British flag, or failing to comply, he would fight him immediately. The American handed in the apology demanded, and thus escaped fighting. Be it remembered that American cruisers were well acquainted with the Experiment, because she was the regular despatch boat. Captain Grant was a Briton of the right stamp, and when the news of his noble conduct with his small vessel was received here, it made my old heart swell with emotion to no ordinary degree. Your honors know the sequel of these affairs,—that the American Government gave up their prisoners, and disallowed Captain Wilkes' act; all which was a dreadful mortification to the more fiery spirits among the people and representatives. Again, can it be readily forgotten that when our arms suffered some reverses in the Crimea, the people of New York illuminated their city for joy? These are plain but stubborn facts, without varnish or exaggeration; and they constitute a pretty correct index to the dominant propensities of our cousins. And if so, it must be very evident that we are in duty bound to prepare, without delay, for the defence of all that is dear to us. In doing this, we will only be following the patriotic example which the other Colonies have set before us, and though they appear to be in more immediate danger than we are, it may be our turn very shortly. Our militia must be organised and put upon an efficient footing, as well as our volunteers. Some earthworks must be erected to protect our harbor and city. And though we all agree, as I trust we do, upon the highly important question of defending our hearths and homes, and of placing the revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government, in accordance with the resolution which I am now supporting, yet I hope and trust that neither the present nor any future Government will act in the matter without due regard to a wise and strict economy. After all I have said about our American neighbors on this occasion, I have hardly touched their present moral character; but if we can credit a tithe of the accounts of murders, robberies, and other crimes, which we see published in their own papers from time to time, we must conclude that the masses are in a fearful state, and that life and property are very insecure in that country. Yet, in the very face of all this, some of our folks, when their temper is up, talk of hoisting the "stars and stripes" in this Island. When I hear of any Christian man speaking in this way, it reminds me of 'Lot pitching his tent towards Sodom," and of the dark history which followed; but this is a digression from which I must now return. Having resolved thus far, and being about to provide the "sinews of war," it is natural for us to turn our thoughts to the question of what stamp and stamina do our fighting men consist? My answer is, that in this Island we have the true offspring of the men who have, on many a sanguinary battle-field, from Cressy to Waterloo, displayed their valor and prowess in defence of their country and its liberties. And further still, we have the brothers and relatives of many a brave soldier who fought and conquered at Alma, Inkerman, and Lucknow; and while I humbly trust that I shall not be found placing undue confidence in an "arm of flesh," I cannot but feel thankful that we have men who, if properly trained and equipped, would be a credit to any country. Yes, your honors, we have the bold and dashing Celt, who will take the "Bull by the horns," and we have the Anglo-Saxon, who will conquer or die in the last ditch.

Hon. Mr. Beer: Your honors, it is entirely out of my power to make a warlike speech, and even though I were ever so well qualified to do so, there have been so many military speeches delivered in the other branch of the Legislature, where the people are represented by four or five Colonels, and I cannot say how many Majors, Captains, and other officers, and in addition to all this the speech of his honor who has just sat down, that I deem it quite unnecessary that I should say anything on the subject, except that I will give my cordial and hearty support to the resolution now before the House. I am confident that the people of this Island will stand shoulder to shoulder, to defend their hearths and homes, should we be threatened with invasion by lawless marauders. We are placing the whole revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government, yet I hope and trust it will not be required; but even if it should, I am sure the people will cheerfully make the sacrifice, in defence of their homes and liberties.

