Isabel—James Crane, from St John, and George Smith—were out shooting in the afternoon, in the vicinity of the Old Church. About four o'clock, they sat down on a log, Archibald's gun resting across their knees. After a short time, he made the remark that they would go home, at the same time taking hold of the muzzle of the gun and suddenly drawing it towards him. The hammer caught in the clothes of Smith, and the contents were discharged into George Archibald's abdomen.—Assistance was soon procured, and he was carried home. Medical aid was at once on the spot, but of no avail. He expired about a quarter to seven o'clock, breathing his last at the moment the railway whistle proclaimed the approach of the train conveying his father to Truro, to join his family, after an absence of some weeks. Deceased was about 14 years of age.

A correspondent at Truro says: "By this sad occurrence, we have lost one of our most promising young men—one not only esteemed but beloved by his associates."

We deeply sympathise with the bereaved family in the grief that has overtaken them.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE OVENS.—The Shore Claims which have hitherto been most productive are becoming increasingly so. After tracing the gold with crowbars and picks as far as possible into the crevices of the loose slate rock of the bench, (the rock stands on edge almost perpendicularly, like the leaves of a book with the back downward,) resort has been had to blasting, and the gold is found to have penetrated deep into the slate. At a depth of several feet below the level at which the rock could be worked by hand the gold sand is found of great richness, and in this way it is estimated that about 35 or 40 ounces of gold were taken out of the celebrated Cunard Shore Claim in one day last week. The yield of gold on the Shore Claims is now probably greater than at any previous time, although fewer men are employed. These results have given great confidence in the Shore Claims, and there is a keen competition for such as are supposed to be peculiarly rich, while on many others previously neglected parties are commencing operations. Almost all the Shore Claims which are being worked, several of them being a mile and a half from the Cunard Claim, appear to be paying good wages, and perhaps eight or ten of them are paying very handsomely.—*Rr· Witness.*

Newfoundland.

The St. John's *Daily News* of Oct. 8th gives the following extract from a letter dated St. Peters, October 3d:—

"The French fishery is the worst ever known. There will be a deficiency of 300,000 quintals. The average catch of the caplin, by the Grand Bank vessels, has not exceeded 25,000—the ordinary catch is 60,000."

The late Attorney-General of Newfoundland, George J. Hegsett, Esq., has sent the following letter to Chief Justice, Sir Francis Brady, which the Chief publishes for general information. It is a curious document in its way:—

ST JOHN'S, Sep. 16th, 1861.

Sir,—I am instructed by Mr Charles Furey to inform you that it is his intention to institute legal proceedings in the Supreme Court of this Colony, in the coming term, against you, for an highly injurious, and as he terms it, malicious libel upon him contained in a decision published by you on the twenty-fifth day of July last, in the cause of the Queen vs. Walter Gorman and others. The words which Mr Furey complains of, are the following: Speaking of the Returning Officer, the judgment says—"to execute his functions as such Returning Officer, not according to his conscientious sense of what his duty demanded, but at the audacious dictation of an individual named Furey, I presume one of the Candidates at that election."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
GEO. J. HOGSETT,
Attorney-at-Law.

Sir Francis Brady, Knight.

THE PROTESTANT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1861.

Report of the Royal Commissioners.

The arbitration clause, as it is called, notwithstanding all that has been advanced against it by some of our contemporaries, we consider about the best feature of the Award. Were the maximum price set upon the fee-simple of leasehold properties such as we last week stated in our opinion it should be, we think this clause would be the means of arranging all difficulties in cases where the land might be of an inferior quality or disadvantageously situated; and even as the award has been given, if it go into operation, we expect from the arbitration clause very beneficial results to the tenantry. It is *quite true* that "many farms are not worth twenty years' purchase, and many are worth very little;" and what provision in such cases could be more fair than "that any tenant who wants to purchase may tender to his landlord what he conceives to be the value of his farm, say £30 or £40? If he declines, he must appoint an arbitrator, the tenant appoints another, and if these two cannot agree, they appoint a third. These three men fix the price to be paid for the farm." What better scheme than this could the Commissioners have devised? It may be said that they themselves might have fixed the price of each tenant's farm. To speak in this manner is simply absurd, for the Commissioners could not have done so without spending some two or three years in going round the Island to enquire into every particular case, which course, if it had been followed, would have cost the Colony much more than all the advantage which would have resulted from it. Again, it may be said that the Commissioners might have prepared a scale of prices, and provided in some manner for the appointment of persons to classify the land. This method, we think, in some respects would have been better than arbitration; but we question if it would have been more satisfactory to the tenants.

