Secular Department.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Couriers with the English, American, and Colonial Mails arrived in Town on the evening of Sunday last. The news from Europe, as will be seen from the following summary, is somewhat important. Liverpool dates are to the 15 December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales has returned to his studies at Oxford, on which he will enter, no doubt, with increased zest, after his trans-atlantic trip, for travel, which sharpens and improves the eye, has a tendency, at the same time, to expand the mind by enabling it to rise to a practical appreciation of the theories which are propounded within the walls of a college. The effect of this journey on the character of his Royal Highness cannot fail to be highly beneficial, and the lessons of worldly wisdom which he received from the able and accomplished man who accompanied him, must go far to develop powers, the due cultivation of which in the morning of life is essential on the part of one who is destined, in all human probability, to play an important part in the history of England.

There appears to be an impression in certain quarters that Garibaldi will visit England before the winter is over. A deputation of his personal friends has left England for the purpose of inducing him to come, and it is believed that he will respond to the call, notwithstanding the known reluctance he has of being *lionized*.

Lord John Russell has received a deputation which solicited the influence of the Foreign-office in stopping certain persecutions to which the Protestants in Spain are said to be subjected. The remarks of Lord John Russell on the folly and wickedness of all persecutions in matters of conscience were forcible and just, and he promised to do his best in the matter, but he added that the force of public opinion was far more effective in arresting the evil than any international interference on the part of Government. The Spanish Government, supposing that the statements of the deputation are not exaggerated, cannot, in a case like this, be indifferent to the public opinion of Europe, and it is to be hoped that the very mention of the evil will be sufficient to ensure its correction.

The Earl of Aberdeen has passed away. Death is doing his work amongst our leading men—faster than new ones are rising to occupy their position. The deceased nobleman had attained a good ripe age—seventy-seven. He had been failing fast in health during the last two or three years, and has taken little active part in public life since the close of his own administration in 1855.

The Empress of the French has been passing her time in enjoying the hospitalities of Windsor and the sights of London, and the Queen, the Prince Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, have made friendly calls on the Empress at Claridge's Hotel, where she has been staying during the intervals of her rounds of visits. She left London on Wednesday night for Folkstone, *en route* for Paris. It is said that the Empress's stay at Windsor was shortened by an invitation which had been previously sent to the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, and as a meeting under the same roof between the members of the ex-Royal Family of France and the wife of Louis Napoleon would have been embarrassing to all concerned, the Empress determined to leave before the new visitors arrived. If the Emperor Napoleon intended to come to England to bring the Empress back he seems to have abandoned his intention, and, under the circumstances, it is as well perhaps that the visit will still preserve to the end the non-ceremonial character which from the first it has assumed.

Another subject of Court gossip is the completion of the negociations for the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt The marriage will take place in the spring of 1862. They are both very young—the Prince twenty-three, the Princess seventeen. It is to be lamented that the sons and daughters of the Royal house of England must always go out of the country for husbands and wives, when they could form alliances at home very much more, in all probability, to their natural tastes, and infinitely better for the permanent interests of the nation. There are noble families in England who, as regards wealth, could buy some of these small German States without feeling any pecuniary inconvenience, and whose lineage will compare with the best of them.

The election for Southwark has terminated in the return of Mr. Layard by a large majority.

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The formation of a 4th battalion will add 40,000 men to the French army.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that the general system of the defence of the French coasts is to be completed by cutting down the old sailing ships and plating them. The coasts of Brittany and Normandy are much exposed to the danger of a *coup de main;* which, though not probable, is at least possible owing to the speed of steam-ships.

The Emperor Napoleon has returned to Compaigne, accompanied by Prince Metternich, the Austrian Envoy.

The independent press considers the circular of the new Minister of the Interior to the Perfects highly conciliatory.

