THE LAND COMMISSION.

SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. HENSLEY, AT THE OPENING OF THE LAND COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Hon Joseph Hensley addressed the Court at considerable length He appeared as Counsel for the Government, on behalf of the Tenantry of the Island, to lay before the Court the grievances complained of by that body, and to seek redress at their hands The question of the Land Tenures had agitated the public mind for upwards of half a century, and had been productive of injury both to the prosperity of the Island and the welfare of its inhabitants, and he sincerely trusted that the gentlemen now appointed to examine into the question would be enabled at last to make some settlement of it which would be just and satisfactory to all parties. Various attempts had from time to time been made, by legislation, to meet the difficulty, and measures had been introduced, respecting the wisdom and justice of which grave differences of opinion had existed; but on one point all were unanimously agreed—namely, that the system of Township tenure was a bad one, and should if possible be destroyed He then referred to the resolutions of the House of Assembly on this question, passed in 1859; and the Statute of the last Session based on those resolutions, which, he contended, clearly gave to the Commissioners ample power to deal finally with all the vexed questions connected with the Township lands of the Island, not only those pointedly referred to in the Resolutions but other questions which had largely occupied the public mind—namely, Escheat for the non-performance of the conditions of the original Grants, and the payment of the arrears of Quit Rents. He stated that, as the extent of the case, he and his learned associate (Mr Thomson) held as their instructions or brief from the Government, the Resolutions alluded to; and it was their intention to bring the points referred to in the Resolutions, in the first instance, before the Commissioners, as they embody the views of the majority of the House of Assembly, who were represented by the present Government; but at the same time, he begged leave to state, and wished clearly to make it known, that the Government—although they did not themselves advance the questions of Escheat and the payment of Quit Rents—desired that it should be open to any one who wished to have those questions considered, to come into Court and seek its decision respecting them, so as to make the present investigation full and comprehensive, and, if possible, embrace all views and points in dispute. He referred then to the Resolutions in detail, and explained, that whilst they referred to other matters, they pointed principally at a remission of the arrears of rent due, and the settling a price by the Commissioners at which the Proprietors should be called upon to sell the Freehold of the land to the Tenant. The latter, he contended, should be at a low figure; for whatever value might now attach to the lands in this Island, had been entirely created by the industry and exertions of the tenantry. He hoped the Commissioners would visit some of the wild and distant settlements of the Island look at the heavy trees which the tenant had to clear away and root out before the land was fit for tillage; and they could not but return with the conviction on their minds that he who fells the trees and clears the forests should be the freeholder, and not the far distant proprietor, who, perhaps, has never set eyes upon the wilds of America or encountered the cold blasts of its winter. Some seemed to think that the tenants deserved no consideration at all. It was said that they must, whatever their difficulties, pay their rents to the uttermost farthing, because they had taken leases wherein they had solemnly undertaken to do so. The proprietors, too, when they took their grants, had as solemnly bound themselves within a certain time to settle the lands in a certain way, otherwise the grants were to be void; and had also as solemnly undertaken to pay certain amounts of Quit Rents—yet, as he believed, these conditions were not even in a single case punctually observed or performed by any of the grantees; but indulgences and discharges had been from time to time sought by them from the Crown; yet it had been a very common thing for proprietors and parties interested in supporting their views, to proclaim those who dared to advocate the cause of the tenants, or bring in measures for their relief, or to plead the practice of remitting their arrears of rent, as agitators, or disloyal, or political demagogues. Such conduct came, he thought, with very bad grace from those who for half a century past had been always clamoring for a remission of the Quit Rents, which they had agreed to pay; or a release from conditions which they had undertaken to perform; and some of whom had gone still further, and had taken possession of, leased and received rent on the Fishery Reserve lands, on certain Townships, where they were expressly reserved out of their grants, and to which they had no manner of claim. He then explained the Fishery Reserve question, and referred to various opinions of Crown Officers, given on the subject, and called attention of the Commissioners to the fact that this was one of the questions to which their attention was invited by the terms of the Resolutions and address accompanying them. He could not enter at this stage of the case into the Escheat and Quit Rent question, further than to say, that the Commissioners had full power to deal with them, and would therefore be called upon to do so. It was not for him or his learned associate to find remedies for all these evils—it was the Commissioners' province to do that. They had only to bring the evils to their notice. But he would remark that he thought the remitting of Rents should not be confined to those only in arrears, because otherwise those who, by hard industry, had kept all their Rents paid up, would derive no benefit. The Commissioners might, in these cases, free the parties from payment of Rent for a certain time to come, or they might make a proportionate reduction in their future Rent or in the price at which they might order the Proprietor to sell the fee simple of the land. If they should think Escheat impracticable, or difficult to be carried out, they might order the large Proprietors to pay a certain sum into the Treasury in discharge of the broken conditions; and in the case of the Quit Rents, the proprietors might also be ordered to pay a certain sum into the Treasury, as a satisfaction for all arrears due. These were merely preliminary suggestions—the actual solution remained with the Commissioners, who had an important duty to perform; and if by their award they should set at rest these long agitated matters, in a manner satisfactory to all parties, they would indeed have earned, and be entitled to the gratitude of every inhabitant of Prince Edward Island.