Upon the whole, then, we are inclined to think favorably of the arbitration clause. It is evident some machinery must be set at work whereby the value of farms may be determined; and it appears to us that arbitration is as inexpensive, and as easily understood an arrangement as could be recommended. It may be objected that the proprietors will probably choose lawyers, or other persons whose lengthy arguments will *dumfounder* the tenants' arbitrators. We have little fear on this score; common-sense countrymen have no such great admiration for lawyers or long stories as to be wheedled out of their opinion by anything of the kind. The matter on which the arbitrators will have to decide, is not one which requires legal knowledge, but one simply of valuation of land, respecting which every person who possesses a farm knows more or less. We, however, may be asked, what if the lawyer with his legal lore, and the tenant's arbitrator with his common sense, cannot agree upon a price? The award says that they are then to appoint a third person. But again, we may be asked, what if the two arbitrators cannot agree upon this umpire? This, we think, would be a very rare occurrence; however, should the difficulty arise, and the award provide no remedy in such a case, we consider the best course would be for the proprietor and tenant to dismiss each his man, and appoint another. We know some argue that it will be for the Legislature to make provision for the appointment of an umpire, in cases where the arbitrators cannot agree upon a person. We are not sure whether the proprietors or the British Government will be willing to let the Legislature interfere in the matter." The award, it somehow appears to us, must be taken as it stands, or rejected; but if the Legislature be permitted to deal with deficiencies in the details of the award—if there be such—should difficulty be found to arise respecting the umpire, it may be easily remedied by passing a short Act, the nature of which need not be discussed, until it be ascertained whether such legislation would be required or allowed. We are of opinion that if the award go into operation, after perhaps a few cases at first, arbitration would be very seldom resorted to; and when demanded by the tenant, we think it is very improbable that so great a mountain of difficulties would arise in the way of an equitable arrangement as some interested parties appear to imagine or desire. We have ridiculed the idea of there being the shadow of a compromise required on the part of the proprietors in the Loan clause, and in reference to the 20 years' purchase; but there is something like concession contemplated in the Arbitration clause. For example, if a proprietor under this provision be compelled to take £20 or £40 for a hundred acres of land, rented at 1s 6d or 2s an acre, who would say that he had not been required to make a concession? If the award become binding, we are mistaken, then, if this clause will not give as much satisfaction as can reasonably be expected when a dispute arises between a landlord and a tenant about the value of a farm.

Want of space prevents us from entering this week upon a consideration of any of the other clauses of the award.

ERRATUM.—In our article last week on the Report of the Royal Commissioners, in alluding to the gain of the tenant in letting out his money at interest instead of purchasing his farm when his rent is at 1s. 6d. an acre, for £2 10s. read £1 10s.

The particulars of the Firing for the Silver Medal, sent to this Island by the Rifle Association of England which took place yesterday, and to-day, on the Government Grounds, will be published in our next. Mr Harper, of Suffolk, a member of Capt. Ross's Company, —the Thistle Volunteers—was the winner of the Medal. It is somewhat singular that the winner of the Medal was *tiel* by his brother, another member of the same Company.—*Id.*

TELEGRAPH TO SUMMERSIDE.—The telegraph line to Summerside was completed on Tuesday last, and the offices at the above place and Charlottetown placed in communication. We are gratified at the fact, as it will prove a source of great convenience to the people of the capital and the flourishing town of Summerside. —*R. Weekly.*

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When we undertook to issue the *Protestant*, we were advised by our friends to make the subscription 12s. in advance, and 15s. at the end of the year. We freely acknowledge that we would still much rather take 12s. from all our subscribers in advance than run the risk of getting 15s. from each when the year is up; but as we admit that 3s. is too much difference between our advance and non-advance price for those subscribers who are "good pay"—and we wish all ours to be such—we have resolved to alter our terms. For Vol. III. of our paper, we shall charge 12s. if paid within the first half year, 12s. 6d if paid within the second half year, and 13s. if not paid until after the Vol. shall have been completed. This we think is fair for all parties; and we hope that under these more favorable terms, and the additional interest which we are endeavoring to throw into our columns, our circulation will greatly increase. Agents and friends will please exert themselves on behalf of the *Protestant*. Subscribers who are in arrears will, we trust, be kind enough to pay up without compelling us to resort to what is called "legal means" to recover our just dues.