A very remarkable statement has come from Paris relative to a scene at the Council table when the Emperor Napoleon propounded his recent reforms, which have excited so much interest in France and on the Continent. According to this version, which professes to report the exact words that fell from the Emperor, he assured his Ministers that no Government was safe which did not make timely concessions to the popular feeling, and he expressed himself weary of sham debates, and showed that the ablest men in the country were excluded from the Chambers by the present system. These views are said to have taken the Council by surprise, for, with the exception of Count Walewski, not a Cabinet Minister knew the thoughts which occupied the royal breast. Count de Morny ventured to ask the Emperor what he meant to do in case the present Chamber disapproved of his Majesty's policy in their reply to the Speech from the Throne? The Emperor said that in such a case he would dissolve and appeal to the country. "And what," said De Morny, "will you do, Sire, if the next Chamber also disapproves of your Majesty's policy?" "In that case," said the Emperor, "I should yield, and adopt the policy recommended by the representatives of the country." We hope, for the sake of France and good government, that the historian of these events has correctly represented them, for such enlightened views are the safest guarantees as regards the stability of the present dynasty and the dignity and welfare of all concerned—Monarch as well as people. The writer adds, "In silence and solitude he conceived and matured his plans, and, except in the instance referred to, no human being was aware of his purpose until he revealed it to his astonished Ministers on the 23d.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Dec. 14.—The *Ostdeutschen Post*, in a leading article, says the accumulation of arms and ammunition in Moldavia and Wallachia, and the organization of foreign legions in Italy, are to be attributed to an extensive scheme which partly aims at the separation of these provinces from the Porte, and partly at a rising of several other nationalities—not only a Hungarian, but also a Polish legion has been organized. In view of this state of things Russia has despatched a threatening declaration to Prince Couza, and has concentrated 12,000 men in Bessarabia. The same journal also publishes accounts from Pesth, according to which some Hungarian and Polish soldiers fraternized while drinking spirits together in a coffee-house, and made demonstrations in favour of their nationalities; they also tore the yellow and black strips off their trousers. They were carried to prison by a military patrol. The *Austrian Gazette* publishes a despatch from Pesth, dated 11th instant, announcing that some inhabitants of that city had resolved on submitting an address to the Chancellor, which had also been submitted to the other comitats for their acceptance. The address contained the following points:—First, the convocation of the Hungarian Diet at the earliest possible period on the basis of the Electoral Law of 1848. Second the promulgation of the Press Law of 1848. Third, the collection of taxes due to be suspended till the assembling of the Diet. Fourth, no judges but those elected by the people to hold office in the different comitats.

The French editors are all delighted with the greater scope for discussion and independent criticism which they have attained through the instrumentality of Count Persigny's circular. It is evident that the Emperor of the French, now that his power has been consolidated, is disposed to act a liberal part towards the newspaper press, and it is to be hoped that the privilege will not be abused. Already a marked change is perceptible in the leading organs of public opinion in the French metropolis.

ITALY.

At Caserta, on the 28th November, a fight took place between the English Volunteers and the Garibaldians and resulted in loss of life on both sides. This led to the disbandment of the English Legion Naples letters speaks of the discredit thrown on the English name by the disgraceful proceedings of many of the Volunteers and their officers.

NAPLES.

Another protest of Francis II., just issued from Gaeta, complains of the apathy of European Sovereigns a witnessing unmoved the fall of an old monarchy. A compliment is paid to the Emperor Napoleon who showed a generous disposition, for which loyal and monarchical England reproached him bitterly till lately. The King cherished a hope that the Conference at Warsaw would lead to a European Congress, but the Powers think more of their private animosities than of the great principle of order and the security of thrones

The Sardinians have at length opened fire on Gaeta, before which they have now been upwards of a month. It is said that the French Government has intimated to King Francis the Second that it is convinced of the inutility of further resistance, and the Emperor is reputed to have conveyed a message to the King that it would be folly to prolong the contest. A Paris letter expresses a belief that when the bombardment commences in earnest the King will retire to a Spanish vessel placed at his disposal, and thus get out of the way of further mischief.

SIEGE OF GAETA.

Naples, Dec. 14—For the last three days hostilities against Gaeta, have been suspended. It is hoped that an early success will attend the efforts of diplomacy to arrive at a peaceable arrangement.

INDIA.

Calcutta, Nov. 8.—The Government committee has recommended the Bombay tariff for all India.

