We have another charge to make against those gentlemen, and we think they will hardly deny it. It is this: They have, by their speeches and votes during the present session, assisted the Government in establishing dangerous precedents which can be used for the destruction of our liberties hereafter. Supposing at the next general election the Liberal party were returned to power, and by their imbecility, falsehood and mismanagement drove the people into acts of turbulence and sedition, they could, having the example of the present Government before them, squander the whole revenue, and swamp us hopelessly in debt in endeavoring to suppress them. Could those gentlemen of whom we have been speaking blame them? Most assuredly not. If the Executive is all powerful; if they can send useless delegations to the four quarters of the globe, and spend the public revenue in any way they please, and depend upon willing tools to bear them out when the Legislature meets, what is the use of the people having representatives at all? What, we ask, is the use of going through the farce of a general election, and putting the people to all the turmoil and expense attendant thereon, if this be the case, as it certainly now is? If the Government, during the coming summer, take it into their heads to send delegates to England to act in conjunction with those from the other Provinces in arranging the basis of the Confederation Scheme, which we know is ruinous to this Colony, who will be to blame for it? Why, the gentlemen from New London, we contend, because they had not sufficient intelligence, firmness and foresight to resist the Government in the outset in usurping their privileges. They cannot, after the Quebec scheme is forced upon us, turn round and say, we could not help it, the Government did it in spite of us. No; there stand their votes which established the precedent.

In the debate in answer to the paragraph in the Governor's speech, which had reference to the tenant troubles, and the calling in of troops to quell them, how did the gentlemen from New London act? We need hardly say that they justified the Government, and condemned the people. The Opposition, as well as Messrs. Laird and Howat, took a different view of the matter; they contended that it was all the fault of the Government, who, by their mismanagement and false promises, brought about the disturbances. This, to our mind, is the correct view of the matter. We have already given the opinion of Mr. Bright on a kindred subject. We will now give the opinion of a man no less eminent—the celebrated "Junius," the accuracy of whose views no person of common sense will attempt to contradict on this point. He says:—"The ruin or prosperity of a state depends so much upon the administration of its Government, that, to be acquainted with the merit of the ministry, we need only observe the condition of the people. If we see them obedient to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home, and respected abroad, we may reasonably presume that their affairs are conducted by men of experience, abilities and virtue. If, on the contrary, we see a universal spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction, ... dissensions in all parts of the empire, and a total loss of respect in the eyes of foreign powers, we may pronounce without hesitation that the Government of that country is weak, distracted, and corrupt. The multitude, in all countries, are patient to a certain point. Ill usage may rouse their indignation, and hurry them into excesses; but the original fault is in the Government." We have pursued the argument as far as our space will permit in this week's issue. On some other occasion we may resume the subject. We have only to ask you, electors of New London, in conclusion, whose opinions do you think are the most likely to be correct, those of the eminent reformer, Bright, and the brilliant "Junius," or those of your representatives, Messrs. Haslam and Montgomery?

We may state here, that in our strictures upon the Government and their supporters, we are actuated by no selfish or malicious motives. We care little about party names or distinctions. What we want is honest, intelligent men who will husband our resources, and do justice to all parties. If, at the next general election, the tenant leaguers returned a majority to parliament, our friend Ross would, without doubt, be Queen's Printer; if the Liberals were successful, the editor of the *Examiner*, who is now resting on his oars, would be the man; and if the Conservatives, Mr. Ings or Mr. Laird. We are the youngest journalist among them all, and our chances of pickings would be slight indeed. We were taught to earn our bread by the sweat of our brow, and to depend upon no man for favors. It will be seen, then, that we are disinterested in our advocacy of the people's rights, no matter what may be said to the contrary.

CONFEDERATION.

