A BIT OF WHOLESOME ADVICE.

Reader be popular in your views. Your notions must be wrong if they are narrow. This universe is not to be measured with a two-foot rule. Be popular in your style. If you would be a "will of the wisp," you may appear in the darkness; but if you would be a sun, brush the clouds from your face. Be popular in your sympathies; think, feel, pray, with your knees upon the the round globe. See Africa a continent of dry bones, Asia a pyramid of mortal death, Europe struggling in the folds of the serpent, and the isles of the sea crying for help. If the supineness of Athens produced a Philip, shall not the prostration of a world produce a Paul?

Re humble. A BIT OF WHOLESOME ADVICE. uce a Paul?

Be humble. Seek not for the knowledge that puffeth up, but for that which edifieth. Never be in flated by success; for what hast thou the, thou didst not receive? Be not wise in your own conceit. Shall the incarnate God say, I am nothing; and shall that worm (man) say, I am rich? Be independent.—God made you; lift up your heads among his sons. Think for yourselves. If there are books upth the shelf, thank God for them; but remember the open leaves of creation and the unbound volume of the soul. Dare to speak out. When the thoughts burn, let the flames have a flue. What fear you? Shall he whose exemplar What fear you? Shall he whose exemplar died upon the cross be afraid of sneers, and stripes, and blows?—"Strike, out hear me!" cried the great Athenian at the battle of Salamis.—"Kill, but hear me! let the Christian cry at the battle of the world.

REPROOFS ARE NOT PEARLS.—Few things are more difficult than to reprove sin properly : yet even the ayowed servants perly; yet even the avowed servants of God need it frequently and on different grounds. One day a person, in the apart-ment of an aged Christian woman, was la-menting a want of firmness in reproving the abandoned, especially when travelling; and abandoned, especially when travelling; and offering a pretty frequent apology in the caution, "Give not that which is holy un-to the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls be-

The aged woman seriously and instantly replied, "O, sir, keen and just reproofs are no pearls. Were you to talk to a wicked coachman, or omnibus driver, respecting the love of God shed abroad in the hearts by the Holy Ghost, and the pleasure of communion with God, you would cast pearls before swine; but not in reproving sin. Hear the command of God: 'Thou shalt in any wise rebute the peachbour and not any wise rebuke thy neighbour, and not suffer sin upon him.'"

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT INVENTION IN THE MANU FACTURE OF FLOUR.—A most remarkable invention calculated to effect a complete revolution in the manufacture of flour, is rapidly coming into use in England and France. The bakers aftirm that the flour is more nutricious, and will rise much sooner and more certainly. This is attributable to the greater portion of gluten contained in the flour manufactured by the "conical" in the flour manufactured by the "conical" burrs. Every experiment tried with the new method has proven, that within a given time more than double the quantity of wheat can be ground than with the flat burrs and a larger amount of flour, of a better quality, from the same quantity of wheat be the product. The beneficial changes effected by this new invention are thus sufficiently by this new invention are thus sufficiently enumerated:—First, the reduction of the weight of the running stone from 14 cwt. to 1½ cwt. by placing it between instead of upon the fixed one; second, the reduction of the size of the stones in the proportion of 3 34 to 1; and thirdly, the giving to the stones a new form—that of the frustrum of a cone.

A few cases of Asiatic Cholera have occurred at Edinburgh and Glasgow. QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE POOR .- The

sum of five thousand pounds was recently placed in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Queen Victoria, for distribu-tion among the Dublin charities.

Upwards of 2,400,000 children attended Sabbath Schools in England, under the care of 300,000 teachers. A conference of teachers connected with various religious denominations was recently held in Leeds, for the purpose of considering what means could be adopted to preserve the children of the schools from falling into the snares

Sir George Seymour, the Admiral on this station, is, we hear, very shortly to strike his flag, Admiral Fanshawe, who is appointed his successor in the North American command, having hoisted his flag at Portsmouth, in the Boscawen 74. Sir George will leave this station with the sincere good feeling of the Colonies at large, in consequence of the determined and judicious course he has pursued in regard to our fisheries.

An association has been organized in St.
John, N. B., for opposing the introduction
of the Maine Law into that Province.