We have received Blackwood for September. Its contents are—1. Scotland and her Accusers, 2. The Rector, 3. Meditations on Dyspepsia, 4. Burtin's Anatomy of Melancholy, 5. The Russian War of 1856-57, 6. The Memory of Monboddo—an excellent New Song, 7. A day at Antwerp, 8. Phaston, 9. The art-Student in Rome. Although the articles in this number are written as ably as usual, yet most of them are not popular subjects. "Scotland and her Accusers" is a review of Buckle's History of Civilization, and we recommend its perusal to every one desirous of judging of the value of Mr Buckle's estimate of the Scottish Reformers. "Meditations on Dyspepsia" is an excellent article, written with a great deal of freedom of style, and very much after the manner of Maga's late able Editor, CHRISTOPHER NORTH. No. 6 is a poetical squib, ridiculing Darwin's origin of Species, and asserting that his system was advocated long ago by Lord Monboddo, who contended that men originally had tails! "The Rector" is a story in 4 chapters, written to show that a parson may be a profound scholar and yet a very incompetent pastor; a proposition the author very clearly demonstrates by the experience, trials and failures of his hero, the Rev. Mr Proctor. We cannot too frequently or too strongly recommend this Magazine, and the Reviews to the attention of our readers; and we are really surprised that, considering their cheapness and the indispensable place they fill in modern literature, they are not more generally received in this Island. The four Reviews and Blackwood cost only $10, which among a club of 5 persons would amount to only 12s. currency each per annum.

Latest by Telegraph to "Protestant."

CHARLOTTETOWN, Saturday—10 a.m.

Steamship *Baltimore* intercepted off Cape Race seven Friday evening. Liverpool decided to raise twenty-five thousand pounds to repair *Great Eastern*. Second mortgage Ten per cent.

Earl Russell, in a speech lately delivered at Newcastle, deplored disaster which has befallen United States; said he could not see that harmony could be restored either by surrender or subjugation of South. English Government has no immediate power or interest in matter, but must watch closely what happens, and if occasion offers, use its influence in cause of freedom and humanity. Duc D'Aumale in letter rejoices that his nephews joined the American army and on right side. Russell in his last letter to the "Times" dated from Wisconsin, says he heard expressions of discontent, and even secession sentiments uttered in the West.

London "Star" speaks of the existence of a party in England that seeks to embroil England with United States in order to re-open Cotton trade.

Parliament further prorogued nominally to 17th Dec.

King of Holland was on a visit to Emperor Napoleon. Alleged letter of Emperor to King of Prussia on Italian affairs, &c., pronounced a pure invention. Rumored that Fould will resume ministry of Finance. Breadstuffs in Paris declining. Reported that French naval reserve is to be kept in such condition that a large fleet may be ready in incredibly short time.

Gen. Della Marmora accepted command of forces in Neapolitan provinces; he does not get civil power enjoyed by Cialdini. Rumored departure of Garibaldi from Caprera contradicted.

King and Queen of Prussia made solemn entry into Konigsberg on the 14th inst. Ceremony brilliant and imposing.

Proclamation published at Warsaw on the 14th declaiming Poland in state of Sige; military again occupied the public squares of Warsaw. National demonstration had been fixed for 15th. No news as to result of cotton factories in Spain closing for lack of raw material.

Turks commenced invasion of Montenegro. Prince Montenegro protested.

Further telegrams from India, China, Austria received. Mails due at London on the 18th. News unimportant. Calcutta market active. Cotton goods advancing. Freights dropping. Canton tea advancing. Shanghai tea declining. Foo Chow unchanged.

"Baltimore" full cargo and 208 passengers

MARRIED.

At St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. David Fitzgerald, Michael Stevenson, jr., Esq., son of the late William Stevenson, Esq., of Quebec, to Martha, daughter of the late William McLaren, Esq., also of Quebec.

At the Manse, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. James McGeggan, of Princetown, to Flora Shaw, daughter of Mr. Donald McDougall, Lot 15.

At Keppoch, Crapaud, on the 19th inst., by Donald W. Palmer, J. P., Mr. William Pratt, to Miss Ann Thomas, both of Crapaud.