We have not much space at our disposal, this week, to offer many remarks upon the action of our Legislature, in regard to Confederation, nor yet, upon the debate thereon, which occupied the better part of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of last week. The Hon. Leader of the Government, in tabling his Resolutions, gave the House to understand that he was forced to the course he was adopting in order to meet the wishes of his supporters in the Legislature, who insisted upon an expression of opinion with regard to Confederation. Considering that *four* members of the Executive Government have avowed themselves Unionists, we think the independent members of the House, and of the Legislative Council, were perfectly right in insisting upon the Resolutions given below, and, in our opinion, they ought to have gone a step further, and voted with Mr. Sinclair, in pledging the Government to abstain, during the recess of Parliament, from sending a delegation to England, to confer about this question, without the direct sanction of the Legislature. The Government party—with whom, we are forced to say, the Hon. Mr. Whelan voted, thus stultifying himself as a member of the Opposition—received Mr. Sinclair's motion in the light of a vote of want of confidence, and as such, rejected it. Although the Unionists in the Government have the power, at any meeting of the Council Board, to accept Confederation, and to appoint delegates to England to effect that scheme, yet, we scarcely think they will dare do so in the face of the very strong expression of opinion on the part of the Legislature, contained in Mr. Pope's resolutions upon that subject. However, as the Unionists appear desirous of making Confederation a test question at the the polls at the approaching election, we hope the people will take these gentlemen at their word, and accept them or reject them on the merits of the Quebec Scheme. The times are critical, and we see that the influence of the Unionists now predominates in the Executive Council, and will, in all human probability, be successfully exercised upon the first pressure brought to bear upon them either from Canada or the Colonial Office, and it therefore behooves the people, if they desire to preserve their independence and liberty, to seriously consider, whenever the chance is presented them, whom they will have for their representatives, for the next four years. The Conservatives, as a *party*, cannot certainly be relied upon either as economists or patriots. In the former capacity they have, whilst doubling taxation, considerably involved the country in debt, with nothing to show for it, except Victoria Barracks—a monument at once of the want of statesmanship in the Executive, and of the reign of very arbitrary Popes. In the latter, a majority of twenty anti-Confederate Conservatives in both Branches of the Legislature, has influence only to secure *five* seats in the Executive, whilst a minority of seven of the same party is represented in the same Executive by four Confederates. The people will thus see at a glance the dangerous position in which they are placed with regard to Confederation, and that the only remedy at their disposal—that is, if opposed to annexation to Canada—is to most religiously reject all Confederates, whether Conservative or Liberal, when presenting themselves for re-election. Without any further preface for the present, we now give the Resolutions proposed by the Hon. J. C. Pope, and also the amendments thereto by the Hon. E. Whelan.

The Resolutions moved by the Hon. Leader of the Government are as follows:

This House having had under consideration the Message of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, communicating a Despatch from the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, upon a subject of a Federation of the British North American Provinces, and having most carefully and earnestly considered the project in all its bearings—

Resolved, As the deliberate opinion of this House, that any Union of the British North American Colonies which would embrace P. E. Island, upon the terms and principles set forth in the Resolutions of the Conference of Quebec, held on the 10th October, 1864, would not only be unjust to the Inhabitants of this Colony, but prove disastrous to their dearest and most cherished rights and interests as a free people, enjoying the blessings of a priceless constitution guaranteed to them by the Imperial Government of Great Britain.

That considering the isolated, peculiar and exceptional position of Prince Edward Island, as contrasted with the other British North American Provinces and Colonies, this House deems it to be its duty, as the Constitutional Representative of the people of Prince Edward Island, to re-affirm the decision so clearly and unequivocally declared by this House in the Resolutions passed by it, in its last Session, upon the subject of a Union of the British North American Colonies, and afterwards communicated by the joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Colony to Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

Resolved further, that even if a Union of the Continental Provinces of British North America should have the effect of strengthening and binding more closely together these Provinces, or advancing their material and commercial interests, this House cannot admit that a Federal Union of the North American Provinces and Colonies, which would include Prince Edward Island, could ever be accomplished upon terms that would prove advantageous to the interests and well-being of the people of this Island, cut off and seperate as it is, and must ever remain, from the neighboring Provinces, by an impenetrable barrier of ice for many months in the year; and this House deems it to be its sacred and imperative duty to declare and record its conviction, as it now does, that any Federal Union of the North American Colonies, that would include Prince Edward Island, would be as hostile to the feelings and wishes, as it would be opposed to the best and most vital interests, of its people.