[Continued from our last.]

Mr. Theophilus Stewart before the Court.—Mr. Stewart after making several introductory remarks, proceeded to narrate the particulars respecting the trial and imprisonment of Neil Darrach, who, being incarcerated for rent, lay in jail about nine months.

Com. Hows.—Mr. Stewart, you have mistaken our jurisdiction.

Com. Gray.—We thank you for the clearness with which you have spoken. You have left no doubt upon our minds that we cannot adjudicate upon that case.

Mr. S.—I wish to say something about the aborigines of this country

Com Hows.—How many are there?

Mr S.—About 300. When this Island was granted away, no provision whatever was made for these people They were looked upon in quite a different light in the neighboring Province, where, they are "in clover" when compared with the Micmacs here. For many years, they had the range of this Island; but as the Legislature and individuals have extended their power, they have shut the Indians out with little else than the sea before them. Being driven from a small island which they occupied, they took possession of another—Lennox Island. Up to 1856 they were regarded as isolated from the rest of the community Since then, a transcript of the Nova Scotia Act respecting the Micmacs has been passed here. For 50 years, they have been in possession of Lennox Island. About 16 years ago, a gentleman who occupies an elevated position in the present Government, endeavored to dispossess them. What they complain of is, that they are deprived of the benefit of a marsh upon which about 60 tons of hay are annually cut. I desire to bring these facts prominently before you, as the Indians are in danger of becoming serfs.

Com. Hows.—If by and by we discover there are any forfeited lands, we may consider their case. You have brought before us a fact which has not previously been presented to our notice.

Mr. G. W. DeBlois before the Court.

Coun Hensley.—You are agent, Mr. DeBlois, for Mr. Samuel Cunard? I am. What part of Queen's County are you agent for? For half of Lot 20, for Lots 21, 32, 48, part of 49, and part of 65. How long have you been agent? 7 years. What are the terms of the leases? Mr. Cunard's are for 999 years. The rent varies from 1s. to 1s 6d. stg; in a few instances persons give more. Any special terms in any of them? In some, the tenant is required to clear 2 acres the first year.

Com. Gray.—How much rent is due Mr. Cunard in this County?

Mr. DeBlois.—About £3000.

Com. Gray.—Has much of this been long standing?

Mr. DeBlois.—In Queen's County the average would be three or four years.

Coun Hensley.—Can you state the amount of receipts for last year?

Mr. DeB.—About £3,500 for the whole Island. Out of this there is paid for Assessment about £220.

Coun. Hensley.—What is the average expense of collecting these rents?

Mr. DeB.—About £400.

Com. Gray.—What amount do you expend in the improvement of the estate for the benefit of the tenants?

Mr. DeB.—We expend some on bridges and in opening roads. What is expended in this way comes out of the back rents. In Prince County large amounts of rent are taken in produce, and sometimes we lose upon it. We get the highest market prices.