At Boston, Mass., on the 3d inst., by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. John McKenzie, formerly of Wheatley River, P. E. Island, to Miss Augusta Jane Nelson, of Boston.

At the Manse, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. T. Duncan, Mr. Malcolm McDonald, to Miss Mary Mann, both of Lot 46.

DIED.

At Keppoch, Tuesday, the 22d inst., after a lingering illness, Robert Barker, Esq., aged 38. The deceased was only son of the late Capt. Barker, of 74th Regiment.

At Wheatley River, on Thursday, the 17th inst., after an illness of several months, Mr. John Chandler, aged 52 years. The deceased emigrated to this Island, from England, in the year 1830, and has left behind him a widow and four children.

On Wednesday, the 23d inst., Barbara, the beloved wife of Mr. John Jury, sen., aged 76 years. The deceased was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this Island in 1819.

At Cascumpec, on Monday, the 7th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Rebecca, relict of the late Mr. M. O'Mara, in the 83d year of her age. She was a native of King's County, Ireland, and emigrated to this Island in the year 1818.

At Charlottetown, on the morning of the 20th inst., Margaret, Relict of the late Alexander McKenzie, confectioner, aged 65. Deceased was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and emigrated with her husband to America about the year 1832. Her funeral will take place to-morrow (Sabbath) at half past two o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Land Commissioners' Court.

We are sorry that the publication of the remainder of the proceedings before the Land Commissioners' Court has been so long delayed. The reason of this delay is explained in the following note of the Reporter. The speeches of the Counsel, and the evidence of the Proprietors, &c., will still be of interest to the public, though the Award has been agreed upon,—in the first place as showing the statements made before the Commissioners, which were in some measure expected to guide their decision; and, secondly, as a matter of history.

REPORTER'S NOTE.

In May last, at Mr. Haliburton's very urgent request, the following epoch was forwarded to him in MS., that he might make necessary corrections. Subsequently, at different times, he represented to the proprietor of the *Protestant*, to whom he was to return the MS., and who again and again wrote for it—that it was so "inaccurate" (originally perhaps)—that it was problematical whether it could be corrected. However, for reasons best known to himself, the MS. of this and his closing speech, by far the longer, when needed for publication were not forthcoming, consequently the Reporter was obliged, at a very unfavorable time, to lay aside his own work, and for the *fourth* time—twice in short-hand and twice in long-hand—to re-write his speech with a view to publication. The Reporter now expresses an opinion that Mr. Haliburton can not point out as many as *three* sentences in his exordium in which his ideas have been misrepresented, and this to the prejudice either of himself or his clients. Those who heard it delivered may decide.

THE REPORTER.

Cascumpec, Oct. 18, 1861.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 23, 1860.

The Court met this day according to adjournment. The first part of the sitting was occupied by Coun. Haliburton in giving the first part of his defence in behalf of the proprietors, which is as follows:—

COUNSEL HALIBURTON'S EXORDIUM.