Resolved further, that while this House cannot assent to a Federal Union of this Island with the other Colonies, they recognize it to be the duty of this Colony to contribute, from its local revenues, towards its defence, in fair and just proportion to its means.

In amendment to these strong resolutions, Mr. Whelan moved the following:

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that the Confederation of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions would be—while in conformity with Her Majesty's frequently expressed desire—conducive to their welfare, individually and generally. And this House believes that a plan of Confederation might be so framed as not to involve the sacrifice of any material interests on the part of any Province; but inasmuch as the people of Prince Edward Island do not appear to be prepared to regard with any favor the project of Confederation, it is unwise to press it upon public attention, as its discussion is only calculated to produce excitement and apprehension, without reasonable cause.

And further resolved, as the opinion of this House, that there should be no vote passed by the Legislature of this country in favor of a Confederation of the Provinces, until the people shall first be afforded an opportunity of pronouncing their judgment on the question at a general election.

In order that there may be no mistake as to the gentlemen who are willing to sell the people of this Island to Canada at the rate of eighty cents per head, we give *their* names the benefit of capital letters, whilst the names of the twenty-one gentlemen who contended for and voted in favor of the rights and privileges of the people, require no such distinction. Here is the division:

AGAINST CONFEDERATION:

J. C. Pope,	Warburton,
Longworth,	Conroy,
Brecken,	Sinclair,
M'Eachen,	Laird,
Coles,	Howat,
Thornton,	Duncan,
Sutherland,	Howlan,
Ramsay,	Kelly,
Montgomery,	Hensley,
Haslam,	Walker,—21.
Yeo,	

FOR CONFEDERATION:

WHELAN,	GREEN,
KAYE,	GRAY,
HAVILAND,	DAVIES,—7.
M'LENNAN,	

"The Hon. W. H. Pope, of P. E. Island, was lately on a Confederation tour to Canada."—Hx. *Citizen*.

Is this a fact—that Mr. Pope has been skulking about Canada in the interests of Confederation, whilst paid as a Free Trade Delegate to the West Indies and Brazil? The tax-payers of this Colony have a right to know if the *Citizen's* statement is true or not. It is curious, however, that the Secretary managed to arrive home only on the day previous to the prorogation of the Legislature, and that not one word regarding the result of his ostensible mission has yet been made public. We await further light on the subject from the recognised Organ of the Government,—the *Examiner*—or other equally reliable source, before offering any additional remarks.

The New Brunswick Legislature has been dissolved, and the writs for the new election are made returnable on the 20th of June. The Confederates are in the meantime busily engaged in endeavoring to arouse the prejudices and fears of the people, by means of the Fenian bugbear, just as Catholic ascendancy served the ruling party here four years ago, whilst the merits or demerits of the Quebec Scheme, and the unconstitutional conduct of Governor Gordon and his advisers, are sought to be kept out of sight by all kinds of disgraceful side issues.

The Cholera has made its appearance in the United States.

For latest American and Fenian news, read telegraphic despatches in to-day's paper.

COLONIAL.

On Friday night last, a number of the constituents of Messrs. McKay and Fraser, in Western Pictou, assembled at West River, prepared effigies of these gentlemen, mounted them on poles, carried them to the summit of Green Hill, and executed sentence of death upon them in the most solemn manner, by burning them at the stake (of a fence.) The multitude assembled to witness the imposing spectacle, gave three right loyal cheers for the Hon. Joseph Howe, formed four deep, and marched some distance down the road, *a la militaire* style, and then quietly dispersed to their homes. Next evening the same tragical performance was enacted at Union Hall, West River.—[E. Chron.

