Agents for the "Protestant."

Rev Henry Crawford, St. Peter's
Rev Robert S. Patterson, Bedeque
Mr. Aitken, Georgetown
D. C. Ramsay, Fort Hill
William Rogerson, Crapaud
James Bearisto, Esq., Princetown
Daniel Fraser, Esq., Belfast
George McKay, Esq., Campbellton, N. L.
Charles R. Crosby, Park Corner
Patrick Brown, Summerside
John McMillan, Esq., Woodville.
Rev Allan Fraser, Cascampec.
Rev Alexander Munro, Brown's Creek
Donald M'Leod, Dundas
Henry Breahan Esq. Murray Harbor
Rev. Donald Morrison, Strathalbyn

THE PROTESTANT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1861.

Report of the Royal Commissioners.

This week we take up that part of Mr Howe's exposition of the Award, which refers to a Loan from the British Government. After describing the manner in which he and his brother Commissioners disposed of Escheat, Quit Rents, &c., he says:—"It was apparent, then, that the conversion of the leasehold tenure into freehold could only be accomplished by a compromise, and it appeared to the Commissioners that an extension of the principles of the Land Purchase Act passed by the Island Legislature some years ago, offered the fairest basis of compromise—the best solution of the difficulty that could be devised. The Commissioners, therefore, strongly recommend to Her Majesty's Government to guarantee a Loan to the Colony of £100,000 sterling, to be loaned on the pledge of the general revenue of the Island, to be applied to the purchase of the estates, and repaid out of the money paid by the tenants for the conversion of their tenures. With a cash account to this extent at the disposal of the Government, the competition of proprietors for the money would determine the value of lands. There would be no necessity for coercion." Indeed! and this arrangement, we are told, would be a "compromise"? Let us see. A "compromise," we have somewhere learnt, always includes the idea of *concession* on the side of all parties concerned. In this Loan scheme, there are three parties interested, the British Government, the people of this Island, and the Proprietors. The British Government is recommended to *concede* the guarantee of a Loan to the Colony of £150,000 currency, on the pledge of the general revenue of the Island. We suppose the mere granting of such a guarantee might be called a concession; but we cannot see that much sacrifice is made if the payment of both principal and interest be secured. To make the loan a concession on the part of the British Government, the interest which the Colony would require to pay, should be fixed at a very low rate; and if the Commissioners had recommended this, the proposal for a loan, so far as the Home Government is concerned, would have been deserving the name of a *compromise*. But some may say, the British Government has no right to concede anything in the matter. If this be true, then the conclusion of the Commissioners that "the granting away of the whole Island in blocks of 200,000 acres each, was an improvident exercise of the prerogative of the Crown," must be false, and the statement that the Home Government "had expressly instructed the Governors not to sanction any such measures" as Escheat, must be the random assertion of some unscrupulous politician. It is as clear as noon-day that if the Crown has done an injustice to the Colony, in any arrangement intended to adjust the differences consequent upon such injustice, she should at least make equal concession with the other two parties concerned. But we may be met with the objection, that it would have been useless for the Commissioners to make such a proposal, as the British Government would not assent to it. Admitting it might have proved a failure, it would then be no worse than we presume the loan clause will be in its present form. We, however, are not entirely prepared to make this admission. We believe if the Royal Commissioners had placed the matter before the Imperial Government in its true light, and showed the justice and the propriety, in the circumstances, of the British Parliament guaranteeing a loan to the Colony on the most favorable terms, the representation would have gone a great way in securing the concession.