A committee of twelve citizens has been appointed in East Boston, to enforce the "Maine Liquor Law."

The Rev. Mr. Clay, Chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, estimates the loss caused to the public by fifteen pick-pockets whose career he has traced, including the value of the property stolen, expense of prosecution and maintenance in goal, at £25, 500. At an annual expense of £75 the whole fifteen might have been trained in an industrial school.

Capt. J. Everon, of Memphis, Tennessee, has recently secured a patent for glass tubes to conduct water from wells and cistrens, which supercede those made of less, iron ar wood. The Rev. Mr. Clay, Chaplain of the

MINERAL WEALTH OF CARLETON Co. N. B.—The Woodslock Sentinel, in giving an account of a late visit to the Iron Works at the Upper Town, and of the operations there carried on, discourses thus of the Mi-neral Wealth of that fine County of our sis-

As we stated in our last the result of the As we stated in our last the result of the present experiments has proved highly satisfactory, Iron can be produced of excellent quality, and in abundant quantity, and the Company are so far encouraged as to meditate an enlargement of their Capital Stock which the Act of Incorporation empowers, with a view to operations on an extended scale and the manufacture of the Iron into

Bars,
We wish them that success which their We wish them that success which their enterprise well deserves, and with which we think the destinies of this flourishing County particularly interwoven. No need of going to California or Australia if the mineral wealth of our county be only properly developed. Carleton possesses a Steelmaking Iron Ore in quantity sufficient torender Great Britain independent of Sweeden or Russia for generations, and which only requires an outlay of some of the susuperabundant capital of Britain to make it as well known in London or Sheffield as the best works of those Countries.

as well known in London or Sheffield as the best works of those Countries.

We repeat, our Country is rich in Mineral wealth. We have seen a very rich specimen of Lignite, the out-cropping of Coal found not over 3 miles from where we write, which, ignited well and burnt away leaving but very little residue.—We have also been shown Silver-lead fluxed and melted from Ore found in this our County.

These sources of Mineral wealth and one

These sources of Mineral wealth and onr high Agricultural Capabilities warrant the inference that Carleton is soon destined to take rank as one of the richest Counties in the Province of New Brunswick.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, December 31, 1853.

MR. WHELAN AND THE MAGISTRACY, MR. WHELAN AND THE MAGISTRACY, In the printed speech of Mr. Whelan shere is this clause, "Hon. Mr. Whelan would, however, day, that it was very fortunate for that hon. member (Mr. Palmer) that the accusation which he had throws out against him (Hon. Mr. Whelan) had been made under the sanctuary of the Assembly; for had; it been made elsewhere, he would have dragged him before the tribunal where he was so often obliged to seek assistance from the quirks and quibbles of the law to ustain him in his advocacy of a bad cause;—he would have bearded the lion in his den." This was meant to be a very high-sounding period, —a very valorous to be a very high-sounding period, — a very raiorous note of defiance; and had it been acted up to, Mr. Whelan would have proved, at least, that he was sincere in making the assertion. Why did he not beard the lion in his den? Why did he not file a beard the lion in his den? Why did he not file a declaration for libel against Mr. Palmer the instant the House was prorogued? Had he done so, and Mr. Palmer had pleaded his privilege, then there might have been some hardship for him to complain of. But Mr. Palmer would have put in no such plea, he would have done the same thing that he did in the House,—he would have justified the assertion; and the question would then have been tried before a competent tribunal, and the same question would have been submitted to the jury that is now submitted to the public, and the former would have virtually found would then have been tried before a competent of the loth instant. Had the writer confused in the former would have been submitted to the public, and the former would have virtually found Mr. Whelan guilty, if they had had acquitted Mr. Palmer. Mr. Whelan must, therefore, be considered as having acquiesced in the justice of the chiarge made by Mr. Palmer, and the declaration made by him in the House as an empty threat which he did not declaration. But if Mr. Palmer will be formed by Mr. Palmer will be fo by Mr. Palmer, and the declaration made by him in the House as an empty threat which he did not dare put in execution. But if Mr. Palmer were privileged, Mr. Ings was surely not,—he is no member of Par-liament, nor is his paper privileged. Has not Mr. Ings given him sufficient provocation? has he not repeatedly in the Islander stigmatized Mr. Whelan as a perjured man, — and on the very ground, too, of the taking this eath of qualification without having the requisite property prescribed by the statute? Here as a perjured man, — and on the very ground, toe, of the taking this eath of qualification without having the requisite property prescribed by the statute? Here were opportunities which Mr. Wholan might have availed himself of. If Mr. Ings had not justified, Mr. Whelan would have been in a position to show that both Mr. Ings and Mr. Palmer were slanderers, and he (Mr. Whelan) an injured men. Mr. Ings is a man who could feispond to a verdict of damages fully as well as Mr. Whelan, and, we suspect, much tester. Mr. Whelan may affect to despise and contemu, as beneath his notice, any thing that may appear in the editorial columns of a newspaper, and so long as he is attacked merely as the aditor of the Gazestie it may be well to do so. But Mr. Whelan has been attacked by the Lilander as a sember of the Assembly,—as having obtained a seat in it under false pretunes, and as having taken a false eath in order to support these pretences,—and it became a daty he cowed to himself to clear his character from the appraious that been cast upon it. It has been aid, both by the Licut. Governor and Mr. Whelan, that there was no objection made to Mr. Whelan, that there was no objection made to Mr. Whelan, that there was no objection made to Mr. Whelan, that there was no objection made to Mr. Whelan, and the commission of the Peace, for the whole Island for two whole years. There is an immense difference, however, between a man filling an office of its being a Consultive; the moment he caused to be the other, it was the appointing him for the first time a Justice of the being a Consultive; the moment he caused to be the other, it was the appointing him for the first time a Justice of the Peace for Queen's County, merely to give