Coun. Hensley.—Respecting Lot 32, is it entirely leased? It is. Are the tenants in arrears? Yes, about £ . Have you been selling lands for simple? Constantly. At what rate? Twenty years' purchase, when all the rents are paid up. Have there been any payments for arrears during your agency? Not of parties in regular possession. Many cases of distraint in Queen's County? Twenty odd this year. For what sums? Some for £15, others for £20, or more. Any tithery reserves on your Lots? I cannot tell you anything about that, you may refer to the grants. You do not reserve any? No: I consider they belong to the proprietors till wanted for fishing purposes. You lease down to the water and take rent for them? Yes. Can you state what arrears of rent are due Mr. Cunard for the whole Island. Not just now. Can you give an approximation? I think about £10,000 in King's County and £5,000 in Queen's County How far back do they run? Thirty or forty years.

Com Gray.—Would it not be better to wipe off these arrears and commence anew? That will be for your Excellencies to decide You speak of 20 years purchase, do you think that a fair price? I do. Do you think it would be for the whole Island? I cannot answer your Excellency. Do you think they could redeem their farms at that? I do. In Lot 32 they do not seem inclined to purchase. I have been assured that the terms upon which lands are obtained here are much easier than they are in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Canada. In Canada interest is charged upon the purchase money. In their wild state lands there sell from $1.50 to $20 per acre. When a man takes land here he gets it free for the first year or so, then the rent is only 3d., next 6d, rising to 1s an acre.

Com. Ritchie.—Notwithstanding, do the people not find it hard to make a living, and pay even at these rates? I have travelled in the other provinces, and considering the terms upon which lands are obtained there, and seeing the quality of the lands here, I have always considered the terms very easy indeed. What is the value of the best farms here? From £300 to £400. Many are sold for £500.

Com. Hows.—Assuming that this is the real state of the case,—that this Island originally belonged to Nova Scotia, that some individual induced them to form it into a separate government, that he agreed to make stated payments to the Government, and to expend money to improve the country for the benefit of the inhabitants, say this Island was granted on these conditions, assume that these conditions were never fulfilled, and that he has drawn, nevertheless, a large revenue from these people,—does not the question assume a quite different aspect? If that man got these lands under false pretences, and upon conditions, which, in point of fact he never fulfilled, what right had he to say to a poor fellow drifting about, convert him into a tenant, make him pay rent for many years, and, finally sell it to him at 20 years' purchase. (Laughter.)

Com. Thompson.—You have seen the original grants. Mr DeBlois! One or two of them That would be a example of the others! You know Mr. Samuel Cunard? Yes. You do not pretend to say he complied with the conditions of these grants? He did not receive his rights from the original grantees. He took their rights, however, subject to the burdens attached to them? How much money have you remitted to the Home Government for quit rents? None You have access to the books,—have any been paid before you came into office? [Com. Palmer.—You had better ask him first if any are due.] I think Mr. Cunard never paid any quit rents, because he was never asked for any. Well, then, it comes to this; Mr Cunard is in a position to take £2000 annually from this Colony and not pay one shilling! He pays 10 per cent. on the money which goes out of this Island to him. Then you are not at all astonished at Mr. Cunard taking and holding these grants which involved arrearages of rents due the crown; you are not at all astonished that he allows these to remain unpaid? Not the least. You think these gentlemen under solemn covenant, who agreed to these conditions, can come here with a face and say, we owe nothing? It has not been legally proved they do owe them. That is another thing altogether; a fact may have an existence and its existence may not be able to be proved, but is it not a fact they are due? I believe not. Why? From the claims in the grants having been given up by the British Government, Unconditionally? I am not aware they should pay taxes. Do you mean to say that the arrears were given up? Yes. What is your evidence? I know from a common sense view of the matter. Do you hold this seriously as your opinion, that the British Government without any consideration remitted all arrears of rent due by the proprietors? As far as my knowledge goes I believe they have. As an honest man do you not think a large amount of arrears is due to the British Government? I think not. Then as an act of grace they were given up by the crown; and assuming this to be the case, are you prepared on behalf of the landlord as another act of grace to say you will give up all arrears of rent to the tenants? You will remember I am doing as agent I assume you are the proprietor, then, and with this great act of grace sent to you by the crown; do you find it in your heart to extend a similar one to the tenantry? Did it ever strike you that the tenants as a body are inferior in intelligence to the proprietors? A great many of them, replies Mr. DeBlois, are intelligent men. I believe they are, continues Mr Thomson, equal to the proprietors in many cases I do not doubt that for a moment; I believe many of them are educated gentlemen; but taking them as a class I imagine the example of a proprietor has some weight; now, if a proprietor with his superior intelligence sets the example of repudiating arrears of rents due the crown, may not the tenants also do the same with respect to the back rents which they owe the proprietors? No reply.

