfield Rifles, 26 points.
7th prize, £1—F. Dogherty, Royalty Rifles, 26 points.
8th prize, £1—J. Crockett, Little York Rifles, 25 points.

Third Competition open to all comers. Distance 200 yards, 10 rounds, long Enfield:—

1st prize,—Donald McLeod, Dundas Rifles, 32 points
2d prize—Noah Harper, Thistle Rifles, 29 points.
3d prize,—Patrick Redmond, 4th Regiment, 27 points.
4th prize—George Seaman, Little York, 27 points.

In the case of ties, the order of merit, which was decided in firing off, is given above. The score made by the ties is not here given.—*Pat.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—These admirable medicaments are adapted to the wants of all ages, ranks, and classes of the community. Ulcerations, bad legs, and enlargement of glands, should be first fomented with warm water, and then dressed with this Ointment. In a very few days it will display its cooling and curative powers over the diseased parts. When the complaint has become chronic or has weakened the constitution Holloway's Pills should be taken, while his Ointment is used to free the whole body from any taints or foul humours. Both Ointment and Pills may be employed with the utmost confidence; they contain no ingredients which can do the slightest harm or cause any shock to the most nervous or delicate.

DIED.

At Charlottetown, on Monday, 8th instant, after a few days illness, Mr. Charles McKenna, trader, very deeply regretted by numerous friends in town and country.

At "Osborne House," in this City, on Tuesday, the 2d instant, after a few days illness, Amy Duraza, daughter of John Bent, Esq., of Westmorland, New Brunswick, aged 23 years. The deceased came to this Island, a few weeks since, on a visit to her friends, in perfect health.

At the residence of the Hon. W. Lord, on Monday the 1st instant, aged 22 months, William Lechly, only child of Mr. Artemas Lord.

Suddenly, on the 27th ultimo, aged 33 years, Mr. Thomas L. Smith, Harness Maker, of Souris.

AUCTION!

Stock, Farming Implements, Hay, Straw, &c.

THE subscriber having sold his Farm, will now sell at Auction, his Stock, and Farming Implements, on **Thursday**, the **18th inst.**, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on his late premises, situate on Lot 49, Georgetown Road, viz:—

Stock:—2 Horses, 4 Milch Cows, 3 Heifers, 1 Bull, 30 Sheep, Poultry, &c.

Farming Implements:—1 Double-seated Wagon, 1 Express, Covered, Do., 2 Carts, 1 Truck and Wheels, 2 Ploughs, 1 pair Harrows, Weatherrow, Horse-rake, 2 Wood Sleighs, 2 sets Wagon Harness, 1 Riding Sleigh, 2 sets Cart Harness, Swingletrees, Traces, and a lot of other Harness. Grindstones, (patent crank) shop Stove, and lot of Pipe; Carpenter's Tools, Boards, Plank, Scantling, Juniper Posts, empty Barrels, Puncheons, boxes, and a great variety of articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Also—a Weaver's Loom, and all the gear, in good order. Terms at sale.

THOMAS SHEIDOW.

Lot 49, Oct 10, 1866. pd

KENT STREET CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following goods:—

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,
Tweeds and Silk Mixtures,
Heavy Whitneys and Beavers, &c., &c.

The above Goods will be found suitable for Fall and Winter wear, and can be recommended to the Public as being of a first-rate quality. He has also on hand, and is manufacturing continually, READY-MADE CLOTHING in—

Over Coats, Sack Coats,
Shooting Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.

The subscriber pays particular attention to the wants of working men; and, to accommodate them, he is manufacturing Homespun Suits, which kind of wear will be found to give more satisfaction to laboring men and mechanics than anything else they can purchase.

He also takes this opportunity of sincerely thanking his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last nine years, and to respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, as he is better prepared to accommodate them this Fall than he has ever been before.

PATRICK REILLY.

October 10, 1866.

IMPORTANT SALE!

RARE CHANCE.

THE subscribers, withdrawing from the Mail and Stage Business, offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Halfway House, Vernon River, on THURSDAY the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely:—

8 very superior Horses,
1 do Mare,
1 Double Wagon,
1 Single do
2 large Sleighs,
Lot of Harness.