Hon. Atty. General: I do not intend to trouble your honors with any lengthy remarks upon this resolution which has been so ably proposed by his honor: first, because I perceive it is not likely to provoke any opposition here, for I hope and trust that we will be all unanimous. It is certainly conferring great and unusual powers upon the Government of the day, but the present state of affairs calls for extreme powers such as this resolution will confer, and I think we would be very remiss in our duty as guardians of the public interest, and as patriots, as I trust we are, if we would separate without giving this power to the Government. I hope and trust that there will be no necessity for the Government to make use of the whole powers conferred upon them by this resolution. But at the same time, there is nothing like being prepared for an emergency. The state of affairs in the neighboring Colonies and the United States is anything but promising, and bears anything but a pacific aspect at the present time. And I cannot but think that this long talked of question, known as the Fenian movement, is likely to come to some critical point which will call forth the energies of the colonists to protect themselves. That the Fenian organization is increasing in strength, and that these people are prepared with vessels and arms, and have the means of doing a great deal of harm to whatever Colony they may enter upon, is very evident. And though the extent of this movement may have been greatly magnified by persons amongst ourselves, for purposes of their own, and though this circumstance may have assisted in a great measure to accelerate the steps by which the feeling in favor of the confederation of the Colonies has advanced of late, yet I think it is our duty to be prepared for what may arise by certain means. Another question which presents an equally serious aspect, is the difficulties which are likely to arise respecting the fishery treaty between the Colonies and the United States of America. The unfortunate abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has, perhaps, led both parties to go to extremes in protecting what they conceive to be their rights. The old treaty which existed previous to 1854, is now revived, and with it, the disputes which existed previous to that year are likely to revive also. It will be singular, indeed, if nothing like a collision between vessels should occur this summer, and if such should take place, it is impossible to say where it will cease. Therefore, I think it behoves us to be prepared for any possible emergency that may arise. I have always been an advocate for putting our militia in an efficient state, and I think we have been remiss in not placing a considerable sum at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for that purpose. And though I have stood here as a strong opponent of the projected union of the Colonies on the basis of the Report of the Quebec Convention, and I trust I will ever be such, yet I have not forgotten the obligation which rests upon us as Colonists to defend ourselves as far as it is in our power to do so, and not to seek to transfer to others that which we should do for ourselves. I would be sorry to shrink from doing my part, as an Islander, for the defence of the country, and every able-bodied man should be ready to step forward whenever his commander should call, while those who are not able-bodied men should submit to taxation, such as they are able to bear, so as to make good what they cannot do by their physical powers. I hope the resolution will be acted upon with discretion, guided by reason, which should always prevail and influence a government, but more especially when entrusted with such powers as the Legislature is now contemplating, and that no expenditure will be made—not a pound wasted to gratify the whims of individuals but what is absolutely necessary for the defence of the Colony. I also hope that means will be adopted to put the militia upon a proper and efficient standing, in order that none of the neighboring Colonies, which, I might say, are yielding up their independence, would have it in their power to say that it is their resources that are to defend us. I would keep clear of such an imputation. And when that pressure comes upon us, for it is coming day by day, I hope we will be able to say we have provided as bountifully for our own defence as any of the other Colonies, whether we go into Confederation or not. If we do so, we will take away from those enemies of our liberty, one of the strongest arguments for leading, or ensnaring us into Confederation by their machinations. One thing more I would offer a remark upon, though it may be diverging a little, that is, the burthen of the Lieutenant Governor's salary. I hope every man will be ready and not hesitate to take the expense of paying our Governor upon the Colony, rather than submit to Confederation and the surrender of our independence. I trust, therefore, that the country will come cheerfully forward, now that the resources of the Colony are to be placed at the disposal of the Government, and show, by the most tangible and satisfactory proof, that we are willing to do what we are able to defend ourselves, and to preserve our self-government, which, I am sure, they are convinced is best for the prosperity of this Colony, whatever views may guide the other Colonies. I will therefore heartily concur in supporting the resolution.

Lorenzo Demorest, of Sussex, N. J., announced his own death last week. He said his dead father came to his bedside and kissed him and drew his cold hand over his breast. "That means death," said Lorenzo, "and I shall die to-night," and he did die.

The Herald.

Wednesday, May 9, 1866.

"CONFEDERATION ON ITS MERITS."