Com. Gray.—I have two or three legal questions to submit to you gentlemen of the Bar, respecting which I desire your opinion at the close of this case. They may have a bearing upon the settlement of this question. The questions which I submit are the following:—

1st. Whether special conditions of settlement in grants not complied with, after the lapse of 60 years, can be considered as abandoned. Or could ejectment in information for intrusion be sustained 60 years after condition broken?

2nd. Whether there are any circumstances in the case of the grants of Prince Edward Island which would take them out of such general rule?

3rd. If so, Briefly state such facts, and the particular grants to which they would be applicable?

4th. Where rent is reserved in a grant or deed payable annually, does not the statute of Limitations apply, to bar recovery twenty years after each time of payment?

5th. If any such rule exists, are Quit-rents reserved in grants from the Crown, any exception to such rule?

6th. Has the term "retrospectively" in the Despatches, any and what effect?

7th. Assuming the statute of limitations to be running as against the Quit-rent, is there anything in the Land Assessment Act which would prevent its running as against the Quit-rents becoming due during the twenty years preceding the first passing of that Act—and could such arrears be now recovered in the Court of Law?

8th. Explain legal position of Fishery Reserves.

The Court then adjourned, to meet at St. Eleanor's on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

(Continued on inside page.)

RECREATION GROVE.

FOR SALE, THAT PICTURESQUE AND handsome Farm, situated on Pleasure Lots No 36 and 37, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, consisting of 32 Acres of LAND, all in the highest state of cultivation. The whole exterior is enclosed under a dyke fence studded with spruce and other trees. One acre is laid off as an orchard and kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit trees, which are now beginning to yield abundantly. In front of the dwelling house is tastefully laid out flower garden, containing a selection of the choicest flowers and shrubs; there is also a lawn on a pretty declivity. The east and north sides of the house are well sheltered by a reserve of three acres of forest trees, through which delightful shady walks are cleared out, and continued to the sea side. On the shore is a bathing house, opening to a smooth, hard, sandy bottom, into the deep water. The dwelling house consists of a large hall, a drawing room, dining and breakfast room, store room, pantry, large kitchen, and closets on the first floor, and six good sized rooms on the second story and five rooms in the attic. A frost proof cellar, with a wall 6½ feet high, under the whole house, in which is a cellar kitchen, with oven, &c.

There are on the premises a large barn, 40x30 a shed for straw when threshed, and suitable stabling for cows and horses, —a fowl house, with a fenced yard in front, a house for farming implements, carts, sleighs, &c.—a carriage house, harness & carpenter's shop, servants' rooms and warehouses,—a woodhouse, a root house, with a substantial wall of stone, 8 feet high, which will hold from 800 to 900 bushels turnips.

This property is only one mile from the city, and is located on the York River, commanding, from the upper rooms of the house, a view of the town, the Elliot, Hillsborough, and York Rivers, the entrance of the harbor, and surrounding country. As one of the best there is an inexhaustible supply of manure, the subscriber having opened a basin and channel into which the seaweed and other matters flowing about the river are deposited, and there decomposed. He has also, at considerable expense made a hard, wheretpon the manure can be thrown and carted away, and, if necessary, at a small expense the channel can be further opened to permit a vessel of 50 tons to come within a few feet of the bank, where limestone or other matter could be landed. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES D. HAZZARD

Recreation Grove, Sept. 8, 1860.

LOST!

ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 10TH INST., on the Queen's Wharf, a Jet Brooch and Collar—design of branch, a bunch of grapes.—The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at G. T. Hazzard's Book Store.

August 18, 1860.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums reducing all inflamation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New-England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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THE WORLD IS ASTONISHED AT THE wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP and PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS and PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Chills and Fever, Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents

W. R. WATSON, General Wholesale Agent for the Island, and sold by Merchants everywhere.

August 11.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES HAVE NOW BEEN before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS,

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and causing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their fame.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither *Mercury*, nor *Antimony*, nor *Arsenic* nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave each collected mass behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; *Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Languor, and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrance.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all internal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, become hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers and *Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and *Bad Complexions*, by their alternative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum*, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. *Common Colds* and *Influenza* will likewise be cured by one dose, or by two ones in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.—KING'S EVIL and SCROFULA in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAINTER'S COLIC, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of MERCURY, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinately sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORISED AGENT.

Prepared by Dr W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

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T. DES BRISAY, Charlottetown, General Agent; and by

James Pidgeon, New London
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John Bear, Bedeque
H. Beer Southport
Benj. Rodgers, Cascumpec
John Frost, Grand River
P. Stephens Orwell
Wm. Brow, Cape Traverse

July 7 1y

EDUCATION.

AT THE MONTHLY MEETING OF Education, held this day, it was ordered that the following notification be inserted in all the Newspapers:—

All Teachers whose terms have expired, or who have entered or may enter into new engagements subsequent to the passing of the amended Education Act (26 May, 1860), will be admitted to an examination at the Board Room, on the *last Thursday* of each succeeding month. Candidates are required to attend, as above, on the *day previous*, at Ten o'clock, for the purpose of performing preparatory exercises.

JOHN M'NEILL,
Secretary of the Board of Education.

Charlottetown, June 28, 1860.

LANDS, LANDS, LANDS!

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FREEHOLD or LEASEHOLD, WILD or CLEARED.—Those in the vicinity of Bedeque preferred.

J. S. CARVELL, Gen. Commission Agent.

Sept. 1, 1860. 1m

TEA, CORDAGE,

Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Varnish, &c., &c.

RECEIVED PER SCHOONER DASHAWAY and *Martha Maria*, from Boston—

50 chests and half chests TEA
200 coils Manilla CORDAGE, of all sizes
70 " SPUN YARN
20 " MARINE
50 Bales of OAKUM

Bbls Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish, Paraffine Varnish, &c., which is offered to the trade at low prices.

ISAAC C. HALL.

Queen Street, September 1, 1860.

ISAAC C. HALL,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer

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CHARLOTTETOWN, - - - P. E. ISLAND.

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Messrs Glyndon & Williams, Boston.
" F. Snow & Co.
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Messrs J. C. Baker & Co., New York.

Sept. 1, 1860.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

THE NEW SCHOONER "CHRISTIANA," launched in June last; 35 Tons Register, of good model well finished and well fitted out.—

For further particulars, apply to the owner on board Lauchlin M'Neill, of Wood Islands, or to

W. W. LORD & CO.

Charlottetown, Aug. 30, 1860. 2ix tf

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET,

IN CHARLOTTETOWN, AT THE CORNER of Prince and Water streets, together with the commodious outbuildings thereto. Possession can be given in November next Enquire of the owner, at Mr Hazzard's Book Store, Queen's Square.

J. P. BEETE.

Charlottetown, Sept8, 1860. 6i

Townships Nos. 9. 16. 22. and 61.

TENANTS ON THOSE TOWNSHIPS AND other persons indebted to the Right Honorable LAWRENCE SULLIVAN are hereby notified that the subscriber has—by Power of Attorney dated 30th April last—been appointed the Agent of the said Lawrence Sullivan, for the management and protection of the said Townships, and for the collection of all debts due to him. All persons, therefore, so indebted, are requested to make an early settlement of their Accounts at the office of the subscriber.