Bombay, Nov. 10.—The 5th Europeans have mutinied at Dinapore, and have been disbanded. One man was shot. The combination against the income tax continues to be maintained in Bombay.

CAPTURE OF PEKIN FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR.

On the third of October the Allied army commenced to advance on Pekin. On the 6th an earthwork near Pekin was taken. On the same day the summer palace of the Emperor was taken and completely looted, affording immense spoil The chief share of the plunder appears to have fallen to the French. A quantity of the treasure which was taken is to be divided between both French and English. Some privates are said to have sold their share for about 20,000 francs. The entire British share, including both treasure and private loot, is estimated at about 90,000 dollars.

On the 12th everything was prepared for the assault, or the occupation of Pekin. The siege guns and other artillery were in a position to bombard the town unless it should be surrendered by noon of the 13th. A general order was issued by Sir Hope Grant for the disposition and control of the forces under his command. The whole of the troops were to be furnished on the 13th with two day's cooked rations. In the event of an attack upon Pekin being ordered, the general order directed the following directions to be observed:—As soon as the officers commanding Royal Engineers report that a practicable breach has been effected in the city wall, it will be stormed by the second division. On the wall being gained, the storming party will turn to the right, keeping along the ramparts, and seize the Anting gate. This post being gained, the Engineers and Sappers, who should follow the supporting column, will proceed at once to open the gate below. This post will then be placed in a state of defence with the least possible delay, and be held by a garrison of such strength as may be necessary. Officers and soldiers forbidden, under any pretext whatever, to quit the gate or ramparts, or enter any street or house. All property collected by officers, on this occasion, to be sold for the just benefit of all ranks. The Commander-in-Chief informs the army that he has taken upon himself a serious responsibility in appropriating to their benefit the treasure which was found in the Emperor's palace, and which by right, belongs to the Crown.

Just immediately before the period given for surrender would expire, Hangchan came out and said our demands were acceded to, no resistance would be made, and the gate was at our disposal. Thereon the outer and inner gates were immediately taken possession of, and a portion of the allied force was quartered on the wall of Pekin.

The Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros are at the military headquarters; but, as Mr Bruce has been sent for, it is possible that his lordship does not propose to spend the winter in the north. It is said to be the intention of the commander-in-chief to withdraw from Pekin, and make Tien-Tsin his winter quarters: Lady Grant has left Hong Kong to join him.

The commissariat even in its most trifling details, is unexceptionable. The general health of the troops has been excellent. The Tartar army was still in the field.

The Emperor has fled to Tartary. Letters were found in the palace from Sud-ko-lin-sin to the Emperor, assuring him of his confidence in being able to annihilate us. The garrison of Pekin is reported to be 60,000 or 70,000 men. The pressure of the people is said to have had great weight in inducing the authorities to yield. The generals and staff, with the Punjaubees, and 67th Regiment, entered the outer and inner gates of Pekin, and ascended to the ramparts and took possession of the gate and a number of brass guns, and mounted our guns in their place. The English and French flags were then hoisted in token of our military occupation. The wall is 60 feet wide and paved, and the troops inside have their tents pitched on it. The only thing that the Chinese asked was, that the Chinese coolie should not be allowed to enter the city. This was conceded.

The Hong Kong Overland *Register* of Oct. 20th states that Capt. Anderson and Mr De Norman died from the effects of the brutal treatment of their Tartar captors. A serjeant of the Sikh cavalry has deposed that all the prisoners were most inhumanly used, having their wrists bound with cords and an insufficient quantity of food supplied them. No information has been obtained about Capt. Brabaton and Mr Bowlby, the *Times* special correspondent.

A letter from the camp says that Messrs Parkes and Loch, whilst with San-ko-lin-sin's army, were forced to kneel before every mandarin, however petty, and their faces rubbed in the dust.