Constitution Tinkering.—The London *Tablet*, reviewing the organic changes that have of late years occurred in the different Governments of Europe, remarks, that "France has had eleven Constitutions in seventy years; Spain has had six Constitutions in fifty years; and that Portugal has had five Constitutions in forty years." Finally, "Since 1815, no fewer than One hundred and fifty-one Constitutions have been proclaimed in Europe; forty-two Constitutions have been proclaimed in the years 1848 and '49 alone." This is certainly not very encouraging to our Constitution-mongers; yet will the silly creatures still go on with their futile labors, spinning ropes of sand, and making ephemeral Constitutions at the rate of one and a half per annum. Well! we suppose the race of fools shall never altogether cease from off the face of the earth.—*Mont. True Witness.*

Monster Meeting at Windsor, May 8th, 1866. A great mass meeting was held here to-day in front of the Court House. Fully one thousand people present, representing all parts of the County of Hants. E. McLatchey, Esq., occupied the Chair. Mr Howe spoke for three hours with great effect. He was enthusiastically cheered throughout. Resolutions were passed; 1st. Declaring in favour of Address to the Queen, and condemning the action of the Legislature on Confederation. 2nd. Calling on Mr. Hill, member for Hants, to resign. 3d. Thanking Messrs. King and Lawrence for action in House of Assembly. 4th. Thanking members of the Legislative Council, particularly Hon. Mr. McHeffey, and also members of the Assembly, who resisted passage of Confederation resolution. All the resolutions passed nearly unanimously, only 25 opposing them.

Mr. Allison, the Sheriff of Hants Co.; has been dismissed, and no reasons given. The *Colonist* and *Express* recommend the dismissal of any Sheriff who shall call a public meeting to discuss Confederation. Mr. Allison called the meeting in Windsor, which took place on Tuesday last. Let people draw their own inference. Freemen of Nova Scotia, what do you think of the despotic attempt of your rulers to stifle free discussion?—*E. Ch.*

☞ We regret to learn that the mail steamer *Africa*, from Boston to this port, while coming into harbor this morning, ran into a schooner supposed to be the *Good Intent*, bound hence to Lunenburg; and before assistance reached from the steamer, all on board the schooner, four men and one woman, perished. The accident happened off Sambro.—*H. Express.*

Dr. Aylward has been elected Mayor of St. John, N. B., by a majority of 170 over his opponent, Isaac Woodward, Esq., the late Mayor.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, May 11.

Head Centre Stephens arrived here yesterday in the French Steamer *Napoleon*, from Havre. Dispatches from Buffalo state that the arrival of Stephens has caused an important movement among the Fenian Chiefs, and that Gen. Meade has been ordered to Buffalo with a considerable number of United States troops. The United States Steamer *Michigan*, which was on the point of sailing for Erie, has been ordered to remain at Buffalo.

Stephens, the Head Centre of the Fenians, was met on his arrival here last evening, by a committee of Fenians, and thousands of Irishmen, and escorted to the Metropolitan Hotel. In conversation with those who called upon him, he said the Irish army would fight on their own soil before the expiration of the present year.

There is to be a grand demonstration at Jones' Wood, when the Head Centre will fully explain his mission to this country. At midnight the 99th regiment, Colonel O'Mahony, serenaded Stephens, who made brief address. He said he did not belong to any party, but came here to unite all the Irish people, and he would let no man be condemned until fairly tried and found guilty. Party expression had done great harm to the cause, and he advised all sensible minded Fenians to refrain from such a habit. He said he came here by invitation, and should keep quiet for a time. When the committee to enquire into the Irish Republic matters reported, then he would have something to say. He said the people of Ireland had been prepared for a long time, but they had been disappointed in not receiving support. Gold 129 3-8.

Richmond, May 10.

The anniversary of the death of Stonewall Jackson was observed to-day by Floral decorations of the graves of Confederate soldiers at Holyrood and Oakwood; both cemeteries were thronged with ladies and their escorts. Several addresses were made at each place. Business was generally suspended. Gold 129 3-8.

New York, May 12.

O'Mahony and Killian have resigned office in the Fenian ranks, which is approved of by Stephens. The latter is trying to heal all the breaches among the Brotherhood. He denounces the late expedition to the western border and disapproves of any attack on Canada.