Supposing we grant, for sake of argument, that the British Government has a right to be considered no party in the compromise, or that the mere guarantee of a loan on the pledge that full interest and also principal shall be paid, be sufficient *concession* on her part, how stand the other two parties, the Proprietors, and the people of the Island embracing tenants and freeholders? In taking up the loan scheme, what concession do the Commissioners require the proprietors to make? None that we can see unless the "competition" between them in view of the "cash account" at the disposal of the Government be considered as their part of the compromise. This is concession with a vengeance, to be allowed as before to sell when, to whom, and at what price they please! Here, then, we would have the picture of the Local Government with British gold at its disposal, holding out the shining metal and begging this proprietor and that to sell, and these in turn, with their titles confirmed, and with the leases which they have given declared binding on all parties to the full extent, laughing in their sleeves, and asking what they think proper for their land, and the last time a little more, probably than the preceding. Still, in the face of all this liberty of free competition, we are told "the estates would be bought at prices which would enable the Government to resell them low, and to remit all the arrears as had been done in respect of the Selkirk and Worrell Estates." So far as we understand the workings of "competition" on such a basis, we cannot trace the steps by which the Commissioners arrived at this conclusion; but whether it be sound or no, it scarcely becomes arbitrators to make such free and easy terms to one party concerned in a reference, and all the while be talking about a *compromise* for the "solution of the difficulty." The truth of the matter is, the Commissioners could scarcely have made a proposal more advantageous to the proprietors; all coercion is ignored, and Mr Howe's statement does not contain a hint that they are even *recommended* to sell at low rates.

We have seen that the recommendation of the Commissioners in regard to a Loan involves but little concession on the part of the British Government, and none on the part of the Proprietors, where then is the *compromise*? Now, as all the concession seems to be required on the side of the people. They with a public debt on their shoulders already of nearly £60,000, are recommended to put their necks in the yoke of £150,000 more, thus leaving them with a revenue scarcely equal to the ordinary expenditure of the Colony to pay in interest—unless the money be obtained at considerably less than the usual rate—some where about £12,000. Besides this there would be lost to the revenue for some years, of nearly £2000, Land assessment, on account of the estates of the proprietors passing into the hands of the Government. How then shall this £14,000 be raised? We can see no other course except additional taxation. Here is concession! The whole people of the Colony, freeholders as well as leaseholders are proposed to be heavily taxed to pay this large amount of interest, and that for an indefinite number of years. But we may be told that the tenants would very soon buy up their leaseholds, and pay in the purchase money, which would go to relieve the Colony of the interest. All very well in theory; but our past experience has taught us a somewhat different lesson. The Worrell Estate, though purchased by the Government years ago, is still a burden to the Colony. On the other hand, we may be asked to look at the benefits which would result from this concession—the payment of some £12,000 annually—the leasehold system would be done away, and the people would be all independent freeholders. Supposing that all this were effected by the loan scheme, must the present freeholder, who by industry and economy has made himself what he is make the *concession* of submitting to greatly increased taxation for the purpose of procuring free land for his less thrifty neighbor, and that too while the proprietors on their part are required to yield nothing? The tenant, we opine, after paying his share of the interest, the expense of Land officers and surveyors, and as much sor his land as the proprietor pleases to ask the Government for it, would not be greatly the gainer. To ask tenants, and especially freeholders, to submit to all this, and recommend nothing binding upon the proprietors, is too much. The great difficulty in the way of the purchase scheme, has always been the unwillingness of a large majority of the proprietors to sell their estates at a sufficiently low rate to warrant the Government in buying them, and here is a Commission with full power to deal with all parties, not touching this difficulty with one of their little fingers. And after laying down this proposal for a "compromise" all on one side, they tell us that "far and above all other solutions of the difficulty this mode is certainly to be preferred." This conclusion, we would have assented to, had they really made it a "compromise;"—had they said to the British Government, you are in some measure responsible for these difficulties in regard to the land tenures in Prince Edward Island, we recommend you to guarantee a loan to the Colony for a certain number of years at a trifling interest; to the people, if you really desire to see your country free from the trammels of landlordism, you must pledge your revenue for the payment of the principal, and such interest as may be agreed upon, of a loan to buy up the Township lands of the Colony; and to the proprietors, you have not fulfilled the conditions of your grants, done little to render the land more valuable, and as you are now to be paid the money down for it, without the trouble of collecting, or being paid by instalments, you must consent to take a certain price according to the general quality of your estate. Had the recommendation of the Commissioners contained some such provisions as those, we would not have the least hesitation in saying that the loan scheme would have been a "compromise," which would have offered the "best solution of the difficulty that could be devised." If the Commissioners, however, have drawn up their recommendation with respect to the Loan, as shadowed forth in Mr Howe's statement, we consider it nearly as great a farce as was ever attempted to be palmed upon any people. Whatever our Legislators do, we hope they will look upon that part of the Award which treats of the Loan, as did the Commissioners on Escheat, and pronounce it to be *unreasonable*, though perhaps they should not exactly go so far as to denominate it "impracticable and absurd."