THE editor of the *Examiner*, in the last issue of that paper, has given us a short chapter on Confederation on its merits. He seems to be rather disturbed on perceiving that the anti-Confederate members of the Legislature are alive to the dangers which threaten our Colony in reference to Confederation. He would fain see the people of this Colony rest in all confidence that they are not to be forced into Confederation without first having the question submitted to them at the polls. To lull their suspicions and throw themselves off their guard, is part of the tactics of the Confederate conspirators in this Colony. Such was the part played by Dr. Tupper and his coadjutors in Nova Scotia. They artfully managed to pacify the people of Nova Scotia with the assurance that Confederation should not be attempted against the will of *the Legislature*. The fears of the people, with this promise, became subsided, and in the meantime, the wily Dr. Tupper and his accomplices matured their plan and sold the country. So here, Mr. Whelan and his brother conspirators are endeavoring to deceive the people of this Colony, addressing their arguments, which they think are very plausible, to the members of the Legislature, in hopes to mislead and quiet them until the Assembly rises, and thus to leave the Colony at the mercy of a Government containing *three Confederate members*, with all probability of putting in a fourth at any moment! O, People of Prince Edward Island, beware!! Mr. Whelan is evidently apprehensive that the Government is to be broken up or re-constructed, and some anti-Confederates introduced in place of the Confederate members who now form such a strong and dangerous party in it. This is all very natural in Mr. Whelan—a man who has cast the die on the stakes of Confederation—whose soul's whole object is now to see that measure accomplished, and to receive the reward which corrupt Canada is to bestow on him. He would doubtless become uneasy at seeing any change in the construction of the present Government—a Government in whose confidence he is supposed to be—a Government he has displayed no little ingenuity in supporting for the last twelve months—a Government which has given him, during that time, some very large crumbs,—if the Public Accounts do not belie him. We are, therefore, not surprised at Mr. Whelan's alarm about the exclusion of Confederate members from the Government, nor at his attributing the causes of that alarm to his old *friend*, the Hon. Mr. Palmer. If there is one man more than another that has blasted Mr. Whelan's ardent hopes of Confederation, it is Mr. Palmer. With reference to this gentleman, Mr. Whelan says:—"The opponents to that measure (Confederation) led by the Hon. Mr. Attorney General Palmer, appear to be anxious to pledge the Government not only to a very emphatic declaration against Confederation, but to a positive refusal to entertain any application for joining in any future delegation," &c., &c., &c.

Whether the opponents of Confederation are led by Mr. Palmer or not, we cannot say. Mr. Whelan, we confess, is more likely to know than we are the troubles which his faithful friends, the Confederate section of the Government, have to contend with. He no doubt shares with their sympathies, and is more in their confidence than Mr. Palmer; but be his assertion true or erroneous, we should surmise that, as far as Mr. Palmer's political integrity is assailed, or his interest endangered by Mr. Whelan's version of the state of matters, we think his attempt to damage Mr. Palmer only serves to raise that gentleman still higher in the confidence of the people of this Island. While unfortunately for Mr. Whelan, it displays too clearly the old leaven of malice which still rises in his soul when Mr. Palmer is supposed to be active in frustrating the designs of Confederate conspirators. We have been unable to procure the resolution submitted by Mr. Whelan in amendment to those tabled on Saturday last by the Hon. the Leader of the Government; but when they do appear, it will be seen that their object is to place the country in a false position by committing it to Confederation in the abstract, which would be equivalent to accepting the Quebec scheme. We will endeavor to give both sets of Resolutions, with comments on the debate thereon, in our next. As we write, the debate is progressing, but the Hon. Mr. Pope's resolutions, which strongly repudiate, on the part of this Island, the Quebec scheme, and any attempt to include this Colony in a Confederation upon that or any other basis will, in all probability, be carried by a vote of twenty-four to four! The Government, too, we sincerely trust, will be muzzled on this question during the coming recess of Parliament.

DESTRUCTION OF VALPARAISO.

THE latest news from the South American Republics, informs us that the town of Valparaiso had been bombarded on the 3d March last by the Spanish fleet in command of Admiral Nunize. The principal government and public buildings, including the Custom House, were destroyed, and also neutral property to the estimated value of $20,000,000. Valparaiso, we may state, for the information of our readers, is the principal commercial town of the Republic of Chili, which, in conjunction with Peru has been waging war against Spain for some months past; but upon what precise grounds we scarcely know and care less. It is evident that although Spain, as a nation, has fearfully lost in power influence and prestige within the last century, and especially since her bloody and protracted struggle against the First Napoleon, she yet retains sufficient strength to thrash any combination of South American States that may be disposed to enter the lists against her. The only real danger Spain has to fear in the war in which she is now engaged is, the interference of the United States and the English Governments, and the only thing that intervened to prevent the American and British fleets in the Chilian waters from attacking the Spanish Admiral was the want of an understanding among themselves—the British refusing to back the Americans up. If the belligerents are left to themselves, the Spaniards we anticipate will soon force their foes to sue for peace, which, the sooner restored, the better for both parties.

