MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL NEWS.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

The records of crime, though not perhaps very edifying, are certainly very interesting reading, and the intellectual gladiatorship displayed by some of the most eminent pleaders in defence of the most atrocious criminals, forms one of the most remarkable chapters in human literature. It has long been the custom in civilized, and especially in free countries, such as our own, to secure for the most abandoned criminal the highest legal ability to defend him. To many a great lawyer such a cause has been the crisis of his career. The interest of the whole empire, perhaps, was for the time being absorbed in the trial, and the defence of the advocate was read with eagerness wherever the English language could penetrate. Hence, it is that there is scarcely one distinguished luminary on the English bench who has not won fame and name in conducting some extraordinary criminal cause. Some of the speeches delivered on such occasions rank as the very highest specimens of thrilling eloquence. These masterpieces might be perused with profit by all and especially by the aspiring young lawyer who would wish to furnish his mind with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," so as to be fortified and ready should an opportunity come in his way. Who can read Sir James McIntosh's peroration in his defence of the refugee Peltier, or that of Brougham in behalf of Queen Caroline, or that of the present Chief Baron Pollock in defence of the Chartist Frost, or the speech of Lalor Shiel for O'Connell, of Curran in behalf of Emmet, of Phillips for Courvoisier, and many more equally distinguished, without any emotion of admiration and wonder at what the intellect of man is capable. There is nothing more fascinating, nothing so commanding as real eloquence, of which there are, in reality, so few masters any where.

The late Zerr trial was one which might have afforded scope for a defence, something like those to which we have been alluding. The crime was one of the most atrocious that stains our criminal calendar. It was a deed marked by a cold inhuman cruelty, equally diabolical, treacherous, and cowardly. Yet no eye saw it actually done. The evidence was clear to conviction, but still wholly circumstantial, affording an opening at once for legal acumen, and an opportunity for working at once upon the consciences and feelings of the jury. Had the present Chief Justice, or the Judge of Equity, been at the bar, and retained by the prisoners, our opinion is that they might possibly have escaped. The Hon. Mr. Johnston has certainly been the ablest and most successful criminal pleader that this Province or perhaps British America has produced. Possessed of a keen and subtile intellect, an instinctive acuteness, great power of concentration, vast stores of legal lore, and a fiery and impetuous eloquence, he seldom failed in bringing off his client in some way. Indeed we recollect that Mr. Howe on one occasion half jocularly asserted that he would be glad to see Mr. Johnston on the bench, were it for no other reason than that so many vagabonds would not escape hanging. In the late trial, however, there was no such exhibition of highly wrought and passionate eloquence. The speech of Mr. Morse was sensible, but extremely common-place, and did not for a moment rise above the merest mediocrity. Mr. Motton's defence was evidently the very best of which he was capable, got up with great care, and exhibiting great powers of analysis, and possessing a very considerable amount of ability. It was a good defence, and though not first rate, or any thing like it, was, notwithstanding, a very creditable performance. Mr. Johnston, who undertook the defence of the mate of the vessel, also got up his case with great care, and did it every justice.—His periods were finished and flowing, but lacked somewhat in that tremendous vigor which would have distinguished those of his father under similar circumstances. Indeed, we are inclined to think that in the hands of the elder Johnston, the mate would have got off, either by breaking down the evidence of the boy, by some legal subtlety, or by one of those torrents of burning eloquence which carries everything before it. It is no reflection, however, upon the son that he failed so far, for no man on the Nova Scotia Bench, or at the Bar, could have done it,—his father excepted.