The *Westmorland* left Charlottetown for Shediac about 9 o'clock, on Monday morning last, with a large number of excursionists, and upwards of twenty Volunteers, who purposed to attend the Industrial Exhibition and Firing Matches, being held at Sussex Vale, N. B., during the present week. The following are the twenty Volunteers from the Island who were deputed to enter the lists for the prize of the Silver Urn, said to be worth $250: Capt. Pollard, Lieut. Morris, Serjt. Macphail, Privates D. McKinnon, H. J. Cundall, L. Davies, P. Hickey, Michael Smith, Hugh Currie, W. Cairns, Thomas Humphrey, Thomas Tanton, Dugald Hunt, Samuel McRae, W. Kennedy, P. Blatch, D. Wilson, D. Harper, D. Ferguson, Thomas Henderson. Adjt-Gen. P. D. Stewart accompanied the party. The Exhibition, we understand, opened as announced on Tuesday last, but we have yet learned no particulars. The *Westmorland* did not return to Charlottetown until noon on Thursday, and soon after left for Pictou, whence she did not arrive until yesterday, about 2 o'clock p.m. She brought the news of [illegible] mails only.

"PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, written during the leisure of a Visit in 1861." By C. Birch Bagster.—This is the title of a little work of some 180 pages, which has just been published in this City. It is well printed, and very neatly though cheaply bound; but with its contents we are somewhat disappointed. We understood from an advertisement in some of the newspapers that the volume was to be a *History* of P. E. Island. We find, however, it makes little pretension to history either on its title page, or in the body of the work. It is simply "a sketch intended to supply information upon which enquiring emigrants may rely, and actual Settlers adopt as the basis of a wider knowledge of their beautiful Island home." For this purpose, it is well adapted, and the author deserves great credit for the disinterested manner in which he has come forward to make this Colony better and more widely known.

The contents embrace the following among other interesting subjects relative to the Island: Legislative copies from 1773 to 1860, Proprietory, Population, Natural History, Ornithology, Entomology, Fisheries or Ichthyology, Botany, Farming, Religion and Education. There is also an appendix to the work, which contains statements of Exports, Prices current, Revenue and Expenditure, Notes of Geological excursion and survey, Mr Howe's exposition of the Land Commissioners' Award, &c. The sketch of Legislative proceedings in the Island is somewhat meagre and unsatisfactory; the chapters on the Proprietory, Population, Religion, and Education contain much useful information respecting the past and present of the Colony; but those on Farming, Fisheries &c., are the most valuable as showing in a clear and comprehensive manner its natural resources. The chapters touching on different branches of its Natural History appear to us the most interesting, and by far the most ably written in the book. The whole work, however, is written with taste; the style of description is by no means stereotyped. We observe by the author's concluding remarks that the volume before us, is only preparatory to a larger and fuller publication with which, when occasion suits, he expects again to appear before the public. We hope he shall meet such encouragement in disposing of the present work, which is sold at the low price of 3s., as may induce him to carry out his intentions.

CENSUS RETURNS.—We condense the following synopsis of Census Returns of P. E. Island from an Abstract, published by authority, in the *Royal Gazette* of Tuesday last:—

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Males—Under 5 years 3084, 5 to 16 5869, 16 to 21 2511, 21 to 45 5305, 45 to 60 1807, upwards of 60 1222. Females—Under 5 3016, 5 to 16 5488, 16 to 21 2749, 21 to 45 5810, 45 to 60 1645, upwards of 60 961. Indians—Male 40, Female 37. Deaf and dumb 41, Blind 21, Not vaccinated nor had the small pox 17 588, Married 11,221, Single 25,227, Insane 95, Married last year 225, Deaths last year 413, Births last year 1099.