G. W. DEBLOIS.

Ch. Town. *May 29.*

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

TO ACCOMMODATE OUR LARGE and constantly increasing business, we have REMOVED to the elegant and commodious warehouse,

118 Milk Street,

where, with greatly improved and enlarged facilities, we shall be happy to continue to serve our former customers and the public generally, with FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

Hay, Coal, Railroad, Platform and Counter

SCALES,

in every variety.

We embrace this opportunity to renew our assurance that the same skill and care which have given these Scales their great celebrity shall still be exercised, not only in fully keeping up their character to its present high standard of excellence, but in the addition of such IMPROVEMENTS as will enhance their real value in point of ACCURACY, DURABILITY and CONVENIENCE.

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

For sale in Charlottetown by James Romans.

August 4, 1860. 3m

STOLEN,

OR TAKEN IN A MISTAKE FROM Queen Square, a Black Cloth Cloak with a long large hood the Cloak is scolloped all around, and the hood trimmed round with two rows of watered ribbon about an inch wide. Any person leaving it at Hazzard's Bookstore or giving such information as may lead to its recovery will be rewarded.

Aug. 18, 1860.

Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED PER SCHR "MARTHA Maria," from Boston, and which is now offered to the public at low prices.

7 hhds SUGAR
24 " MOLASSES
100 bbls extra superfine FLOUR
10 " good VINEGAR
10 " Pilot BREAD
40 sides Sole LEATHER
25 casks Cut NAILS
10 bbls CRACKERS

ISAAC, C. HALL.

Queen Street, September 1, 1860.

EUROPEAN & NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY!

Running of Trains:

ON AND AFTER 6TH AUGUST, TRAINS will run as follows:—

UP TRAINS.

Leave St. John at 8 a.m., 12 noon, 5.45 p.m.
" Sussex at 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Point du Chene at 8 a.m., 11.30 p.m.
" Sussex 6.45 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 4.17 p.m.

The Evening Train from St. John will not pass Sussex, but return at 6.45 next morning.

The 8 o'clock Up Train on Monday, 3d September, and every alternate Monday thereafter, will connect with steamer *Arabian* for Quebec and intermediate ports.

The 3 o'clock up Trains on Wednesdays and Saturdays will connect with the steamer Westmorland for P. E. Island and Pictou.

All Freight will be sent by the Mid day Trains.

By Order,

R. JARDINE, Chairman.

Railway Commissioner's Office, Aug. 10, 1860.

For further information, apply to

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 1, 1860. 1m

M. STEVENSON,

SHEET IRON AND TIN-PLATE WORKER,

KENT STREET,

[*Nearly opposite Dr. Johnston's Dispensary*],

CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND.

M. S. Keeps always on hand an assortment in his line suited to the public want, of good material and workmanship. He will always attend promptly to orders, and warrant satisfaction He respectfully solicits a share of public support. july7—1y

Royal Agricultural Society's CATTLE SHOW.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW for 1860 will be held in Charlottetown on Wednesday, October 3d.

PREMIUMS, &c.

Best Entire Colt, for general purposes, foaled in 1858,				£2	0 0
2d	do	do		1	0 0
3d	do	do		0	10 0
Best Filly, for general purposes, foaled in 1858,				1	10 0
2d	do	do		1	0 0
3d	2d	do		1	10 0
Best Entire Colt, for Agric. purposes foaled in 1858,				£2	0 0
2d	do	do	do	1	0 0
3d	do	do	do	0	10 0
Best Filly,		do	do	1	10 0
2d	do	do	do	1	0 0
3d	do	do	do	0	10 0

CATTLE.

Best Bull, dropped since 1st January, 1858,			1	10 0
2d	do	do	1	0 0
3d	do	do	0	10 0
Best Cow any age, giving milk,			1	0 0
2d	do	do	0	10 0
Best Heifer, dropped since 1st January, 1858,			1	0 0
2d	do	do	0	10 0

SHEEP.

Best pen of 3 Ewe Tegs, (Leicester Breed)			2	00
2d	do	do	1	0 0
3d	do	do	0	10 0
Best pen of 3 Ewes, of any age,			1	10 0
2d	do	do	1	0 0
3d	do	do	0	10 0
Best Ram under 3 years, (Lambs excluded)			1	0 0
2d	do	do	0	15 0
3d	do	do	0	10 0
Best Ram Lamb,			1	0 0
2d	do		0	15 0
3d	do		0	10 0

Competition for Prizes this season will be open to all parts of P. E. Island, without distinction of Counties.