The Latter Rain.—Among the many strangely interesting occurrences of the present day, the following is not the least so:

"Dr. Duff, the Calcutta missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, assured the General Assembly at Edinburgh, that for the first time since the destruction of Jerusalam, has the "latter rain" returned, last autumn, to the Holy Land; and as this is predicted by the prophet Joel, in connection with the return of Israel, and is, indeed to be the one great desideratum, for the restoration of the fertility of the soil of Palestine, it is regarded with interest by the students of prophecy."

The Limerick Chronicle states, that a field officer of the 96th Light Infantry in Dublin has placed his commanding officer under arrest for alleged drunkenness.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MINERAL WEALTH OF CARLETON CO. N. B.—The Woodstock Sentinel, in giving an and the students of prophecy."

Works at the Wholan relies upon his acquittal by the

independent of the reposed in one who was even suspected of disregarding the moral and legal obligation of an eath?

But Mr. Whelan celies upon his acquittal by the House, John Le Lucheur might as well have pleaded his acquittal. Mr. Whelan has stated, that Mr. Palmer was compelled by an usuanimous vote of the House, to retract the accession. It is so recorded in the Journals of the House, but erroneously; for the Journals carry their own refutation. Immediately after, Mr. Montgomery moved that the Hon. Edward Whelan had not a legal qualification when he took his seat in this House in March, 1850; and Mr. Pope having moved, as an amendment, that Mr. Montgomery have leave to withdraw his motion, the House divided, and there were for the motion 10, against it 9. So much for the House being unanimous. The same may be said of Mr. Thoraton's and Mr. Haviland's amendments, the day previous. It is evidently, then, a clerical error, or it may be that the Committee for revising the Joannals, of which Mr. Whelan was the chairman, undertook to interpolate the word unanimously. But how or why it got there is of no consequence; if it not frue. No division was demanded, and it was therefore the resolution of the House, — and it being the resolution of the House, Mr. Palmer did right to retract. He withdrew the accusation—because he was compelled so to do by that resolution—in a mere matter of course, and consequently meaning nothing. Did Mr. Whelan ever ask Mr. Palmer whether he did so upon the conviction that he had made an erroneous charge, or did he still persist in ing nothing. Did Mr. Whelan ever ask Mr. Palmer whether he did so upon the conviction that he had made an erroneous charge, or did he still persist in his assertion of the truth of it? We rather think not. Mr. Palmer, or we greatly mistake, would have answered the question, and that unequivocally. All we can way is, that if Mr. Whelan is satisfied with the can bay is, that if Mr. Whelan is satisfied with the unanimous—as he calls it — resolution of the House, and Mr. Palmer's compliance with it, it is what no man possessed of the feelings of a gentleman would be, and, as we said in the commencement, the whole question is a part of the political history of the Island; and, as such, every man has a right to his own opinion on the matter;—we have our; and so far as saying that on the 20th day of January, 1850, and the day Mr. Whelan inst took his seat in the House of Assembly on the 5th March, 1850, he had no legal quisilification to entitle him to a sent there; and that of this fact there does not exist the possibility of a doubt in the mind of any man at all qualified to form that he was as quisilified, Mr. Whethar committed the crime of perjery, is a question that every man must erime of perjery, is a question that every man must judge for himself from the evidence. Whether Mr. Whelan will choose, at this late hour,