Religious Denominations—Church of England 3929, Presbyterian Church of Lower Provinces 6978, Kirk of Scotland 7267, Methodists 8235, Baptists (2 denominations) 1591, Bible Christians 957, Roman Catholics 14,101, Universalists 3, Other denominations 289, Religious profession not stated 194.

Place of Nativity—England 1594, Scotland 3357, Ireland 6910, British Provinces 1139, P. E. Island 30,539, Other countries 228, Countries not stated 278. Total—Males 19 832, Females 19,702, Both sexes 39,534. Population in 1848 32,017, Do. in 1855 36,602, Increase since 1855 2932.

PRINCE COUNTY.

Males—Under 5 years 1960, 5 to 16 4849, 16 to 21 1238, 21 to 45 3071, 45 to 60 876, Upwards of 60 622. Females—Under 5 1837, 5 to 16 2812, 16 to 21 1272, 21 to 45 3073, 45 to 60 751, Upwards of 60 442. Indians—Male 91, Female 80. Deaf and dumb 39, Blind 12, Not vaccinated nor had the small pox 11,845, Married 6132, Single 15,927, Insane 34, Married last year 147, Deaths last year 280, Births last year 713.

Religious Denominations—Church of England 2169, Presbyterians 4566, Kirk 661, Methodists 2199, Baptists (2 denominations) 876, Bible Christians 476, Roman Catholics 10,414, Universalists 20, Other denominations 74, Religious profession not stated 70.

Place of Nativity—England 622, Scotland 516, Ireland 1097, British Provinces 713, P. E. Island 17,050, Other countries 95, Countries not stated 208. Total—Males 10,934, Females 10,468, Both sexes 21,402. Population in 1848 15,017, Do. in 1855 17,552, Increase since 1855 3917.

KING'S COUNTY.

Males—Under 5 years 1567, 5 to 16 2832, 16 to 21 1239, 21 to 45 2768, 45 to 60 992, Upwards of 60 603. Females—Under 5 1451, 5 to 16 2736, 16 to 21 1426, 21 to 45 2898, 45 to 60 825, Upwards of 60 446. Indians—Male 29, Female 18. Deaf and dumb 7, Blind 10, Not vaccinated nor had the small pox 8256, Married 5474, Single 14,410, Insane 29, Married last year 213, Deaths last year 245, Births last year 596.

Religious Denominations—Church of England 697, Presbyterians 4105, Kirk 1653, Methodists 390, Baptists (2 denominations) 1643, Bible Christians 629, Roman Catholics 11,336, Universalists 18, Other denominations 59, Religious profession not stated 45.

Place of Nativity—England 284, Scotland 1760, Ireland 964, British Provinces 902, P. E. Island 15,757, Other countries 43, Countries not stated 221. Total—Males 10,124, Females 9807, Both sexes 19,931. Population in 1848 15,475, Do. in 1855 17,342, Increase since 1855 2589.

TOTAL FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Males—Under 5 years 6537, 5 to 16 11,740, 16 to 21 4981, 21 to 45 11,144, 45 to 60 3675, Upwards of 60 2447. Females—Under 5 6393, 5 to 16 11,136, 16 to 21 5497, 21 to 45 11,772, 45 to 60 3219, Upwards of 60 1856. Indians—Male 160, Female 145. Deaf and dumb 68, Blind 43, Not vaccinated nor had the small pox 37,389, Married 22,818, Single 57,734, Insane 148, Married last year 595, Deaths last year 938, Births last year 2320.

Religious Denominations—Church of England 6785, Presbyterians 15,591, Kirk 10,271, Methodists 5804, Baptists (2 denominations) 3450, Bible Christians 2061, Roman Catholics 35,852, Universalists 41, Other denominations 413, Religious profession not stated 295.

Place of Nativity—England 2500, Scotland 5653, Ireland 4971, British Provinces 2784, P. E. Island 62,846, Other countries 364, Countries not stated 207. Total—Males 40,880, Females 39,977, Both sexes 80,857. Population in 1848 63,599, Do. in 1855 71,496, Increase since 1855 9605.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE Grand Division of P. E. Island, will meet in the Temperance Hall Charlottetown, on Wednesday evening, October 30th at 7 o'clock.