Looting of the Emperor of China's Palace.—Indiscriminate loot was allowed for two days The public reception hall, the state and private bedrooms, ante-rooms, boudoirs, and every other apartment has been ransacked. Articles of *vertu* of native and foreign workmanship were taken, or broken if too large to be carried away. Ornamental lattice work, screens, jade stone ornaments, jars, clocks, watches, and other pieces of mechanism, curtains, and furniture,—none have escaped from destruction. There were extensive wardrobes of every article of dress; coats richly embroidered in silk and gold thread, in the Imperial dragon pattern, boots, head dresses, fans, &c., in fact rooms all but filled with them. There must have been 70,000 or 80,000 pieces of silks in rolls, which at Canton cost $20 or $30 each. Hundreds were thrown down and trampled on, and the floor covered thickly with them. Men were throwing them at each other, and all taking as many as they could carry. They were used instead of rope to secure the loading of carts filled with them. A treasury containing a large quantity of gold ingots and Sycee silver is under charge of a guard, and is to be divided between the English and French. The total value of property destroyed would amount to a large instalment of the indemnity claimed. A party of the French went through the apartments breaking everything that remained—mirrors, screens, panels, &c.—in revenge for the treatment the released prisoners, their countrymen, had received.

British and For. American News.

United States.

Within the past few weeks our cruisers have been unusually successful on the African coast in capturing slavers, no less than 1,503 slavers having been taken on board the Cora and Bonita alone. The captain of the Cora was allowed to go at large, on the supposition that he was a Spaniard; but he was retaken a week or so afterwards in command of the Bonita, and it was ascertained that he is really an American named Latham. He has been brought to this port, together with his crew. These, with the matters of the Cora, will furnish the U. S. District-Attorney with opportunities to deal with the modified public sentiment, which no longer regards the Slave-Trade as Piracy."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Presidential Vote.—According to the latest returns received, the whole number of votes cast is 4,000,000; of which A. Lincoln received 1,800 000; S. A. Douglass, 1,300,000: J. C. Breckenridge 850,000; and J. Bell, 600,000.

The popular vote for Mr. Buchanan four years ago was 1,838,283.

The Electoral vote appears to be,—for Lincoln, 180; Breckinridge, 72; Bell, 30; Douglass, 12. The vote of 1856 was Buchanan, 174; Fremont, 114; Filmore, 8.

Mr Lincoln will have 60,000 offices in his gift.

Resignation of Gen. Cass.—Gen. Cass has resigned the Department of State. The immediate and moving cause was the decision of the President not to send additional troops to strengthen the Charleston forts. This question has been up before the Cabinet on several occasions during the last ten days, and discussed with much feeling. The President and Secretary of War objected to reenforcements, on the ground, and upon the authority of representations that any such steps would provoke a collision. It is known that Messrs Cassand Holt decidely opposed this view, contending that it was the best mode of insuring peace, and that while the Government pretended to exercise authority at all, it was bound to protect the public property, and with the means most efficient for that purpose This view was finally rejected by the President, and Gen. Cass thought it incumbent upon him to withdraw from a cabinet which failed to perform its duty according to his ideas of proper responsibility. While in Gen. Jackson's administration he tendered his resignation twice, but the President declined to accept either, though acknowledging the delicacy which prompted both.—*N. Y Tribune.*

Mexico.—One of the most disgraceful transactions of modern times occurred lately in the city of Mexico. The British Consul had a million dollars in charge for shipment to England. The Mexican Government had the audacity and the shameful dishonesty to order his residence to be broken into and the money to be taken away. All the other Consuls as well as the British protested, but no effect. Fifty soldiers were sent to do the foul act. No doubt the British Government will take steps to punish so daring a transgression.

Canada.

Dr Morrin, a well known physician of Quebec, has devoted property to the value of £11,000 or £12,000 for the established of a College, and for the High School. It is to be a Protestant institution and to be conducted on the same plan as the Scottish Universities. Heretofore the higher educational institutions in Lower Canada have been in the hands of the Church of Rome.

New Brunswick.

Provincial Revenue.—The *News* says—The revenue for the fiscal year ending 31st October last, 1859, will be the largest ever collected in this Province say $814,000, without taking into account the railroad earnings for the year, which would add some thousands to the gross amount. The largest revenue collected on any previous occasion was in 1854—£203,054. The increase in 1859 is said to be $98,000. The net earnings of the Railway up to 1st November are put down at $42,000.