The Anti-Confederates in both branches of the Nova Scotia Legislature have forwarded an Address to the Queen, which sets forth in a strong light their objections to the Quebec Scheme,—and indeed to any scheme not approved of by the people of that Province. The Address concludes thus:—

"Our prayer to Your Majesty, therefore, is that no measure, to effect grave changes in the constitution of this Province, may be sanctioned by Your Majesty, or submitted to Parliment, till it has been published in the Province, considered in the Legislature, and submitted to the deliberate acceptance or rejection of the people at the polls."

ENGLISH MAIL.—The "China" arrived at Halifax on Monday last, and the Mail for this Island was received here on the same night per "Heather Belle" from Pictou. The latest dates are to the 28th ult., but the news is not of a very important nature. A steamer named the "City of Washington," had been lost on the Irish coast; her crew, passengers and mails were rescued. Two members (supporters of the Government) have been expelled the House of Commons on a charge of bribery. The Cattle Plague and the Reform Bill continued to occupy a large share of public attention. Assurances from Prussia and Austria are of a pacific nature. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the Czar of Russia. The foregoing is the gist of the news by this mail.

☞ The Fenian excitement has nearly subsided along the frontier. A Fenian privateer is said to have left Lubec on the 2d inst. for parts unknown, and a United States steamer started in pursuit of her shortly after. We do not pay much attention to these stories.

☞ In order to hurry through with the Legislative proceedings, we are obliged to leave over several favors on hand, and also some editorial matter prepared for this and last week's issue.

A FIRE broke out on Thursday last, from a defective grate, in the dwelling house next to the Drill Room, on Grafton Street, belonging to the Hon. J. C. Pope, but occupied by Mrs. D. J. Roberts. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. We are glad, in this connexion, to announce that the Legislature has given a grant to the city of £300 to assist in purchasing a Steam Fire Engine.

☞ E. Parker Scammon is the name of the gentleman who has been appointed to succeed the late Capt. Covill as United States Consul for this Island.

☞ A General Election appears to be inevitable in New Brunswick, since a majority in the existing House cannot be bought. We trust our Sister Province will give as good an account of herself during the coming struggle for Self-Government as she did in the winter of 1865.

The Legislature will rise either to-day or to-morrow.

The St. Dunstan's Temperance Society gave a very pleasant entertainment—consisting of vocal music, addresses and recitations—on Monday night last—being its regular monthly meeting. An admission fee of nine pence was charged.

☞ The Bark *Undine*, Kickham, Master, with a general cargo of Goods for this Port, arrived on Friday morning last in 29 days from Liverpool—being the first arrival from great Britain this Spring.

THE bark "Lelia," also from Liverpool, arrived here on Tuesday morning.

☞ The steamer *Commerce* left Boston yesterday for Halifax and Charlottetown.

FLAX SEED.—We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers that the Flax Seed, purchased by the Government, has arrived by the *Undine*, and may now be obtained on application to the SECRETARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, or to the Hon. John Aldous, Colonial Building, Charlottetown. Those Farmers who purpose the cultivation of Flax, this season, should not delay in immediately procuring seed, it being advisable to sow as early in May as possible.—*Isl.*

The *Telegraph* on Tuesday published a frightful tissue of blasphemy and nonsense, which it is stated is the Fenian oath. It does not give the authority on which the statement rests, and the document bears several intrinsic proofs of its being a wicked forgery. In all the trials of Fenians in Ireland the Fenian oath was repeated by the Crown witnesses, and it bore no likeness whatever to the horrible composition concocted for the *Telegraph*.—*St. John Freeman.*

The *Reporter* tells the people of York—

"By latest advices from St. John, Confederation stock is on the increase, and hundreds of those who were in opposition last March are ranked among its present supporters."