Whether Mr. Whelan will choose, at this late hour, to adopt the plei'of ignorance, is for himself to any. It is, is our opinion, the only one that is open to him; but who will say, it can avail him. In reviewing this, as one of the other circumstances alluded to by the retiring magnistrates, we think it one which, from its magnisade, renders unnecessary the production of what must necessarily be minor and, viewed in comparison, probably venial offences, such as the open nequalified applaine of the actions of traitors, and the sorrow expressed for the failure of their treasonable attempts, and the denunciation of the tribunals that pronounced sentence on the offenders after an impartial investigation as partizes judges. tial investigation as partizan judges.

We feel that we have but done our duty, in bring-ing the matter before the public. We leave them to decide.

doubt but before now he would have been fairly answered by "Observer," who obviously wishes to avoid the display affected by that correspondent.

His second paragraph is a flowing specimen of the headlong, rollicking, style; but does he really put forth such senseless rhapsody, with a view to serious consideration! If Boreas still stumbers, at least the South has been disturbed, and what wonder if we hear of whirlwinds next! He somewhat exultingly remarks that in Lord Sackville's case, the dissentient Peers "did not resign." When, may I ask, did he hear of Peers of the Realm resigning the hereditary rank and privileges of their order! No, says he, "they submitted," and why I rejoin did they submited in an inority—singular, indeed, that they did not resign."

He appears brim fall of Parliamentary love, evidently crammed for the occasion, and this he deals out with a happy seasoning of his mutive talent for the ridiculous; but in the midst of his indignation at the "family clique," and a mass of immaterial matter, consisting, as he tells us, of "ligious of assertions" which can be produced to prove the great end and aim of "almost every tory Administration," he plainly losse sight of the meaning of the words which he contradicts, and which he ought clearly to confute.

From his signature, however, we are perhaps to infer that he acts under a roving commission; and before now he may possibly have atrayed from one side of politics to the other. But I will presume to ask him, when he informs the public on the subject of the Middlesex petitions, why he does not extend his information as little further? and state that it was not the expulsion of Wilkes, even for the fourth time, that called forth those measures, so much as the arbitary testing in his stead of his opponent, the ministerial candidate; who having the minority of votes, and consequently being the minority of votes, and

of the Ministry, declared to be the sitting member. This at once alarmed the foars, and roused the indignation of the Country, and sended more than anything to increase the popularity of Wilkes. Addresses came pouring in from various quarters, both to King and Parliament, and among others the two quoted in "Observer's" letter.

To these two petitions which were both addresses to the King, one by the Ety. "Observer's" letter.

To these two petitions which were both addresses to the King, one by the Ety. "Observer's" remark was manifestly conduct; and the extracta given from them, as well as the foregoing observations, will sufficiently indicate whether or no the grievances complained of in those days, bear any affinity to more recent occurrences which immediately concurs ourselves. "Rover" should have given the date of the debate he referr to; if it were that of the Stin of May 1769, it was before either of the petitions was precined; and it matters not what Lord North's threats then were, towards any one who should sign such a petition as Bi. Towarsheld warried him to appear. "Rover" should have informed us of the nature of the Stinister's threats, and what he said and did, after the petitions and bose received by his Jaigaty; one signed by no less than 1565 of his subjects the petition and an angle county, and both by many persons of wealth and distinction, whose loyally has been questioned. These petitions not choose a single outney, and both by many persons of wealth and distinction, whose loyally has been petitioned. The second of the subject of the s