Returns and Credentials to be forwarded to the Grand Scribe on or before the 23rd of the same month.

As business of great importance will be brought before the Session, it is expected that representatives who can possibly make it convenient will be present to take part in the proceedings.

J. SCOTT, Grand Scribe.

Charlottetown, Sept. 26, 1861.

ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

THE ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND Fair for Horses and Sheep, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 16TH OCTOBER inst. The list of Prizes, &c., will be seen in Handbills.

JAS. D. HASZARD, Sec. & Treas.

Charlottetown, Oct. 3, 1861.

BEER & SON

BEG TO INTIMATE TO THEIR Country Friends that their Accounts to October First are now READY FOR DELIVERY, and would be obliged by their calling for the same.

Sept. 30, 1861.

Novelties—For Practical Use.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK and for sale at Haszard's Queen Square, Self-heating Smoothing Irons, Gass stoves for boiling water in 5 minutes, Saw Kife for cutting up meat, Egg whipps only 1s 6d each.

CHARLOTTETOWN

MARBLE WORKS,

S. WELLS,

Great George Street,

Immediately adjoining Knight's "City Bakery,"

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Sept. 28th 1861. tf.

B. O. & G. C. Wilson's

DYSENTERY SYRUP.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER FROM Dysentery when a dose or two of the above will cure the worst cases of Dysentery? For sale at the Cash Drug Store of

M. W. SKINNER.

September 23, 1861.

SULTANA OR SEEDLESS RAISINS.

FOR SALE AT THE CASH DRUG Store of

M. W. SKINNER.

September 23, 1861.

GRAIN SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF GRAIN, UNder the direction of the Committee of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 30TH OCTOBER, 1861, (the same day on which the Industrial Exhibition is to take place,) when the following Premiums will be awarded:—

Best Wheat,	£1	10	0
2d do.	1	0	0
Best two-rowed Barley,	1	10	0
2d do do.	1	0	0
Best four-rowed Barley,	1	10	0
2d do do.	1	0	0
Best Black Oats,	1	10	0
2d do.	1	0	0
Best sample Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.,	1	10	0
Best sample White Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.	1	0	0
Best sample Timothy Seed, 2 bushels,	1	0	0

REGULATIONS.

The Grain and Clover Seed to be the growth of the Island in the year 1861.

Each sack of Grain must contain not less than three bushels.

No prize will be awarded without competition of three samples each, of first and second quality.

Competitors must be members of the Society.

Grain intended for competition, and sent by parties residing at a distance from Charlottetown, will be received and taken care of by the Secretary at any time prior to the Show.

By order,

JAMES D. HASZARD,
Sec'y & Treas. R. A. Society.

Committee Room, Sept. 2, 1861. I&E

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

ALL PERSONS DESIRING TO FORward any articles, the manufacture or produce of this Island, for Exhibition at the "International Exhibition, 1862, in London," are required to communicate through the undersigned with the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieut Governor in Council on or before the 10th day of October next, specifying the nature and size of the articles desired to be forwarded, and all particulars thereof. All such articles must be transmitted through the local Board of Commissioners, and be completed for that purpose by the 10th day of NOVEMBER next.

H. HASZARD, Sec.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1861.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WISHING to invest money on Freehold property advantageously will apply to Alexander Hayden, jun., Charlottetown, residence next house to Richard Hearn, Esq.

Sept. 7, 1861. 4i

TO LET.

THAT COMMODIOUS AND WELL finished SHOP in Sidney Street, lately occupied by Mr Rigg, with a good Cellar and Office. Apply to

M. W. SKINNER.

Sept. 21, 1861.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his well known property at Southport, consisting of a two story Dwelling House 37x31; the first floor contains a Hall and 4 large rooms, 2 of which could with very little expense be converted into a store; on the second floor are 7 bed rooms; underneath the House is a stone-wall cellar 7 feet deep capable of holding from 3 to 4 thousand bushels. Also a two story work shop 27x20 which would make a convenient warehouse; and likewise a stable and Coach house. At the door of the dwelling there is a well with plenty of water, and adjoining the land on which the buildings are situated is another Lot in good condition for a garden, and fenced round with pickets.