——ALSO——

1 Reaping and Mowing Machine,
1 Truck, } Iron Axles, nearly new.
2 Carts, }
2 Covered Buggies,
1 Horse Power,
1 English Straw Cutter,
1 American do
1 English Patent Oat Crusher,
2 Ploughs,
1 Iron set of Harrows,
1 Roller,
1 Horse Rake,
6 Milch Cows, } very superior.
2 Heifers in Calf, }
Large lot of Shingles,
2 sets of single Harness,
and a large quantity of other valuable articles.

☞ Sale positive.

The superiority of this Stock and Implements is so well known that all comment is unnecessary.

TERMS AT SALE.

JOHN ADAMS,
GEORGE ADAMS.

Vernon River, Oct. 10th, 1866.

AUCTION!

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1866, on the premises of the Subscriber, his Leasehold Interest in 50 Acres of LAND, fronting on St. Peter's Harbor. Whether for Agricultural purposes, or as a site for a Fishing Station, no more desirable piece of Land can be found in Prince Edward Island.

Also, at the same time and place, all his Stock, Crop, and Farming Implements, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep; Wheat, Potatoes, Oats, &c., &c.

Also, a new Fishing BOAT, 22 feet keel, and 8 feet 3 inches beam, with Sails, Anchor, &c., complete

☞ TERMS Liberal, and made known on the day of Sale

ROBERT McALLISTER.

St. Peter's Harbor, Lot 39, Oct. 10, 1866.

Reading Room.

THE Subscriber begs most sincerely to tender his best thanks to those members of the Old Reading Room, and other gentlemen, who have so generously patronized and supported the New Room—and desires to assure them, that it shall always afford him great pleasure to use his best efforts to secure a continuance of that support hitherto accorded to him as Manager of the Reading Room.

The fact that upwards of One hundred of the leading Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional Gentlemen of this City have already enrolled their names as members of the above Room for the ensuing year, is sufficient proof that the reading public of Charlottetown are resolved to sustain that useful Institution.

A. McNEILL, Reading Room Manager.

Charlottetown, Oct. 10, 1866.

Board of Education,

September 27, 1866.

THE following Extract of the Minutes of the Board of Education was ordered to be printed in all the newspapers:

"That the Board having approved of the introduction of NELSON'S SERIES of Schoolbooks, instead of the Series heretofore in use in the Public Schools of this Island, recommend School Trustees and Teachers to take the earliest opportunity of supplying their Schools with the same."

JOHN McNEILL, Sec'y B. E.

Oct 10 2i

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!

McKINNON & FRASER'S

CARRIAGE FACTORY,

PRINCE STREET,

RE-OPENED!

THE Subscribers, in announcing the re-opening of their Factory, destroyed by fire in the early part of the Summer, avail themselves of the opportunity of returning thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and respectfully request a continuance of the same for the future. Their new Factory being so large and so well fitted up as to be second to none in Prince Edward Island, and, moreover, a large Stock of the very best Materials used in their trade having been lately received by them from the United States, their facilities for carrying on Business are greatly increased, and they are now prepared to supply

Carriages, Sleighs, &c.,

in as good style as can be got up in the City, and upon as reasonable terms.

Job Work of all kinds in our line strictly attended to.

Painting also done in the best style.

McKINNON & FRASER.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the foregoing Firm are earnestly requested to make immediate payment of their respective Accounts. The losses sustained by the burning of their Premises demand that these outstanding debts be paid up at once.

McKINNON & FRASER.

Upper Prince Street, Ch'town, } October 3rd, 1866. } PEI 3m

CLASS AND PRIVATE TUITION

BY

R. B. IRVING,

Teacher of English, French, Writing, and the several Branches of a Commercial and Mathematical Education.

IN addition to his Morning Classes, (now open) for both Sexes, Mr. Irving purposes to reopen his AFTERNOON and EVENING CLASSES on MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1866.

Afternoon Classes for YOUNG LADIES. Evening Classes for ADULT MALE PUPILS.

TERMS, &c. made known on application at his Class Room, Pownal Street.

Charlottetown, Sep. 26, 1866. isi ex 3w

Just Received!

Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S.,

60 Puncheons MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. bright SUGAR.

For sale by—

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, September 19, 1866.

Administrators' Notice.

ALL persons having any legal claims against the Estate of WILLIAM REID, Carriage Builder, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, to Mr. JOHN SCOTT, Steam Navigation Company's Office, within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay their respective amounts to Mr. Scott forthwith.

By order of the Administrators,
GEORGE BEER,
JOHN SCOTT,
WM. E. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 20, 1866. sep19

Notice.