in recent connexions and endeavours to reorganize parties;—in the displacement of a high functionary on unknown grounds, from a position held by right of seniority, in accordance with instructions under the great Seal of England;—instructions which are sought to be rendered nugatory by a less formal document, obtained under cirumstances of secrecy and concealment, that must be regarded as an insult to that Body, whose privileges are directly invaded. Who knows but at the next Session, this same "Rover" or some other mouth piece of his party, may be "produced" in the Province Building, not: "fulminating," but growling hoarse threats against any one who should dare to sign such a remonstrance, as was lately submitted to the worthy "North Briton" who governs the Colony; and whose advent, we are told, caused so pure a stream to circulate through the members of the body politic! Blustering eloquence answered in Lord North's time, and may again be happily applied, by some modern orators of more perishable renown.—Let them not however rely too confidently on success.—"Brag" is said to be a good dog, but "Holdfast" a better;—with "Rover's" qualities I am not personally acquainted;—he may have been a pretty fellow in his day,—perhaps the most knowing one of the pack;—but if I have heard him correctly described, he is growing old and crusty, rather loose in the fangs, and of late so faulty at scent as to be unfit for fox hunting, the only sport at which he was ever known to excel. He is besides, I am told, somewhat chap-fallen at being obliged to quit the kennel on rather short commons, owing to a disagreement with his associates, though doing his best to regain the good will of his masters, by humbly licking their hands and whining pitously for readmission to his former privi-

"The higher the Ape goes the more he shows his tail!"—Aye, Sir, this is true, but "Rover" will find it difficult to hide his tail, let him couchen low" as he pleases.
Wishing you the compliment ason, and "Rover" merry C is."
I remain, Sir,
Your constant Reader,
and very Obedient 1, 29th, 1853.

The Proprietor's Address to his Patrons

THE N

ON the 11 DUNE enlarged more London - Tie may other chi the world. 'quence of the district to a sold to Carrie or Mail for dispice, or Si vance. At it untire Daily of Paper an defrayed from un his send him, ile and the heav dence, 'Rept Book-keepin We do not it

We do not il pers beyond we intend to ting the fact. Our SE. CALIFOR casty and e any increase comparison [two copies \$20.] with cheerfully se post-paid ap THE BUNE en September,

September, Weekly and its capacity Enlargemen expenses, in Enlargemen the lat of S beautiful 1) Our Steam any in th Edition sho we are prop day (Thurst out interruptive Daily 1) Thousand improvemen us to dissense the state of the Mail THE 2 make or to be a mere party because appeared to do subset it was propholds itself principles, the two for ted by Wh hostite can tion. Temptrial Devet the Whighest one-idea p the releast the condition one-idea p the releast to the state of the sta

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TER.

Single Three Five Ten Two TRIS absolute aither Subsenti paper the ad Mo at our detter conter Bill States Store.

The Proprietor of Hazard's Gazelle is unwilling to allow the year to close without tendering to his friends his best thanks for their cordial support gives to the journal which bears his name. It has been his censtant endeavour to merit that support, and his aim has been to keep up with the progress of the times and theadvancing spirit of the age. For this purpose, he has during the past year, at an outlay of more than £500 imported and erected a power press, so as to enable him to issue his journal semi-weekly, of the same size as previously, thus presenting his Subscribers with two papers weekly instead of one, without any additional charge. It was his design this autumn to have erected a small steam engine instead of the horse power now in eas: his arrangements were not made early enough in the season for the accumplishment of this purpose, he trusts however, in the spring, to avail himself of the more effective attength of the Iron Aorse, whose muscless asver tire, and who needs never stop to feed. One of the principal duties of a public journalist is to place before his readers the occurrences of the day in a manner that may give, a just idea, both to them and those who may succeed them, of "the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure". And for this purpose he has secured the services of a gentleman whose aim he trusts it will be found, has been, in reviewing the sayings and doings of public men, to perform that responsible duty with a severe regard to truth, and The Proprietor of Hazard's Gazette is unwil the asyings and doings of public men, to perform that responsible duty with a severe regard to truth, and without yielating the respect due to society, by the use of intemperate, vulgar or abusive language. His establishment, already extensive, and embracing various departments, to be efficiently conducted, requires that persons entrusted with their exception should be properly qualified. In the mechanical department, in consequence of the emigration of workmen to the United States, the bulk of the work has chiefly to be performed by young and inexperienced hands, and so short a period is left between each issue for the revision and correction of the press, that its execution may not be, as the proprietor is aware, as free from typographical errors as in the time of his predecessor. This he trusts, however, will be obviated in future, and he will spars no pains in order to render the execution as correct as possible. the enyings and doings of public men, to perform that