If the above property is not sold by private sale, it will be offered at Public Auction on Thursday the 17th of October next at 11 o'clock.

Also Stoves, Tables, 2 Chests drawers, Bedsteads, Settle bed, Flour bin, Fanners, Wheelbarrow, Gates, pair of Gig wheels, a lot of 8x10, 10x12, and 10x14 window sashes, Pine and Spruce boards, Fire wood, some Juniper Posts and Logs, one ½ sized Camera, warranted, with a quantity of Bikeness chemicals complete.

Terms—£150 on the property, December 1st; the remainder may remain on mortage for sometime. For the other articles, all sums under 20s cash, over 20s to £5 three months' credit, except the Camera and chemicals, for which twelve months' credit will be given on approved joint notes.

RICHARD WEEKS.

Sept. 7, 1861. I&RW

TYNES AND SMITH,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 39 South William Street, NEW YORK.

WILLIAM G. TYNES. ADOLPHUS E. SMITH.

Sept. 21, 1861. 3m

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

THE COMMISSIONERS ARE DESIROUS of procuring samples of the following articles, to be forwarded to the International Exhibition, to be held in London in 1862:—

Grain and Seeds, including Wheat, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Clover, Timothy, Flax, and Turnip Seeds,
Vetches, Peas, Beans, and ears of Indian Corn,
Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl, Barley,
Furniture and Cabinet work,
Carriages, Sleighs and Harness,
Samples of Island grown woods,
Leather of the various kinds,
Agricultural Implements,
Model Threshing Machine,
Boots, and Shoes,
Preserved fruits, Meats and Fish,
Hemp and flax,
Bricks and Building Stone,
Maple Sugar and Honey in the comb,
Ship's Wheels, Blocks, &c., &c.,
Hams, Bacons, and pickled Pork and Beef,
Dyed and dressed Skins and Furs.

The above articles are in addition to those advertised for by the R. A. Society, and must all be the growth and produce of the Island, as far as practicable.

The Commissioners intend purchasing a considerable portion of the above articles.

H. HASZARD, Sec. to Commissioners.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1861.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

GLENFINLAS CLOTH MILLS,

JOHN DIXON, PROPRIETOR.

CLOTH SENT TO THE ABOVE MILLS to be Fulled, Dyed, and Dressed, will be done in a superior manner, at the lowest Nova Scotia prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the COLORING DEPARTMENT.

Cloth left with the following gentlemen will be finished and returned with dispatch.

Messrs. Beer & Son, } Charlottetown.
Mr G. T. Haszard, }
" Theos. DesBrisay, }
" Solomon Match, Southport.
" Alexander Dixon, Orwell.
" Patrick Stephens, " Cape, St. Andrew's.
" Edwin Coffin, Mount Stewart Bridge.
" James Robertson, St. Peter's Road.
" William Sterne, St. Peter's.
" John Knight, Souris.
" William Henderson, Rollo Bay.
" Alexander M'Vean, West River, East Point.
Messrs. M'Auley & Johnston, Grand River Wharf.

July 27, 1861. tf

HORSES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS to Sell one Horse or more, will give a choice of his whole Stock to suit intending purchasers, on reasonable terms. They are all young, and for strength, action, and docility will compare favourably with any in the market.

JAMES RATTRAY.

Maple Bank, Brackley Point Rd., Sept. 14, 1861. tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEIL RANKIN, ESQUIRE, HAVING BY Deed of Assignment, duly executed, made over and transferred all his Books of Accounts, Debts, Notes of Hand, Judgments and other securities for Debt, to the Assignees of MURRAY & Co., of Halifax, N. S.,—This is to notify such and every person in anywise indebted to the said Neil Rankin, that immediate payment must be made to the Subscriber, who only—in this Island—is legally empowered to receive payment and give discharges.

ANDREW MITCHELL, Atty. of Assignees.