This custom of supplying the greatest criminals with the highest legal talent to defend them, has always seemed to us somewhat of an anomaly. It has, doubtless, saved many a rascal's neck from the rope, which richly deserved it.—Courvoisier the valet, who cut the throat of his master—Lord William Russell—all but escaped in consequence of the overwhelming appeal made by the counsel to the feelings of the Jury. Yet Courvoisier had confessed his guilt confidentially to his counsel before the trial, who was so horror-struck that he resolved to throw up his retainer at the last hour, and was only prevented from doing so by the advice of the judge, to whom he applied in his extremity. And yet this man adjured the jury as they would answer at the bar of judgment, if they would not have the blood of an innocent man upon their souls, haunting them forever after—to acquit him of the crime of which he was charged. These fearful words delivered with the vehement earnestness of one possessed, staggered the jury and all but compelled them to refuse the evidence of their own senses. This was going too far; and when it became known that the counsel had all the time the murderer's confession in his possession, not a few of his brethren at the bar protested against such a licence, and it did him no good afterwards. We could cite many instances in which the ingenuity of counsel got off the culprit. The recent case of Madeline Smith must be fresh in the recollection of every one, and if we go back a number of years, when the celebrated Jeffry, along with the late Lord Cockburn, undertook the defence of Burke and Hare, who had carried out for a long time an organized system in Edinburgh of enticing away their victims, murdering them and selling their bodies to the dissectors, we find that Burke suffered the penalty of his enormous crime, but Hare escaped to live a life perhaps worse to bear than a violent death.

After all, common sense but seldom errs, and we have not a doubt upon our minds, that were the jury to be treated less with complicated and conflicting evidence, less puzzled and mistified with legal quibbles and choice harangues of Counsel, they would often have a clearer and more accurate understanding of the case on which they have to give a verdict. But a criminal trial is, to a certain extent, a sensation, an exhibition for intellectual prowess on both sides—an excitement so thirsted after that it always commands a crowded house and the most absorbing interest. Whether this excitement is a healthy one, we leave others to determine; but there can be no doubt at all, that to it we owe the finest bursts of eloquence in existence—nor can it be denied that that same eloquence has many a time checked vengeance of its victim, and shamed the tyrant out of his tyranny, even on the judgment seat, when simple integrity and truth would have been powerless.—Hx. *Express.*

THE FENIANS AND THE TIMES.

[From the New York Daily News, 18th.]

The following correspondence, received by us yesterday, is full of interest, and we think explains itself. The article in the New York Times which caused the correspondence, reads as follows:

FENIAN IMPOSTURE.

Hundreds and probably thousands of poor, honest, unsuspecting Irish, living in the unsophisticated sections of this country, have been cajoled into making remittances to the managers of the order here and elsewhere—not one tithe of which, they may depend upon it, are used for any other purpose than maintaining a set of scamps in idleness. Stories come to us of remittances of Fenian funds to Ireland. Most of these stories are doubtless intended to show that the contributions received are actually expended for some revolutionary end. Even if an honest share of the funds were sent to Ireland, the result would apparently be merely to send a few more ill-advised young people to jail. But we do not believe that the money is used for any other purpose than getting notoriety and patent leather boots for a set of idlers in this country. It is really time that those who are in a position to advise the unsophisticated people in the rural districts as to the real nature of the Fenian swindle, should do so. It is a crime to bolster up the concern even as a joke. The clergy, on whose administrations depend, are probably doing their best to stop the swindle. But every one who wishes well to Ireland and her people should lend a hand in exposing what is really an unmitigated imposture.—[Times Editorial, Nov. 14.

MR. KILLIAN TO MR. RAYMOND.

Mr. Killian presents his compliments to Mr. Raymond, and asks on behalf of Colonel John O'Mahony, President of the Fenian organization, a retraction from Mr. Raymond of all statements of a personal character embodied in an article entitled "The Fenian imposture," published in to-day's Times.

Mr. Killian will call on Mr. Raymond at 1 P. M., with a view of furthering his object.

New York, Nov. 14, 1865.

MR. RAYMOND'S REPLY.

The editor of the Times acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Killian's note. He begs to say in reply that, as the article referred to embodies merely an expression of opinion concerning an organization of persons, he sees no ground for either demanding or making a "retraction," except upon the submission of such facts as shall lead to a change of such opinions.

The editor of the Times will be very happy to receive, consider and (if desired) to publish any such facts which Mr. Killian or any one else may wish to submit to him.

Times office, Nov. 14.

MR. KILLIAN TO MR. RAYMOND.

New York, Nov. 15, 1865.