Nova Scotia.

The Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotian meets for the "dispatch of business," on Thursday, 31st January.

The shipments of coal from the Albion Mines Pictou up to the close of the season amounts to 166,519 tons: 13,340 of the quantity being small coal. This is a considerable increase over any former year's operations.

The Wonders of the Microscope.—We understand it is through the agency of this marvel viewing instrument that Dr Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the paludal miasm and determining its character. Of its effects we in this section have abundant evidence in the Fever and Ague which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organisms or living bodies, corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subjects. They are 15,000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form. He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and hence their long continued life or the remote effects of them in the system He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentation poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or of a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity, like yeast in moistening flour, so that the slightest quantity impregnates the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest of vegetation, which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time. Miasm is not so distinctly vegetable, but has more the appearance of animal life although its motions cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is that it is an organic substance, and he has further found and embodied in his "Ague Cure" what will destroy it.—[Leader, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr H. E. Howell, of New York, says that the most effectual remedy to improve the tone and energy of the stomach is the *Oxygenated Bitters*. For Dyspepsia and Indigestion these Bitters are unparalled, as testify numerous cures.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861.

By the Colonial and American Mails which arrived in Town on Wednesday evening last, we have intelligence that the South Carolina Convention, on the 20th ult., unanimously passed an ordinance seceding from the United States. The New York money market was somewhat easier.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and Mrs Dundas held a Levee at Government House on Tuesday last the first instant. It is said to have been the most numerously attended Levee ever held in this Island. The Militia and Volunteer Officers appeared in full uniform.

Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.—The Association met for discussion on Thursday evening last. Being the first meeting for the purpose, the junior members appeared diffident to come forward and express their views on the subject under consideration. This, however, will be overcome after a few attempts at public speaking.

Next Monday, the 7th instant, the Association will meet in the Infant School Room at 3 o'clock p. m. for the election of Officers, and the transaction of other annual business. On Thursday evening next, in consequence of the united prayer meeting held on that evening, the usual meeting of the Association will not take place.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. William Mugford, in another column. He deserves the patronage of the public, not only on account of the quality of his performances in the Photographic art, but also because being a cripple, he is making such laudable efforts to gain a livelihood by his own industry.

Melancholy Death.—While James, eldest son of William Orr, Esquire, of New Glasgow was chopping firewood alone in his father's wood on Saturday last, the 29th ult, a dead branch, about 20 feet high on a tree which he was felling, caught another tree and broke off, descending upon the young man's head. When his younger brother, who was hauling the firewood home, returned nearly an hour afterwards, he found him lying on the ground, dreadfully bruised and covered with blood, but able to speak. His brother had to return to the house, a distance upwards of half a mile, to procure assistance to take him home; and though medical aid was sent for to Charlottetown, and every means used for his recovery, he expired in about thirty hours afterwards, perhaps not more from the effects of his wounds, than from the exposure at this inclement season of the year, after he received them, before he could be conveyed to a place of comfort. The deceased was in his 18th year, and was much esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved family.

We learn that upwards of £2,500 of the purchase money of the Selkirk Estate has already been repaid into the Treasury. There is every prospect of the scheme being self-sustaining.

Prince of Wales College.—By an advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that the College is to be opened on Monday next, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m. with an Inaugural Address by Professor Ingles. We trust that citizens and others will manifest their interest in the Institution by attending on the occasion. Students will be matriculated on the following day, but we would suppose from the shortness of the notice given, that they will be received for several weeks after the opening. If there is a bye-law of the College, specifying how long after the commencement of a term students will be admitted, it should be made public. It is to be hoped that not a few parents in Town and Country will avail themselves of the Institution to give their sons a liberal education. We regret to observe that the fees have been fixed at so high a rate. Were they at least twenty-five per cent lower, we believe it would prove more advantageous to all parties concerned.