Charlottetown, August 24, 1861. 6w.

LIPPINCOTT'S CLOTH MILLS.

BY AUTHORITY of STILLMAN LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Pictou, Nova Scotia, I have appointed Mr John Higgins, Merchant, of Great George Street, to act as his Agent for receiving and forwarding Cloth.

CHARLES BELL.

The Subscriber, as Agent for LIPPINCOTT'S CLOTH MILLS, Pictou, Nova Scotia, will receive and forward Cloth to be Dyed, Fulled and Dressed at the above Mills. Satisfactory work warranted with regularity and dispatch, at the usual prices.

JOHN HIGGINS.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Partnership lately existing between John M'Phail, and Paul M'Phail, of Charlottetown, Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers, hath been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the parnership either by Book Account, Note of Hand or otherwise, are requested to make immediat payment to Mr WM. C. TROWAN, who only is empowered to receive payment and give discharges. Coercive measures will be used for the recovery of all amounts remaining unpaid after 31st December next. Parties having accounts against as will please furnish them to Mr Trowan.

JOHN M'PHAIL.
PAUL M'PHAIL.

Charlottetown, Sept. 7th, 1861. 3i

CURE FOR

PIN WORMS

A NEW DISCOVERY.

THE ASCARIDES OR PIN WORMS, the removal of which has ever baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and universally considered by them as beyond the reach of medicine, are entirely expelled from the human system by the use of

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup

A Cure warranted in every case.

Relief afforded in twenty-four hours.

This Syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and harmless with the youngest child.

SYMPTOMS.—In case itching, biting and distress in the lower part of the rectum and about the seat, often is mistaken for the Piles, disagreeable sensation in the epigastric region or lower part of the bowels, restlessness, wakefulness, starting, and screaming in the sleep, fainting, and not unfrequently spasms or fits.

CAUTION.—The genuine has the name, "Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup," blown in each bottle, his portrait, and a fac simile of his signature on the wrapper.

HERVEY & MOORE, Sole Proprietors.

Address GEO C. GOODWIN & Co., 11 and 13 Marshall St., Boston, Mass., General Agents for New England.

☞ Sold by Druggists generally.

HORSES MISSING.

MISSING FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S field on Monday morning last, the 16th inst.—supposed to have been stolen during Sunday night—a Brown Mare, 4 years old; and a Yellow-brown Colt 1½ years old, with white on each foot, and a white stripe on his face. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of the same, will be rewarded for his trouble.

ROBERT CROSSMAN.

Bedeque, Sept. 17, 1861. 3i*

MRS M. FORSYTH

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM ENGLAND with a large and personally selected Stock of

FANCY GOODS,

and which are superior to any that have before been imported into Charlottetown, respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that they will be open for inspection on MONDAY, the 30th inst.

Mrs F. considers it unnecessary to enumerate the different articles, but at the same time begs to state that her GOODS will be sold at small profits for CASH, having decided to give no credit for the future.

Upon the arrival of the Ship *Isabel* she will receive an extensive Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

comprising all the latest PARIS and LONDON Fashions, in Milinery, &c.

North Side, Queen's Square, Sept. 17, 1861. 3m

RARE CHANCE FOR MILLERS.

FOR SALE, A GRIST MILL WITH OAT Kiln, Granary, Dwelling House, Stable, and 20 Acres of Farm Land, part of which is in cultivation, the remainder can be cleared at trifling cost.

The above property is situate on LOT 36, in the midst of thriving settlements. The Mills are now being put in good repair, and can be entered upon forthwith.

Part of the purchase money may remain on interest if required.

For Purchase or other particulars apply to

WILLIAM HEARD.

Queen Square House, Charlottetown, Aug 10, 1861.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

JAS. DESBRISAY & CO.

ARE

SELLING OFF,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

For One Month!

Commencing on Tuesday, the 20th August inst., during which time they will offer the

Whole of their Stock of Dry Goods,

&c., at a large discount on marked prices.

☞ Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine, before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention is called to a few remaining chests and half-chests of superior

Congo and Souchong TEA, and Boxes Liverpool SOAP, 28lbs.