In opening up some grounds of defence in the case of the proprietors, before your Excellencies, I cannot help adverting to the position which we now occupy as to the length of time over which this dispute has extended, and to the interests which are involved in it. Also, I must direct attention to the position which your Excellencies occupy in being called upon to adjudicate on this case. Almost from the earliest settlement of this Colony the question which is now being investigated had its rise. The difficulties did not always arise either through the action of the tenants, but may be attributed to local causes and accidental circumstances. In other colonies similarly situated the same course of procedure as regards settlement was not pursued. The Crown in conquered countries possessed the right of disposing of the lands and of proposing terms of settlement, and in some cases this right was indulged to an almost unreasonable extent. It was customary for the Crown, e.g., to grant lands to visionary noblemen or to speculating chartered companies. It may be well to look back and see how other nations were wont to act in this respect. Whoa, for example, Columbus discovered the New World, the Pope of that time made the King of Spain a present of all lands which lay towards the setting sun. Other nations, entering on this field of enterprise, and asserting their claims, were profuse in their grants. Unlucky grantees readily accepted of these, sometimes from love of adventure, and at others to have an opportunity of propagating their religion. The British, in this respect, were not less generous than their neighbors, for they granted New Hampshire to a private nobleman, Maryland to Lord Baltimore, and New England to the Massachusetts Company. The conditions on which these tracts of land were granted was the payment of Quit rents by the grantees. The conditions, however, were never fulfilled, for the Quit rents were never paid. Again, at the termination of the French War, the whole of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and Canada, then almost unbroken forests over which the savage roamed, were thrown open to emigrants. These lands were of little value to the Crown or to the grantees either, though they ignorantly or imprudently accepted of them on the terms proposed. Sometimes tracts of land were granted away for the purpose of paying old soldiers for their services, or courtiers for their idleness, and thus a series of such grants were made in Prince Edward Island, and on a scale which now we consider very unwise, though the terms on which they were given were more moderate than those given in some other countries. In this manner nation after nation entered upon this field of enterprise, and rights were conceded which are now considered inconsistent with the progress of the age. It may be thought by some that there are peculiar circumstances which place proprietors in this Colony under obligations not imposed on grantees in other places. The impression, I believe, exists that they are placed under conditions peculiar to this country, and that these should now be enforced after the lapse of a century, and after estates have changed hands. If so, those entertaining such an idea labor under a wrong impression, for the Crown pursued the same course in all her colonies, in which grants of land were made. It was so in Nova Scotia. The quit rents and terms of settlement were onerous, but in no instance did the Crown step in and assert these claims; the hard terms of settlement were never enforced. In this Colony alone has the Crown enforced them, and even here it was found impossible to carry them out. I shall show that similar grants were given in Nova Scotia, which were never fulfilled; and I shall also show why they were not. The grants were given by parties in England who were ignorant of the difficulties of settlement, and I will venture to affirm that not one single grant or charter which contained these terms was ever fulfilled; and, further, I believe not one instance can be shown in which the Crown stepped in and demanded a forfeiture on account of the non-fulfilment of the original grants. I shall show that the Court of Escheat, established in Nova Scotia, was called into existence under peculiar circumstances. In that Province parties had removed from the country, or had died, so that no person could enter upon their lands, and then the proper owner stepped in and took possession; but this was limited to the peninsula. In its earlier history Lord Falkland only exercised the power of escheat over land which had been abandoned.

Com. HOWE.—I think a Court of Escheat was established in Nova Scotia before Lord Falkland's time.

Com. RITCHIE.—I think Annapolis was escheated upon different grounds.

Coun. HALIBURTON.—I think otherwise.

Com. RITCHIE.—I am strongly under the impression that where large tracts of land were granted away, and they were allowed to remain uncultivated, that that was made a ground of escheat.

Coun. HALIBURTON.—That would be good ground to act upon in some instances, but grants of large tracts of land were given in Nova Scotia where a forfeiture for non-fulfilment of the conditions of settlement did not ensue. I am not aware of any instance in which the Crown did so. I think it was not the practice; I think the Crown allowed the lands to remain in the possession of the grantees. The next subject to which I shall direct the attention of your Excellencies will be the quit rents. I shall be prepared to show that here they were exacted according to the terms of the grants of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but in those colonies they were never collected, at least not for any length of time. This Colony is the only one in which claims for quit rents were made, therefore proprietors of Prince Edward Island have labored under greater hardships than owners of lands in any other portion of British North America.

Com GRAY.—Can you point out any British Colony of which the whole was granted away, like this one, but where the grantees, notwithstanding, did not pay any of the quit rents?

Coun. HALIBURTON.—I will show an instance of a whole colony having been granted away; where, after the lapse of forty years, it was doubted by the Crown officers whether the Crown then possessed the right of escheat, and which was held by the grantees when no settlement at all was made.

Coun. THOMSON.—Can you show that the Crown has waived its rights?

Coun. HALIBURTON.—I do not question the strict legal right of the Crown to have done so, had it then stepped in and exercised that right.

Coun. THOMSON.—Can you show that the Crown has waived its right?—and I direct attention to this point, because in New Brunswick it was discovered that the Crown could not waive its rights.

(To be continued.)

ON CONSIGNMENT,
And now for Sale.
8 BOXES CAVENDISH TOBACCO,
5 Cases Boots and Shoes,
50 Boxes Digby Herrings,
4 do Mackerel,
100 Bbls. Labrador Herrings,
5 Iron Bedsteads,
15 Dozen Corn Brooms,
A lot of Cooking and Franklin Stoves, for wood and coal.
Some small Cooking Stoves for Vessels.
all the above at low prices.
WILLIAM DOUD, Queen Square.
Oct. 12, 1861.