This is untrue or worse. It is published to deceive the people of York! When election day comes the people of St. John will show the Province that they are as much opposed to tyranny and despotism, and irresponsible power, and as much attached to freedom and independence as ever!—*Ib.*

And so the Fenians disappear from the frontier as strangely as they came. *Will they turn up again in the nick of time just when the elections are about to come off?* Let our readers ask themselves this question and wait a little while for the answer.—*Ib.*

☞ We notice that the Rt. Rev. Dr. Sweeney, R. C. Bishop of St. John, N. B., and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, are at present on a visit to this city, and are guests of His Grace the Archbishhop of Halifax. Both Prelates officiated at St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday.—*H. Express.*

Dr. Bayard received a telegram from Halifax on Saturday, informing him that it is not the cholera that is on board the steamer "England," but a malignant form of fever and dysentery.

A few days ago, a woman, who resided in the South-end of this city, deserted her husband and family, and married a soldier. She is mother of ten children, five of whom are now living. We understand that she will be prosecuted on a charge of bigamy.—*H. Chronicle.*

'Ole Bull,' the celebrated violinist, died in Quebec on the morning of the 11th ult.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—On Tuesday last, being the first of May, the pupils of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame gave a Musical and Literary Entertainment to a select audience, under the direction of the Ladies of the Institution. The selection of Musical Pieces indicated the most correct and highly cultivated taste, and were performed on the Piano Forte with admirable effect. The Dialogues and Dramatic Pieces were also excellent, and evoked frequent bursts of applause. A dialogue, celebrating the advent of May, was particularly interesting, in which all the young ladies of the Convent were enabled to participate, and in which they each and all distinguished themselves.

The audience was chiefly composed of members of the two branches of the Legislature, especially invited by the good Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and the entertainment was chiefly designed for them. His Worship the Mayor, and some members of the learned Professions, apart from the Legislature, availed themselves of a generous invitation to be present; and seemed to be animated by a profound gratification at the delightful entertainment afforded. The Mayor, in a few graceful words, complimented the Ladies of the Convent on the excellent training of of the pupils, and requested the Lady Superioress to give them a holiday, which request was readily granted. The Hon. Mr. Coles, and the Hon. Mr. Hensley, and Mr. Whelan, also spoke very briefly in commendation of the admirable entertainment which had been given to them, and expressed their thanks to the Ladies of the Convent for inviting them on the occasion.—*Examiner.*

Medical Notices.

Holloways' Pills and Ointment—A Word of Promise—All sufferers from sores, ulcers, scorbutic affections and skin diseases may confidentaly commence the treatment of their several infirmities with these healing and cleansing remedies. Under Holloway's well tried medicaments the worst cases will soon assume a more kindly aspect, and in progress of the cure the afflicted will neither be embarrassed by difficulties nor disheartened by failures. A little perseverance and moderate attention to the "directions for use" enveloping each packet of Ointment and Pills, will enable every invalid to take care of himself.

Do not let your prejudice stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure to follow the use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It corrects acidity of the Stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother, and health to the child. 25 cents a bottle.

Brown's Bronchial Troches—The beneficial effect resulting from the use of this Remedy and its extensive use for Coughs, Colds and Throat Affections, has brought out many imitations, most of which contain injurious ingredients. The Troches have their efficacy.

Died.

At McAskill's River, on the 2d of April, Margaret McKinnon, aged 26 years, daughter of Alexander McKinnon. She suffered her sickness with pleasure and resignation to the will of God.

At Monaghan, in this Island, on the 5th ult., aged over 98 years, Mr. Peter M. Roan, who emigrated to this Colony from Mullolaughan, in the County of Monaghan, Ireland, many years since. Deceased was an intelligent, kind, honest, unassuming and good neighbor. He bore a command in the United Irishmen during the unfortunate times of "Fatal Ninety-eight," and he successfully eluded the traps frequently laid for him by the then host of informers in the pay of Castlereagh, Fitzgibbon and Major Sirr, of accursed memory. May he rest in peace. (Belfast Northern Whig and Monaghan Standard please copy.)