REGULATIONS.—No imported Stock, of any description, will be allowed to compete. No person will be allowed to exhibit Stock in competition unless he be a subscriber to the Society, or to one of its Branches. All animals must be bona *fide* the property of the exhibitor. No prize will be awarded unless there be, in the opinion of the Judges, sufficient competition. No animal allowed to compete in more than one class. All animals intended for competition must be entered and on the ground before 12 o'clock, otherwise they will positively be excluded.

JAMES D. HAZZARD, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, September 1, 1860.

EXCURSION TRIP.

AN EXCURSION TRIP WILL BE given by the Steamer *Westmorland* from Charlottetown to Pictou on

Monday, the 1st October,

to enable parties to attend the Union of the Free Church and the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia

Fare to Pictou 12s. P. E. I. currency? return free. Tickets hold good to return till 9th Oct.

E. EVANS.

Sept. 1, 1860.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED FOR THE COVEHEAD DISTRICT SCHOOL, a Teacher of either Class.

FRANCIS AULD,
JOHN BELL,
BENJ. HUGHES, } Trustees.

Covehead, Aug. 25, 1860. tf

To be Let for a Term of Years,

"RINGWOOD,"

the late Residence of Lieut. Colonel B. H. Cumberland.

THIS PROPERTY CONSISTS OF A well-built and commodious Dwelling House, erected some years since by the Proprietor, together with Out-houses and Offices, and 150 acres of LAND.

It is situate on Township No. Sixty-five, immediately opposite Charlottetown, from which it is distant about two miles. The Land is high, with a gradual descent to the water, and the view, which is uninterrupted, is decided one of the finest in the Island. The Ornamental Woods, which are very beautiful, have been carefully preserved and laid off with much taste; and as the Proprietor is resident in England, the property is offered on the most favorable terms, at a rent very much below its real value. For particulars, apply to

W. H. POPE.

Charlottetown, May 12, 1860.

EUROPEAN & NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY,

From St. John to Shediac.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown P. E. I. September 1. 1860. 3m

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS, for Sale by

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, Sept. 1, 1860. 3m

PISCATAQUA

Fire and Marine Insurance Company OF MAINE.

CAPITAL . . . $500,000.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. September 1, 1860. 3m

GLENFINLAS CLOTH MILLS.

JOHN DIXON

KEEP YOUR MONEY ON THE ISLAND, for you can get your cloth

Fulled, Dyed and Dressed,

in the best style, and at the lowest rate, at the above Mills.

GOOD STANDING COLOURS.

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

Messrs G. T. Hazzard and T. Desbrisay, Charlottetown
Mr Sol. Mutch, Southport — Mr Jas. Robertson St. Peter's Rd
" Alex. Dixon, Pisquite — " E. Coffin, Mt. Stewart Bridge
" Wm. Sterns, St. Peter's — " Patrick Griffin, St. Andrews
" Patrick Stephens, Orwell — " Alex. M'Vean, West River
" John Knight, Souris — " Wm. Henderson, Rollo Bay.

July 27, 1860. tf

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Aug. 22, 1860.

HIS EXCELLENCY LAID BEFORE the Board a communication just received from the Hon. John H. Gray, of the Province of New Brunswick, addressed to His Excellency, acquainting him that said Mr. Gray had communicated with his colleagues, the other Commissioners appointed by Royal Commission to settle the questions arising out of the Land Tenures of this Island, and that they had agreed to meet at Charlottetown on the THIRTIETH day of the present month of August."

ORDERED, That the above Minute be published in all the newspapers of this Island, for the period of four weeks.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C.E.C.

Maps for the District Schools.

FOR SALE AT HAZZARD'S BOOK DEPOT *Cundall's Maps of Prince Edward Island*, new and improved edition, mounted on rollers, &c., price to Schools, 12s. 2d. only,—to be delivered, on payment