CHARLOTTETOWN
MARBLE WORKS,
S. WELLS,
Great George Street,
Immediately adjoining Knight's "City Bakery,"
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
Sept. 28th 1861, tf.

PASSENGERS.

From Shediac, to Charlottetown, on the 19th inst.—Capt and Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Miss McLaren Messrs. Graham, Glenn, Doyle, McDonald, Hayes, Murphy, Duff, O'Connor, Woodward, Welch, Strong, McEachern.

From Pictou, on the 23d inst.—Judge Peters, Mrs. Peters, family, and servant, Mr. Carmichael, Rev. Mr. Gordon, W. A. Johnston, Esq., Capt. Hunter Duvar, Messrs. Blake, Prichett, McLean, Stewart, Williamson, McNutt, Capt. Forbes.

From Shediac, on the 23d instant.—Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Biggridge, Messrs. Sutton, Harper, Munroe, Cairns, McLeod, O'Hegan, Duffy, Stewart, Vickerson.

From Pictou, on the 25th inst.—Mrs. Burns, Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Munroe, Messrs. McDonald, Davison, Fraser, Smith, Ross, McLean, Esdale, Belfountaine, McDonald, Fraser.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Oct. 18.—Rising Dawn, Mills, Halifax; goods. War Eagle, Hodgson, Wincanot, Mo.; bal. Plowboy, West, Boston; do. Carrie M. Rich, Hardy, do.; goods. Beaiie, Rumley, Halifax; do. Conservative, McFadyen, Pictou; coal. Bloomer, Cole, Cape Canso; fish.

19.—Ship Isabel, McDonald, Liverpool; goods.

21.—Express, Healey, Shoet Harbor, N. S.; fish. Greyhound, Rabin, Sydney, coal. Bark Thereon, Fraser, Liverpool, G. B., goods. Eastern Star, McMillan, Malgrave, N. S., lumber. Tanzer, Sprague, Shediac, deals.

22.—Western Packet, McDonald, Antigonish, bal. Catherine, Gerard, Pictou, herrings. Lady Malgrave, Marmand, do., bal. Eureka, Horton, Little River, N. S., do.

CLEARED.

Oct. 19.—Argo, Swain, Shelburne, pro. Responsible. Walsh, Shediac, fish. Mary Helen, Macdonald, Bermuda, produce.

21—Annie, Gillis, Harbor Grace, N. F., do. Teazer, Sprague, Bay Verte, bal. Compagee, Cohoon, Halifax, pro. Lizzie Lee, Egan, London, deals; produce, &c.

22—Cecelia, Jenkins, St. John's N. F., pro. Millicent, Palmer, Pictou, bal.

FANCY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE "*BAZAAR*," per "ISABEL," from England, a large and well-selected Stock of

London and Parisian Fancy Goods,

forming the choicest assortment of Goods in this line ever imported into the Island. Although it is impossible to enumerate in this advertisement a list of the goods, attention is called to a fine assortment of

PAPIER MACHIE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Card Baskets, Ladies' Desks, Work, Handkerchief, Glove, and Collar Boxes, Inkstands, &c., in imitation Walnut, Mahogany, and inlaid with Pearl, Medaval mounted; the Desks and Work-boxes being fitted with Silver and Pearl fittings; Rosewood Work-boxes, with Silver and Pearl fittings; Ladies Rosewood Desks, secret drawers, Pearl inlaid; Jewel Boxes, Medaval mounted; Parisian Odour Cases, with gilt and plated mountings; Silver mounted Perfume Bottles in Ruby, Emerald, Amethyst, and Cut-glass; Toilet Bottles gilt tops.

REAL BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES,

in Blue Enamelled, Green and Gilt, Opal and Gilt, Blue and Gilt, Rose Enamelled, Ruby and engraved patterns.

Pearl Card Cases,
Ladies' Companions, in Shell, Ivory &c., with silver fittings;
Shell Crochet Cases
Velvet Reticules
Silver Thimbles
Silver Butter Knives
Gold Wedding Rings, Hall marked, 22 caret
Silver mounted Pipes
Autograph and Photograph Albums
Enamelled and Plated Bracelets
Alabastrine Bracelets
Stereoscopic Pictures, in figures, groups, landscapes, &c.,
Chess, Backgammon, and Tivoli Boards
Russia Leather Pocket and Bill Books
Pebble and Concave Spectacles
Engravings
Pearl and Ivory handled Pocket Knives and Razors
China and Wedgewood Candlesticks
Plated Dress and Vest Buttons
Hair Brushes
Perfume superior quality
Eau de Colone
Lavender Water
Toys in the greatest variety, &c. &c.