Supreme Court—Queen's County—Hilary Term.—The above Term commenced its sittings on Tuesday last, the 1st inst. We regret to learn that there are an unusual number of criminal cases to be tried this term. Several Bills have already been found by the Grand Inquest. Yesterday the Court was occupied nearly the whole day in a case pending between Ewen Amos, Plaintiff, and Hon. Edward Whelan, Defendant, for a Note of Hand for some £50—verdict for Defendant.—*Ib.*

Fire.—About half past three o'clock yesterday morning (Sunday) the inhabitants of this City were alarmed by a cry of fire, which was discovered to be in a house in Sydney Street, near the R. C. Cathedral, and adjoining the St Dunstan's School. The house was totally consumed; and it was with great difficulty the fire was prevented from spreading to the adjoining buildings; but there being little or no wind, the efforts of the firemen and citizens were successful in preventing the spread of the conflagration. The house was owned by a poor and industrious man named Philip Coyle, and we regret to learn was not insured—*Ex.*

Charlottetown Debating Club.—At the annual meeting of the Club held on Friday evening, the 4th inst., the following Members were appointed Officers for the ensuing year, viz: Hon. Dr Young, President; Malcolm M'Leod, Secretary; Messrs. B. Davies, C. C. Vass, William Murphy, Alexander M'Kinnon, and Thomas Murphy, Executive Committee.

The first Debate will take place on Friday next, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, p.m. Subject: "Whether any, and what advantage will result to the British North American Colonies from the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales?"

M. M'Leod, Secretary.

Charlottetown, Jan. 5, 1861.

DIED,

At Recess, Crapaud, on Sunday the 23d ultimo, Lucy Mary, second daughter of D. W. Palmer, Esq, aged 3 years and 7 months.

On Thursday the 31 instant, at the Lunatic Asylum, in the 38th year of her age, Mary Ellen, wife of J. W. Mitchell, Esq., Keeper of the Asylum.

At Charlottetown Common, on Thursday night, the 3d inst., after a few days' illness, Penelope, the beloved wife of Mr Geo. Davies, Merchant, of this City, universally esteemed and regretted.

At Brookfield, Georgetown Road, on the 14 ult, after a lingering illness, Arthur Owen, Esq., in the 73rd year of his age.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE.

THE TRUSTEES AND GOVERNORS hereby intimate that the College will be OPENED on Monday the seventeenth of January next, by an Inaugural Address, which will be delivered by Professor Ingles, at 2 o'clock, p. m., in the Hall of the College—Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

The preparatory department of the College embracing the ordinary branches of a good Education, will be conducted by Mr Moore; and classes will be opened by Professor Ingles for Greek, Latin, French, German, Mathematics and Natural Science.

There will be two Terms in the year—the one from January to 1st July, and the other from 1st September to Christmas. Pupils may be entered for one term or both.

Fees per annum, for each Pupil, £10; for the second of the same family, £8; and for the third £6. Pupils from the Country to pay half the above rates. No charge to be made for more than three of one family.

Professor Ingles will be in attendance at the College on Tuesday, the 8th January, at 10 o'clock, a.m., to matriculate students for both departments, and to furnish information in regard to classes and hours of teaching.

JOHN LONGWORTH, Secretary.

Prince of Wale's College, Dec. 31, 1860.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN Mr William T. Rooke into Partnership, the business hitherto carried on by himself, will, from this date, be conducted under the style and firm of

James DesBrisay & Co.

All persons indebted to him are requested to pay their respective amounts to the new firm, and those having claims will please send in their accounts for settlement.

JAMES DESBRISAY.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 1, 1861.

RECEIVED

PER LATE ARRIVALS, AND FOR Sale by the Subscriber.

250 Barrels Extra and Superfine

FLOUR,

50 Barrels Pastery, do.
80 Sides N. Y. SOLE LEATHER,
60 Half Chests Superior TEA,
3000 Gunny Bags, (Cheap Bags for Grain.)

All of which will be Sold LOW FOR CASH.

MORIN LOWDEN.

Peake's Brick Buildings, City, Jan. 5, 1861. 1m

THE

Prince of Wales Ambrotype and Photograph Saloon.

Near the Flour Market, South side Queen Square.