Mr. Killian has received and read Mr. Raymond's reply to Mr. O'Mahony's application for a retraction of "statements of a personal character," embodied in the "Fenian imposture" article of yesterday's Times. Mr. Killian cannot agree with Mr. Raymond that those statements are "merely an expression of opinion concerning an organization of persons," nor, if they were, should he regard them otherwise than as libellous, grossly offensive, and richly deserving of rebuke from all such "organized persons." He sees in them, on the other hand, a plain and palpable attempt to "individualize" the responsibility of the "Fenian imposture," as Mr. Raymond is pleased to term it—to charge "the managers of the Order here and elsewhere" with complicity in and the management of a "swindle"—in brief, to stigmatize them as dangerous citizens and disreputable men, preying on the credulity of their fellow-countrymen. The official "managers" of the order being, just at present, three executive officers, now residing in New York, there is no difficulty in making the application personal to them; the difficulty indeed seems to consist in presuming the "expression of opinion" could have any other meaning. To save Mr. Raymond from further embarrassment on this head, he is respectfully informed that the three "managers," whose names I handed to him yesterday, may be regarded in either an "individual" or "collective" light, but that each and every one of them consider Mr. O'Mahony's demand for "retraction" individually and collectively proper, just and fit to be insisted upon.

Mr. Killian cannot restrain his expression of astonishment at Mr. Raymond's allusion to "such a submission of facts as shall lead to a change of opinion in" Mr. Raymond.—He considers such a proposition, made under such circumstances, an aggravation of the original insult, and the very name of impertinence in itself. Libels starting from ignorance can have no warrant or apology; the very right of criticism depends upon a superior knowledge of the subject matter criticised. So far from "submitting facts" to Mr. Raymond for the purpose of overcoming his defective information, Mr. Killian has the honor to renew the demand for a "retraction," not merely upon a sense of justice to the manager of the "Fenian imposture," but with a well-assured belief that the wise liberty of public criticism, the dignity and usefulness of the press, the sacred riches of private reputation, the more alluring rewards of public ambition, are all deeply concerned in an effort to guard our press from recklessness and our politics from incivism. Should Mr. Raymond fail to see the urgency of the retraction asked for, he is requested to name some gentleman with whom Mr. O'Mahony and Mr. Killian might enjoy a more satisfactory acquaintance.

B. DORAN KILLIAN.

MR. RAYMOND'S REPLY.

Mr. Raymond received Mr. B. Doran Killian's note, dated the 13th, late last evening. Unless he misunderstands its closing paragraph, Mr. Killian presents to Mr. Raymond the alternative of either making the "retraction" which Mr. Killian has demanded on behalf of Mr. O'Mahony and himself, or considering himself invited to a hostile meeting with one or both these gentlemen. Mr. Raymond is unwilling to take any action on the subject until more fully assured of the meaning of Mr. Killian's note, and the unusual phraseology which Mr. Killian has seen fit to adopt must be his excuse for requesting him to inform him whether he has or has not correctly understood him.

MR. KILLIAN TO MR. RAYMOND.

No. 32, EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1865.

Mr. Killian regrets that he has not made himself fully understood by Mr. Raymond. He certainly sought to assure Mr. R., that a retraction as ample as the offence was required; and that, failing to receive it, Mr. O'Mahony and himself would feel justified in insuring full atonement by any course of action recognized as legitimate under like aggravagation. It is not Mr. O'Mahony's or Mr. Killian's intention to prejudge Mr. Raymond's motive in asking for this statement of "meaning." They reprobate the idea that an American editor would seek to shield a gross calumny behind a grosser quibble. It is, however, due to both to add that the question of justice in this case can never be debated in the police court, owing to any predetermination on the part of Mr. O'Mahony or Mr. Killian.

MR. RAYMOND'S REPLY.

New York, Nov. 17, 1865.

Mr. Raymond declines to comply with the menacing demand for "retraction," which Mr. Killian on behalf of himself and Mr. O'Mahony, has seen fit to make upon him.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1865.

The undersigned, representing the organization assailed by the editor of the Times, begs leave to place the foregoing correspondence in the hands of the public. His only comment on it is, that a person who will neither undo a foul libel nor place himself in a position to be chastised for it, is not possessed of the courage of a man or the instincts of a gentleman.

JOHN O'MAHONY,
President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The above was read by George Francis Train, in the course of his address to the great Temperance meeting at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, and created intense excitement.

TERRIBLE GAS EXPLOSION IN LONDON.

[From the Liverpool Mercury.]