Expected by the next Steamer from Liverpool

An assortment of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes, with 6, 8, and 12 airs, with and without Piano-forte accompaniment. The airs have been selected expressly to order, and will be found to embrace the choicest English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh Airs, with a large assortment of other goods which were too late for shipment per *Isabel*.

JAMES M'COMB.

Oct 26, 1861. 4i

Clearing out Sale of

HARDWARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 5th of November, at the premises corner of Queen and Sydney Streets, a large and varied assortment of

HARDWARE,

Comprising,—Wrought Nails, Glass, Augers, Paints, Putty, Hinges, Hollowware, Door Knobs, Oil Clothes, Round Bolts, Carriage Bolts, Mason's Shoe Blacking, Sand Paper, Coffin Furniture, Fairbanks' Scales, Paris Whiting, Cow Chains, Traces, Weights, Hayforks, Carriage Springs, and numerous other articles of staple and shelf HARDWARE, suitable for country trade, being a final and unreserved sale of the balance of Mr JAMES ROMANS' Stock, by order of the Assignees.

TERMS—Same under £10, cash; £10 and upwards, three months' credit, on approved Joint Notes.

A. M'KINNON, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, Oct. 25, 1861.

R. R. MACLELLAN,

ARTIST,

GREAT GEORGE STREET, - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Oct. 25, 1861.

KING SQUARE HOUSE.

FALL 1861. FALL 1861.

BEER & SON

HAVE RECEIVED THE GREATER PART of their Fall Importations, consisting of a large and well selected variety of

British and American Merchandize, and West India Produce.

They would invite the inspection of the public to same.

A large stock of their usual choice TEAS.

October 25, 1861. 6w

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 25th NOVEMBER next, on the premises, that desirable Property, situated on the corner of EUSTON STREET and Spring Park Road, now occupied by Mr. A. BROWN.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers.

Charlottetown, Oct. 25, 1861.

W. E. DAWSON

HAS

REMOVED!

To Gibson's Brick Building,

Lately occupied by NEIL RANKIN, Esquire, and nearly opposite his former place of Business.

HE would tender his thanks to his friends and the community for their very liberal patronage up to the present, and having increased facilities for doing business, trusts the same liberal support will be continued, as he feels assured—his stock being purchased on the best terms, and his motto being "small profits and quick sales"—that he can offer as cheap, and in many goods cheaper than can be obtained in any other store.

His STOCK consists of, as heretofore,

GENERAL HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Glass, and Groceries,

a portion of which has just arrived by the ISABEL,—the remainder of his FALL SUPPLY to arrive by GAZELLE, from England, and other vessels from Boston and Halifax.

October 25, 1861.

Special Notices.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Impeded circulation.—In cold weather no cases of Illness require such immediate attention as partial stagnation of the blood. Bronchitis, asthma, consumption, rheumatism, and heart complaints have their origin in obstructed circulation, and which the rigours of winter, by diminishing nervous power, are ever tending to produce. Holloway's Ointment, well rubbed over the affected organs, stands unrivalled for its prompt and energetic action, for removing functional torpidity, and restoring the natural balance of the circulation, and recruiting wholesome nervous vigour. Holloway's Pills enhance the certainty of success, and should invariably be taken while the Ointment is used in cases of congested, weak or diseased lungs, shortness of breath, palpitation, venous and dropsical affections, and all rheumatic ailments.

Hunnewell's Great Remedies.

Their character sustained by testimonials to which all are invited to investigate. Their effect, which is perfectly natural, and their relations to disease, by strict adherance to laws of medicine.

Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy, which can have no superior for all Lung, Throat and Bronchial Complaints, to actual Consumption.

Hunnewell's Tolu Anodyne, the great Natural Opiate and Neuralgic Remedy, which adapts it to all complaints of the Bowels, and of Spasmodic and Nervous nature, to that chief of all causes of disease, *Loss of Sleep.*

Hunnewell's Eclectic Pills prepared to assist the work of the Tolu Anodyne in cases of indigestion, have proved a most perfect substitute for *mercurials*, so destructive to the effect of the Anodyne. For Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Worms in Children, and all derangement of the digestive organs, they have proved, by fair trial, all that is expected of them, and will be sent free until plans for sale are completed. The remedies, and their connection, is more fully described in the pamphlets to be found with dealers, or will be sent on demand without "postage stamps." Prices of each preparation within reach of all. See advertisement.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in pimples or Soars, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood; such as *Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints* and *Heart Diseases*. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds Influenza Hoarseness Croup Bronchitis Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—*for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentry, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Fits, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms*, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by W. E. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island.