WM. G. MUGFORD IS NOW PREPARED to take.

LIKENESSES,

Photographs, Ambrographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Panotypes, and Patent leather Pictures.

Particular attention paid to Children.

ALSO,

Ambrotypes, engravings, &c., copied at the lowest reasonable rate.

Charlottetown, Jan. 5 1861.

IRONMONGERY.

BY THE "ISABEL" AND "GAZELLE," the Subscriber has received from England his Fall Supply, and having personally purchased this Stock on the best terms which Cash can command, he is prepared to sell *Cheaper than ever*, for ready money. The importation by these vessels comprises—

22 Cases and Casks assorted Hardware
1 Case Knives and Forks, from 8s 3d to 47s 6d doz.
1 " Saws in Cross Cut, Hand and Tenon
2 " Iron Bedsteads
2 Casks Hinges in butt, chest, T, H, HL, and hook and eye
1 " Chain Traces and Ox Chains
1 " Cart Boxes
1 " Saucepans and Glue Pots
1 Crate Coal Scuttles
40 Bundles Sheet Iron
14 Boxes Tin
64 Bags Nails and Spikes
8 Bundles Steel, in Spring, Cast and Shoeing
94 Boxes Glass, from 8x10 to 27x36, cut to size and pattern
1 Bag Carled Hair
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, and Vices
Spades, Shovels, Plough Metals
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, &c.

Groceries;

Tea, Coffee, Crushed and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Rice, Pepper, Mustard, Starch, Blue, Indigo, Carbonate Soda, Mixed Pickles, Spices, Candied Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, &c., &c.

W. E. DAWSON.

Great George Street, Nov. 13, 1860. tf

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S CELEBRATED Sewing Machines, prices from $50 to $100,

PARKER MERRILL,

Oct. 12, 1860. Agent for P. E. Island.

BOSTON! BOSTON!

JUST RECEIVED, *EX SEPTIMUS*, from Boston—

FLOUR, TEA, FLUID, SUGAR, CONFECTIONARY, RAISINS, MOLASSES, CANDLES, LOZENGES.

For sale, Wholesale, by

J. & T. MORRIS.

December 1, 1860. 1m

SEWING MACHINE.

Scovel & Goodel's Patent.

POSITIVELY THE CHEAPEST MACHINE EXTANT.

☞ Please call and examine.

J. S. CARVELL.

October 30, 1860. 3m

MAILS.

THE MAILS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, Nova Scotia, Canada, and the United States, will until further notice, be made up at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, and forwarded, via Cape Tormentine.

Mails made up for Newfoundland every Friday.

Mails for England and the Continent to be made up as follows:—

Tuesday, 1st January	Friday, March 1st
Friday, 4th	Tuesday, 12th
Tuesday, 15th	Friday, 15th
Friday 18th	Tuesday, 26th
Tuesday, 29th	Friday, 29th
Friday, 1st February	Tuesday, April 9th
Tuesday, 12th	Friday, 12th
Friday, 15th	
Tuesday, 26th	

L. C. Owen, Postmaster General,

General Post Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 22, 1860. 2i

POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that stamps for the prepayment of Letters and Packets to be sent by the post, will on the 1st of JANUARY, 1861, be ready for circulation.

The design and description of each class of Stamps are as follows:

The Queen's Head, profile, green, Sixpence.
" " blue, Three-pence.
" " red, Two-pence.

The blue or red Stamps will be received for payment of just the sum it indicates, if cut in two diagonally.

These Stamps can be had at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, and of all the Postmasters on the Island.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Dec. 29, 1860.

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION will take place at St David's Church, Georgetown, on Monday the 7th day of January, for the purpose of Electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

A. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

Georgetown, Dec. 29, 1860. 2i

BEER & SON.

HAVE BEEN PATIENTLY WAITING in the expectation of receiving a satisfactory visit from several of their customers, whose accounts fell due some three months since. Hitherto they have waited in vain. They now notify those to whom it applies, that their respective amounts must be settled without further delay.