ated in future, and he will spare no pains in order to render the execution as correct as possible. While the proprietor pledges himself, to make every exertion in his power to provide the patrons of Hassard's Gazetle, with information and amusement, he trusts that they will see the necessity of a spirited co-operation on their part, and that the notes of invitation to meet himself or his book keeper, which will be issued in the course of the ensuing week will be responded to with as much alacrity, as if they were to a more attractive entertainment.

In wishing them A HAPPY NEW YEAR and many pleasent returns of the season he hopes, also, that

pleasent returns of the season he hopes, also, that intervening time may be productive of health and happiness to each and all of them.

The Mails.—The Couriers have not yet been able to cross over from this side, nor from the unsettled state of the weather is there any prospect of there doing so for some days to come.

We will make arrangements to receive the news by Telegraph, as soon as the line which is down from the effect of the late storm, is re-

Married, Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Mr. At New London, by Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Mr.
Denald Morrison, to Mrs. Ann Cornish.
At Scotch Settlement, by Mr. Sutherland, Mr.
John McKenzie, to Miss Catharine McLennan, also,
MrDonald McKenzie, to Miss Margaret McDonald.

At Cavendish, on Wednesday, the 28th Dec., Agnes Woodside Simpson, relict of the late James Simpson, in the 79 year of her age.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on SATURDAY, the 7th JANUARY, 1884, for the supply of Seven Tons of STRAW for Bedding, the Straw to be good Wheat or Onten, subject to the approval of the Barrack Master, and to be delivered at the Barracks at the Contractor's expense, in such quantities as may be required during the year commencing the 1st April next.

Payment will be made Contraction.

Payment will be made Quarterly by the Barrack Master, in Specie, for such quantities as have been supplied. The Tenders to be signed by two Sureties in the

sum of £10 Sterling JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G. Commissariat, P. E. Island, Charlottetown, 28th Dec., 1853.

Glasgow & Manchester Ho R ECEIVED by late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber, a General Supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

DRY GOUDS & GROLERIES.
Also, DIGBY SMOKED HERRINGS,
ANNAPOLIS CHEESE, OILS, WINE,
Cheste superior fine TEA, &c. &c. Chests superior use Also,

For Sale or to Let,

A FARM on the St. Peter's Road, about three miles from Charlottetown, consisting of 36 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation.

DAVID WILSON.

NEW GOODS. THE Subscriber is now receiving, per "S. Alexander" and "Hellen" from Liverpool, 162 PACKAGES MERCHANDIZE, itable for the present and coming seasons, which Alexander" and "Hellen" from Liverpool,
163 PACKAGES MERCHANDIZE,
suitable for the present and coming seasons, which,
having been personally selected from some of the first
Houses in England and Glasgow, he is canabled to
offer to his customers at extremely low prices for
prompt payment. The STOCK comprises:

10 Cases Ready Made Clothing,
5 do Hats and Cape,
6 do Dress Materials,
5 do Hats and Cape,
1 do Gleves,
2 do Silks, Ribbons and Valvets,
1 do Jawellery,
2 do Fars,
10 Trunks Boots and Shoes,
5 Bales Clothe,
6 Bales grey and white Calicos,
5 do Linen Drapery,
6 do Carpets and Financie,
10 do Paper Hangings,
20 Chests Tee,
25 Packages Groceries,
40 do Hardware and Ironmongery,
DANIEL DA VIES.

Charlottotows, Nov. 4, 1888.

PLUID! FLUID!!
Five Casks Burning Fluid just received,
and for sale low. Also, a few Fluid LAMPS.
JOHN ANDREW McDONALD.
Queen Street, 14th Cot. Isl