Put up expressly for family use.

Queen Square, One Door East of Apothecaries' Hall.

Aug 17, 1861.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

For Spring, 1861.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

QUEEN SQUARE.

Per ships *Isabel*, *Wm. Douse*, and *Prince of Wales*,

An extensive and well assorted Stock of

British and Foreign Merchandize,

COMPRISING

of all kinds, with

HARDWARE & GROCERIES, &c.

Carefully selected, and, well suited to the Island Trade, and will prove good value to intending purchasers.

ALSO,

A few cases of Gents' Paris and Drab *HATS*
London made Summer *CLOTHING*, in all new material.

Gents', Ladies and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, June 8, 1861.

LONDON HOUSE

[Established 1820.]

SPRING, 1861!

By the "Fanny" from London, the "Isabel" from Liverpool, "Sage" from Barbadoes, "Annie" and other arrivals from Boston.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE COMpleted their Spring Importations, which are now open and ready for inspection. The GOODS from Great Britain having been selected by a member of the Firm, and bought on the lowest terms, wholesale purchasers can be supplied at as low prices as at Halifax or St. John. Present importation consists of—

70 Chests Prime Congou TEA,	5 Cases HABERDASHERY
20 Half-chests do.,	1 " HOSIERY,
10 Hogsheads SUGAR,	10 " Linen Drapery,
10 Tierces do.	2 " Threads,
80 Puncheons MOLASSES	10 Bales Cotton WARPS
8 Cases Ready-made Clothing	30 " Grey & White Calicos
2 " Ladies Boots & Shoes	Stripped Shirtings, Printed
4 " "Townsend's" London	Calicos, Denims, Drills, Hol-
Made HATS & CAPS	lands, &c., &c.
5 " American do.	5 Bales CLOTHS,
2 " Straw Bonnets & Hats	10 " Paper Hangings
2 " MANTLES	5 " Carpets & Woolens
1 " Dest. Alcroft & Co's	2 " Sacks and Sacking
GLOVES	10 Crates Earthenware
4 " MILLINERY	14 Bundles Cast, Spring and
2 " Silks and Ribbons	Blistered STEELS
10 " Ladies Dress Material	25 Tons Bar IRON
1 Chest INDIGO	40 Bundles Sheet IRON
5 Hogsheads Linseed OIL	22 Casks Ironmongery & Hard-
1 " Olive do	ware
1 " Leaf SUGAR	300 Pieces Hollow-ware
100 Kegs White LEAD, 14 and	100 Sets Plough METAL
28 lbs. each	100 Plough SHARES
200 1 and 2 lbs Jars PAINT,	300 Barrels FLOWR
assorted Colours	

Barrels Porter, Ale, Port Wine, Sherry do., Crushed Sugar, Ginger, Currants; Kegs Mustard, Gun Powder, Baking Soda, Nails, Cudbear; Boxes Soap, Candles, Pipes, Glass, Bloom Raisins, Plums, Cavendish Tobacco, Extract Logwood, Paste Blacking, Wool Cards, Bags Cut Nails, Wrought do., Spikes, Sparables, Corks, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Table Salt, &c., &c; Tins Copal Varnish, Blacking, Coils Manilla Rope, all sizes; Packages Cinnamon, Blue, Saltpetre, Alum.

D., G. & S. DAVIES

Charlottetown, June 1, 1861.

PISCATAQUA

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF MAINE.

Stock Department.

Authorized Capital, $500,000. *Capital Subscribed and Secured*, $253,645.76.

Hon. JOHN N. GOODWIN, Pres. OSEP. P. MILLER, Vice Prest. SAWYER, W. RICKER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. N. GOODWIN, OSEP. P. MILLER, SAWYER W. RICKER, DAVID FAIRBANKS, ASTON GATES, JOHN A. FAIRS, F. W. DAILEY.

Fire Insurance on Buildings, Furniture, Warehouses, Public Buildings, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Merchandise, Ships in Port, or while building, and other Property. Inland Insurance on Goods to all parts of the country. Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.

POLICIES ISSUED AND FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN BY

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, January 9 1861. 1y