December 29, 1860. 1m

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Stoves consisting of Cooking, Parlor and Box, of various sizes, patterns and prices, all of which must be sold Cheap.

J. S. CARVELL.

October 20. 2m.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

GEORGE DOUGLAS,

Manufacturer and Importer of

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY,

OFFERS FOR SALE, AT THE VERY Lowest prices, a large and select assortment of Rich and Medium FURNITURE, comprising—Parlor suits of Mahogany and Black Walnut in Brocatell reps, Chally, Damask and Hair Cloth Sofas & Lounges in Walnut and Mahogany; Drawing Room and Dining Room Chairs de., Cane and Wood seat Chairs of every description; Rotary and Office Chairs and Cushions, Dest Stools, Cane and Wood; Children's Chairs de., Bedsteads, wood and iron, large assortment; Extension Tables, Centre de., Side de., Leaf de., Sinks, Washstands, Towel de., Toilet Tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Whatnots & Teapoys, Chamber seats, beautifully painted; Bureaus with marble tops, and painted cases; Mattresses, Palm leaf, Excelsior and Hair; window Cornices, Rollers, Tassels and Cords, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Swing de., Looking de., Plates, all sizes and qualities Gilt and Rosewood Molding for Picture Frames, Oval Frames, and Ornamental, with Prince's Feather, Window Blinds; Crayon Side Lights for Halls, &c.

Particular attention given to furnishing Hotels and Private Dwellings, with every thing that is usually kept in Furniture Stores.

Please call and examine my STOCK, it being the largest on the Island, all of which will be sold to suit the times.

Charlottetown, East Street, next to Hon. G. Coles,

November 17, 1860. 6i

THE LATEST!

THE LATEST!

Ex "Helena" from New York:

40 CHESTS AND HALF CHESTS TEA warranted.
4 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
10 Bbls. crushed do.
26 Kegs NAILS,
2 Bales COTTON WARP,
2 Bales BUFFALO ROBES,
10 Boxes Ground COFFEE, (very superior),
50 Bbls. FLOUR,

FOR SALE WHOLESALE.

J. & T. MORRIS.

Dec. 26, 1860. 1m

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND a new 7 octave PIANO FORTE; superior as regards both finish and tone. Also new and *second-hand* Melodeons—one suitable for Church purposes, with four stops. All very cheap, and on moderate terms.

MARK BUTCHER.

Charlottetown, Dec. 22, 1860. (All papers 4w)

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM LONDON, an assortment of Books and Stationary, suitable for the season—among which will be found a very extensive assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, *Beer-pointed* PENCILS, Book-Marks, and PAPER CUTTERS; Miss Corner's Histories and Play Grammar; Cherry LIP SALVE; WAX TAPERS and MATCHES; and every requisite of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY.

Also,

VIEW OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RIFLE COMPANY, and PROVINCE BUILDING, on Note Paper,—an appropriate heading when writing to absent friends.

At HAZZARD'S, Queen Square.

December 6th, 1860.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schrs. "DASHAWAY" and "ROVER,"

FROM BOSTON:

300 BARRELS SUPERIOR FAMILY *FLOUR.*
100 barrels Baldwin and Russet *APPLES*,
75 half-chests finest "English Breakfast" and Souchong TEAS,
110 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel and Valencia RAISINS,
200 half drums Figs, 10 boxes extra quality *CHEESE*,
100 boxes assorted Lozenges, 10 50-lb boxes mixed *CANDY*,
100 sides Sole Leather, 20 boxes Mould CANDLES,
20 boxes Soap, in 1lb bars 8 " first quality W. I. Coffee,
10 cases Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Boots and Shoes,
3 " 30 hour Gothic *CLOCKS*,
1 " 8 day do do
150 gross Friction Matches,
40 casks 10dy NAILS, 20 casks 4dy Nails,
75 coils *MANILLA CORDAGE*,
12 puncheons Muscovado *MOLASSES*,

All of which, together with a large Stock previously on hand, are offered to the public at low CASH Prices, by

ISAAC C. HALL, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, December 1, 1860.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS of Fairbanks' celebrated

SCALES,

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1860. tf