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 8, 1866.

Butter (fresh)	1s 8d to 1s 10d	Turkeys, each	4s 6d to 8s
Do by the tub	1s 6d to 1s 8d	Geese,	
Lamb per lb.,		Carrots per bush.	
Pork	6d to 6½d	Fowls	1s9d to 2s 3d
Do. (small)	7d to 8d	Partridge	1s to 1s 3d
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 8d	Chickens pair,	
Beef (small) per lb	5d to 9d	Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Do. by qr..	4d to 8d	Herrings per brl.	30s to 40s
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 6d	Mackerel, doz.	2s to 3s
Tallow	7d to 9d	Boards (Hemlock)	3s6d to 4s
Lard	10d to 1s	Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Hams, per lb.	6d to 8d	Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Pearl Barley	2d to 2½d	Shingles, per M.	10s to 15s
Flour, per barrel,	45s to 50s	Wool, per lb.	1s 3d to 1s 9d
Do. per lb.	2½d to 3d	Hay, per ton.	90s to 95s
Oatmeal	1½d to 2d	Straw, per cwt.,	1s 6d to 2s
Eggs, per doz	9d to 11d	Homespun, per yd.	4s to 6s
Potatoes p b.	1s 10d to 2s3d	Calfskins, per lb.	8d to 9½d
Barley	3s6d to 3s9d	Hides, do	4d
Oats	2s 8d to 2s 6d	Sheepskins,	4s 6d to 6s 6d
Clover Seed, per lb.	1s 0d to 2s	Timothy per bush.	28s to 30s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. H. WILSON

WOULD inform the public that he is now moving from the corner of Great George and Kent Streets to the Shop long occupied by DONALD MCISAAC, Esq., on Queen Street, immediately below the Market Square. Having refitted this Old Business Stand, and put it in perfect order for a

DRY GOODS STORE,

he shall be happy to welcome his numerous customers at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, and will be in a position, on the arrival of the *Ariadne* from Glasgow, and the *Lotus*, from London, to supply the public with every article of

MERCHANDIZE

common to the Trade

Charlottetown, May 9, 1866.

JUST ARRIVED,

PER Brig "ANNANDALE," direct from the

WEST INDIES:

200 puncheons choice RETAILING MOLASSES.

DAILY EXPECTED:

Per Bark "LOTUS" from LONDON, *Undine*, from Liverpool, Brig *Ariadne*, from Glasgow, also Steamer *Ottawa*, from London to Halifax,

60 hhds. Holland GIN,
20 hhds. and qr. casks Dark and Pale BRANDY,
10 do. Port and Sherry WINE.
hhds. Scotch and Irish Malt Whiskey,
500 doz. Edinburgh and Burton Ale,
50 doz. Guinness' Porter,
200 chests and half-chests Congou TEA.
hhds. Sugar, bbls. Crushnd Sugar,
boxes Soap, boxes Candles,
40 boxes Honeydew Tobacco,
sets Plough Mounting, Plough Traces,
60 puns. Demerara Rum.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, May 9, 1866. 2m

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY,

Sail Maker,

DESIRES to return his thanks to his friends and customers in town and country, for the Patronage bestowed upon him during the last twenty years that he has been in business in this City; and begs to inform them that, in addition to his Sail-Making Business, he will, on the arrival of the *L. C. Owen*, from Liverpool, and *Ariadne* from Glasgow, open a

SHIP CHANDLERY & HARDWARE STORE,

in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. W. HYNDMAN, head of Queen's Wharf, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, viz:—

Cordage, Canvass, Oakum, Pitch, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., Anchors, Chains, Iron, Steel, Spikes, Nails, &c., &c., &c.

May 9, 1866. 6in

INTENDED REMOVAL.

WE intend, in a few days, removing to the SHOP in QUEEN STREET, adjoining that of JAS. MCCRAITH, Esq., and opposite Hon. Daniel Brenan's, where, on the arrival of the English vessels, we will open a large Stock of

General Merchandize.