ALL parties indebted to the Subscriber will be required to pay their Accounts in full before the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next.

GEORGE HOWATT.

Crapaud, Sept 19, 1866. 5w.

FLOUR!

CHEAP FOR CASH. Apply to

A. McNEILL.

Queen-Street, May 21, 1866.

Encourage Home Manufacture

And Keep your Money on the Island.

3,000 Sides of Sole Leather for Sale

—AT THE—

CITY TANNERY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his best thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for the very great amount of patronage which, in his business, he has received at their hands during the past year; and, at the same time, respectfully intimate to them that he has in course of manufacture, and will have ready for the Fall Trade, the above

Stock of Sole Leather,

together with an ample Stock of Neats, Harness Leather and Calf, sufficient to answer the demands of all who may favor him with their custom.

The whole will be sold either at the City Tannery or by the Subscriber's Travelling Agent, Mr. John Larter, at the usual moderate and accommodating terms of the concern, and is warranted to be equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind offered for sale in this market, or on the Island.

N. B.—No Sale to be held valid and binding unless the Goods shall prove to be of the quality hereby set forth.

W. B. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, Sept. 19, 1866. 3m

P. S.—A few Journeymen Curriers will find employment on early application at the above establishment.

Money Wanted.

THE subscribers being about to make an alteration in their Trade, request all persons indebted to them to settle their respective Accounts on or before the 1st of October, 1866, as legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all sums remaining due after that date.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

Charlottetown, Sept. 19, 1866. I Bim

JUST RECEIVED!

PER steamship "Oriental" from BOSTON, and for sale at the **Kent Street Book Store.**—

Life of Cuvier d' Ars,
Peterson's Familiar Science,
Guy's Astronomy,
Mitchell's Atlas.

E. REILLY.

Sept. 17, 1866.

YARMOUTH STOVES!

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber per Schooner *Mary* from Yarmouth, a full and complete Cargo of those celebrated **Stoves**, consisting of Cooking, Box and Franklin, the character of which is so well known to our Island farmers, to whom they have given such general satisfaction. They will be sold at the usual terms, for Cash or approved Notes.

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell Cheap Store, September 12th, 1866. }

Bread! Bread! Bread!!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his customers and the Citizens of Charlottetown, that, having

Fitted up his Bakery,

he is now prepared to supply them, as usual, with the best quality of BREAD, which he will send to any part of the City, when required.

B. D. REDDIN,
Dorchester Street.

September 12, 1866. 6w

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Office—Great George-St., Charlottetown,

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. tf E

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE on BOSTON, and Greenbacks, bought and sold by

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, Aug. 1, 1866.

HENRY A. HARVIE,

Bookseller and Stationer,

Dealer in Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c.,

BEGS leave most respectfully to announce to his many friends in town and country, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED (with one-half of the Stock of the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE,) from the Old Stand, Queen Square, to his

New Stand, Queen Street,

recently BELL'S Clothing Store, and directly opposite the Store of WM. McGILL, Esq.

Having had sixteen years practical experience in the above line of business, and having RE-FITTED his Establishment, and intending to do business as much as possible on the CASH SYSTEM, is prepared to supply Wholesale and Retail Customers on the very best of terms.

MR. HARVIE embraces this opportunity of thanking those friends, and the public generally, who have so kindly patronized him while in connection with the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE.

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE, QUEEN-STREET.

Charlottetown, July 11, 1866. tf

NOTICE!

THE undersigned, having fitted up, since the fire, a STORE in DORCHESTER STREET, in the building owned by J. D. Mason, Esq., adjoining the Store of Messrs. DAVIES & WEBBS, hereby respectfully informs his numerous Customers, in Town and Country, that from and after this date the business will be carried on as heretofore.

B. D. REDDIN takes this opportunity to return thanks to his Customers for their past support and patronage, and to solicit a continuance of the same.

B. D. REDDIN.

Dorchester Street, Ch'Town, } August 1, 1866. } i e

REMOVAL.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND has removed from his late residence on Queen Street,

To the Corner of Great George & Kent Streets

and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that, by late arrivals of direct importations from EUROPE, he has greatly added to his

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES in variety.

DR. SUTHERLAND returns thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him since his residence in Charlottetown, and hopes the same may be continued towards him trusting that, by assiduity and attention in every branch of his profession, he will retain the confidence of the public.

☞ The DISPENSARY is under the Doctor's own supervision.

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 16,