DIPTHERIA.

In Halifax when this disease prevailed for many months, in its most malignant form, the use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer was invariably attended with the most favorable results, when it was used ere the disease had made too much progress to preclude the use of so powerful a stimulant.

The Mighty Healer.

Let not disease, with its fangs, prey upon you, until the cold hand of death lurks you to an untimely grave. Shake off the feeling of despair and hopelessness, so liable to come upon the invalid. The plant born of the Sun up place within the reach of all. We care not what may be the specific form of the disease. The cause, the fountain of the disease itself, is impure blood, and through the different channels of the lungs, the stomach and the vital organs, JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will pass, mingling with the blood, search out and grasp and then expel, all hurtful poison that there is in it. Thus cleanse the blood by a few doses of these Pills, and disease, in any form, dissipate and vanish. As the Sun, with its glorious beams first cleanse the morning dew to rise as mist, then gauging stronger, casts his burning rays upon it—and behold 'tis gone—so cleanse the blood, and disease, like morning dew, retreats and vanishes. There is no blood purifier equal to JUDSONS MOUNTAIN PERB PILLS.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, OCT. 26, 1861.

EXCHANGE, 60 PER CENT. ON STERLING.

Beef, (small) per lb	2d a 4½d	Peas, none	
Do. by quarter	2½d a 4d	Oats	2s
Mutton	3d a 6d	Turkeys, each	3s 6d a 6s
Lamb per lb.	2½d a 4½d	Geese, each	2s a 3s
Pork, per lb. none	3½d a 4½d	Fowls, each	7d to 2d
Do (small)	6d a 7d	Ducks, each	1s 2½ a 1s 6d
Veal per lb.	2½d a 4½d	Codfish, per qtl.	18s a 20s
Butter (fresh)	1s a 1s 3d	Salmon, per lb.	
Do tub	10d a 1s	Herrings, per bbl,	25s a 30s
Cheese	3d a 5d	Mackerel, doz	2 a 3s
Tallow	9d a 11d	Boards, (hemlock)	3s 6d a 4s
Lard	10d	Do. (spruce)	4s a 5s
Ham	7d a 8d	Do. (Pine)	7s a 9s
Pearl Barley	1½ a 1¾	Shingles, per M	
Flour, per barrel	42s a 45s	Clover seed, per lb.	
Flour per lb.	2d	Wool, per lb.	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Oatmeal	1½d a 2d	Hay, per ton	70s a 80s
Eggs per dozen	3d a 9d	Straw, per cwt.	2s
Potatoes per bush	1s	Homespun, per yard	3s 6d a 4s
Carrots, per bushel	2d	Sheep-skins, each	3s a 4s
		Hides	4d 6d

BEER & SON

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

Sept. 20, 1861. o3-3w

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

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

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

J. SCOTT, Grand Scribe.

Charlottetown, Sept. 26, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

PART OF

FALL & WINTER STOCK!

JUST RECEIVED, AT "CHEAPSIDE" House.

The subscriber has received, per Brigt. "Ariel," from Boston, his Fall and Winter Stock of

LEATHER BOOTS & SHOES,

COMPRISING

Womens' Balmoral double-sole Calf Boots
" single do. elastic Buff do.
Misses and children's double and single Balmoral do.
Boys and Youths' strong double-sole Wellington do.
" Balmoral do.
Mens' Wellington, Balmoral and elastic do.
Men's and Women's Buff winter Driving Boots

The above have been manufactured for the subscriber, are in ENGLISH STYLE, and may be relied on to give satisfaction.

The remainder of his stock Boots and Shoes, together with a LARGE ASSORTMENT BRITISH STAPLE AND FANCY Goods daily expected, by the Brig "Prince Alfred," from London, and Barque "Gazelle," from Liverpool.

Terms, Cash on Delivery.

BENJ. DAVIES.

Oct. 19, 1861. W&S3i

HORSES.

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

JAMES RATTRAY.

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