About ten minutes past two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the residents in the district of Nine-elms, Battersea, and the Wandsworth and Vauxhall roads, were much alarmed by the noise of an explosion, and by a succession of reports like loud claps of thunder. The window-panes of the houses were shivered to atoms, and the people rushed out of their homes into the street in the wildest state of alarm, the general cry being that an earthquake had taken place. On the smoke partly clearing away, those in the immediate neighborhood became aware that one of the large gasometers on the premises of the London Gas-light Company at Nine-elms had exploded, and that the gas in a second gasometer had caught light, and was burning with great rapidity, throwing high up in the air immense volumes of flame. As soon as the smoke and steam had somewhat cleared away, it was found that gasometer No. 1, situated nearest the Battersea road, and which had been fully charged with 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas for the night's consumption, was a heap of ruins, the iron roof and girders, as well as the immense columns, lying about in heaps, twisted in every conceivable form and shape. Nothing could convey a stronger idea of the force of the explosion than the bent and twisted forms of these gigantic masses of iron. Immediately in the rear of the gasometer, a new and large meter-house had been erected, at which a number of workmen were employed at the time of the explosion. Of this meter-house not a brick was left standing, and the masses of brickwork and heavy timber had been hurled twenty, thirty, and forty yards from the spot. The walls, windows, and doors of the testing-houses, the carpenters' and other workshops on the other side of the yard, were blown in, and the whole of their contents heaped together in one mass. To add to the horror and confusion of the scene, it was at the time discovered that gasometer No. 2, situated about 100 yards from that which had blown up, and which was also fully charged with gas, had caught light, and was momentarily expected to explode; and, as this gasometer was surrounded by the retort and other manufacturing houses, had this been the case, the whole plant of the establishment would have been destroyed. Fortunately, however, the gas burnt itself out without any explosion taking place.

About 20 of the workmen were found lying half buried in the rubbish, suffering from severe contusions, scalds, burns, and other injuries. They were at once extricated, and sent off in cabs to St. Thomas' Hospital, Walworth-road, the hospital nearest to the scene of the calamity. In the course of ten minutes six bodies were dug out of the rubbish and deposited in the porter's lodge. They were all horribly cut and disfigured about the head and face, to such an extent as to prevent them at the time being identified.

At four o'clock a large body of laborers were set to work to search for the bodies of those known to have been missing. Up to eight o'clock on Tuesday evening they had only found one more, making seven bodies lying dead in the lodge.

A lady who painted her face asked Parsons how she looked. "I can't tell, madame," he replied, "except you uncover your face."

St. Dunstan's College.

Under the Patronage of his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

THIS INSTITUTION is situated on the Princetown Road, a mile and a quarter North of Charlottetown. The site is peculiarly beautiful, healthy, and far removed from the distractions and moral dangers of the city.

The halls and rooms of the building are spacious, airy and comfortable.

The College grounds are large, affording ample room for games and athletic exercises.

The course of Studies embraces all the branches necessary to prepare young men for the study of the learned professions or fit them for mercantile pursuits, such as History, Geography the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages, Rhetoric, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. Music—vocal and instrumental—is also taught.

The College possesses a large and well selected Library, as well as an extensive Philosophical Apparatus.

The Professors and Teachers reside in the Institution, forming but one family with the students, and exercising a constant supervision favorable to discipline, decorum and good morals.

Catholic students are carefully and frequently instructed in their holy religion, which they are required to practice The most solicitous attention is paid to the morals of all; and whilst within the College enclosure, they are constantly under the watchful eye of one of the Teachers or Prefects. Perfect discipline is strictly but kindly enforced.

Students when entering must produce satisfactory testimonials of good character.

The College is visited regularly once a week by a Physician.

TERMS:

Per Quarter of 11 Weeks:

Board and Tuition,	£8	0	0
Use of Library,	0	1	6
Physician's Fee,	0	1	6

Payment to be made half-yearly in advance.

The College furnishes bedsteads and mattrasses; the students must provide their own beds and bedding, brushes, basins, towels, &c.

The Scholastic year commences on the first Wednesday in September and ends about the middle of July. Students are requested to enter the College on the first day of the opening of the classes.

For further particulars apply to

A. McDONALD.

St. Dunstan's College, Aug. 16, 1865.