Intending, for the future, to conduct our Business entirely on the

CASH SYSTEM,

we will mark our Goods at much less than the usual rate of profit, as an inducement to Cash Buyers to favor us with their patronage.

DELANY & BYRNE.

Those indebted to us, whose accounts are overdue, will oblige us by settling them immediately.

D. & H.

May 9, 1866.

COAL!!!

THE Subscriber has always on hand—

Pictou Round and Small COAL.

FRANCIS STANLEY,

Fairbank's Scale, head of Queen's Wharf.

Charlottetown, May 2, 1866. rw b 3m

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE—

400 Cedar Posts,
40 Tons Pictou large Coal,
50 do. do. small do.
1 Anchor, 2¼ cwt.
A lot of Chain, 5-8th
Standing Rigging,—suitable for a Schooner of 35 tons.
4 bbls. Pogies, 1 Bait Mill.

Also,—1 Mare, 6 years old, suitable for general purposes.

Apply to J. P. IRVING,
At Mr. DeBlois's Office.

May 2, 1866.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscribers—to make room for new importations—will sell the balance of their

Choice retailing Barbadoes Molasses,

for Three Shillings per gallon.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

April 18, 1866. 8in.

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER requests all parties indebted to him, who have not paid their accounts up to 31st DECEMBER last, to come forward and settle the same without delay.

JOHN BELL.

Queen Steert, April 11, '66. 4w

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at the Kent Street

Grocery Store,

(Next door to Douglass's Furniture Rooms,) at extremely LOW PRICES, the following articles, viz:—

Flour,	*Tea*,
Sugar,	*Rice*,
Kerosene Oil,	*Molasses*,
Tobacco,	*Pork*,
Soap,	*Candles*,

STARCH, and almost every other article to be found in a general Grocery Store.—Parties will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES PEARDON.

Kent Street, April 25, 1866.

DOUGLASS'

Furniture Warerooms

are situated on the

Corner of Kent Street and King Square,

and are stocked with

The Largest Assortment

OF

Ready-made Furniture

TO BE

Found in the City.

April 11, 1866.

PORK AND BEANS.

Prime Mess Pork,
American White Beans,

CHEAP FOR CASH at

HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO.

(Manufactured by J. & T. Morris,)

Retailing low at

HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

SUPERIOR MOULD CANDLES.

(Manufactured by D. Griffith,)

Wholesale and Retail at

HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

Kent Street, March 21, 1866. 3m

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY

South Side Queen Square.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally that his Warerooms are now well filled with all kinds of goods in his line suitable for the season, which have been manufactured with great care, and of best material, with a due regard to sizes, and which will be offered to wholesale buyers on the most favorable terms, and at such prices as cannot fail to insure quick sales.

He particulary invites the attention of the Citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity to the Stock now on sale in the Retail Department, which, for quality and price, cannot fail to please.

This is the only Establishment in the City where you can get a Good Boot, a Good Fitting and Fashionable Boot, CHEAP.

Call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere, when you will find the most fashionable and cheapest Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, &c., ever offered in this City.

—ALSO—

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Youths', and Children's INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES, for sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

GEORGE NICOLL.

April 11, 1866. 6m

TURKEY FIGS!

TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
ZANTE CURRANTS,
Jordan Almonds,
Filberts,
Walnuts,
Ground Spices,
ESSENCES,
Celatine,
Baking Powder,
Pickles and Sauces.

For sale by—

W. R. WATSON,

City Drug Store, Dec. 20, 1865.

FOR SALE!

Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Chains!

FOR a small SCHOONER of about 35 tons burden. The Sails have been in use for one summer only, and are nearly as good as new. The whole will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at this office, or

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

Prince Street, Ch'town, March 14, 1866. 6in

Farm for Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale 40 Acres of FREE LAND, situate on Lot 54. There is an excellent site for a Mill or Mills on the premises, as one of the best vacant streams of water in King's County runs through the Farm. 15 acres are clear and in a good state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a heavy growth of Fine and Spruce. Apply to the subscriber on the premises,

DONALD B. McPHEE.

Queen Creek, Lot 54, April 11, '66. 6

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25, 1865.