1425 Pairs

Mens', Womens', Misses' & Childrens'

INDIAN RUBBER

OVER SHOES,

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP AT THE

P. E. ISLAND

Boot & Shoe Factory.

GEO. NICOLL.

Ch'town, Oct. 11, 1865. 4in

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS great household Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life. It is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is as well established as that the sun lights the world.

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, which if not quickly removed, frequently settles into a dangerous illness It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of them in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order and that they need no physician.

Weakness and Debility.

Such as suffer from weakness, or debility, and those who feel want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and acting upon the main-spring of life, give strength and vigor to the system. To young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions, and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger: they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health.

Disorders of Children.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrate the kidneys and correct any derangement of their organs. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, then the Ointment should be rubbed into the neck of the bladder, and a few days will convince the sufferer that the effect of these two remedies is astonishing.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and acting through the secretive organs upon the blood itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions

Complaints of Females.

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages.

Bilious Affections.

All young children should have administered to them, from time to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify their blood, and enable them to pass safely through the different disorders incidental to children, such as measles, hooping-cough, cowpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the most delicate constitution, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted as a corrective of the humors affecting them.

Dropsy.

Hundreds are cured yearly by the use of these Pills conjointly with the Ointment, which should be rubbed very bountifully into the parts affected.

Derangement of the Kidneys.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid so necessary for digestion, the Pills operate specifically infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of that organ.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:—

Ague	Debility	Jaundice	Secondary symptoms
Asthma	Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Tic-Douloureux
Bilious complaints	Dysentery	Lumbago	Tumors
Blotches on the skin	Erysipelas	Piles	Ulcers
Bowel complaints	Female Irregularities	Rheumatism	Venereal Affections
Colics	Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
Costiveness	Fits	Scrofula or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
Constipation of the bowels.	Gouts	Sore Throats	
Consumption,	Head-ache	Stone and Gravel	
	Indigestion		
	Inflammation		

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. dec. 5—1y

Dawson's Building,

Corner of Great George and Kent Streets.

NEW GOODS.

W. R. WILSON

HAS completed his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, per L. C. OWEN & EDWIN AND LIZZIE from LIVERPOOL, and URANIA from LONDON, consisting of:

Grey, White and Striped COTTONS, Grey and White Sheeting, Fancy Shirting, Prints, Striped Skirtings, Jean, Osnaburg, Tickings, Hollands, Grass Cloth, Linen, Fancy Flannels, &c., &c

Ladies' Dress Material,

in Plain and Fancy Poplinetts, Barathea, Moliaire, Checked Lustres, French Merinos, Black Silks, and Printed Muslins.

Shawls, in Paisley, Black Indiana, Silk Barage, Fancy Cashmere, &c., &c.

Mantles, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Fancy Willow, Straw and Crinoline Bonnets, White and Colored Hats, Dress Ornaments, etc., etc. Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Edgings, Veils, Muslins, Corsets, Laces, and a large selection of Worked Embroidery.

A choice selection of Scotch Tweeds, White Shirts, Scarfs, Collars, Braces, Revolving Ties, &c., &c.; Ready-made Clothes, Boots and Shoes in great variety.

Groceries,

TEA, warranted good; Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Starch, Rice, Tobacco, Indigo, Blue, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, etc., etc.

Hardware,

Nails, Hoes, Shovels, Ploughmounting, Glass, Weavers' Reeds, Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks, etc.

The above Goods have been well selected in some of the best English and Scotch houses, and will be sold at the *lowest possible prices* FR CASH.

Ch Town, May 31, 1865.

MR. WM. A. JOHNSTON,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax.

Office, - - Somerset Buildings
95, Prince Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV C. A BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV WM. CUTTER, N Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H CORNELL, N Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L I: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color"

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in BELFAST and other parts of the Island, in good cultivation, well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles, and immediate possession can be given.

Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid for in Cash. Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c.

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House, Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had in trade at low rates. "SUMMER HILL" is "the only *Freehold Property* for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artizans now so much wanted in this rising town.

A STORE and DWELLING on it, capable of holding 15,000 bushels produce, with a double Wharf and site for a Lime Kiln, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms.

Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BELL & SON, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANNEAR, Georgetown; JAS. BRODERICK, Campbellton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to the subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of **Manny's Mowing Machine**, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Fulling Mills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS. McLAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. McDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.