In the U. S. Circuit Court at Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, the Grand Jury presented a true bill against Jeff. Davis for treason. The Court adjourned until the first Tuesday in June—then to open in Richmond. It is stated on what seems to be good authority that the British Government has notified the Cunard Steamship Company that the subsidy paid them will be discontinued after the expiration of the present contract.

A Washington despatch says the indictment of Jeff. Davis by the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court at Norfolk, and the setting down of his case for trial at Richmond in the month of June are in strict accordance with the programme agreed upon by the authorities here. Judge Underwood is expected in the city with the copy of the indictment to-day. The trial of Mr. Davis will new undoubtedly take place at as early a day in the June session as possible, and will of course be conducted with all due formalities. As all arrangements necessary to secure a conviction have been made, the result may be easily predicted. It is the settled purpose of certain men in high position here to have Mr. Davis executed, if it is within the range of possibility, and they are not slow in asserting that the people of the North will never allow the interposition of executive clemency. Gold 129.

LOCAL.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company has granted £300 to assist in procuring a Steam Fire Engine for the City, and it is confidently anticipated that the other three Fire Insurance Offices in Charlottetown will likewise contribute handsomely towards the same object. Three of the members of the Board of Fire Engineers have been appointed to solicit subscriptions throughout the City in aid of the Engine, which, it is said, will cost about £1,200. One-half this amount, it will thus be seen, has already been provided, and we have no doubt the remaining half will be readily obtained from the sources above indicated.

Flax Seed.—Those farmers who are going to sow flax seed this Spring, should at once apply to the Hon. John Aldous, Colonial Building, Charlottetown, who advertises, in our present number, best Riga Seed at 15s. per bushel, and English grown Riga Seed at 10s.

The Legislature of this Island was not prorogued until Friday last. The Lieut. Governor's Speech on the occasion, although in type, is unavoidably crowded out.

On Monday evening next, the 21st instant, there will be a meeting of the members of the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society, at St. Andrew's Hall, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance of members is requested. W. C. Grant, Sec'y.

The Hon. W. W. Lord, who has been in the United States for some considerable time, returned on Wednesday evening as did also the Hon. W. H. Pope.

To Correspondents.—"Mickey" has been received, and will be attended to as soon as possible; also, some other correspondence which we have had on hand for some time.

Ship News.

The bark Prioress arrived at Summerside on Thursday last.

The ship L. C. Owen arrived here from Liverpool on Wednesday evening last, with full cargo.

The steamer Commerce arrived here on Saturday morning, from Boston and intermediate Ports.

The brigt. Helen Davies, from the West Indies, with rum and molasses, arrived here on the 12th.

The bark Lotus, from London, with merchandize, arrived here on Monday last.

Medical Notices.

Holloway's Pills.—The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed. The thousandths that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure, gentle anti-acid aperient, without annoying the nerves of the most susceptible or irritating the most delicate organization. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every headachy, dyspeptic and sickly sufferer.

Fortunate Combination.—We are opposed to proprietary medicines, and it is with some compunction that we see advertisements of them in our columns. Still we must confess that Brown's Troches are convenient and useful, in certain conditions of the throat and larynx, before speaking.—[N. Y. Christian Advocate.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts the mother.

PRICES CURRENT.

Charlottetown, May 15, 1866.

Butter (fresh)	1s 10d to 2s	Turkeys, each	4s 6d to 8s
Do by the tub		Geese,	
Lamb per qr.,	5s to 6s	Carrots per bush.	
Pork	6d to 6½d	Fowls	1s9d to 2s 3d
Do. (small)	7d to 8d	Partridge	1s to 1s 3d
Mutton, per lb.,	8d to 9d	Chickens pair.	
Beef (small) per lb	5d to 10d	Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Do. by qr.,	5d to 8d	Herrings per brl.	30s to 40s
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 6d	Mackerel, doz.	2s to 3s
Tallow	7d to 9d	Boards (Hemlock)	3s6d to 4s
Lard	10d to 1s	Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Hams per lb.	6d to 8d	Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Pearl Barley	2d to 2½d	Shingles, per M.	10s to 15s
Flour, per barrel,	50s to 55s	Wool, per lb.	1s 3d to 1s 9d
Do. per lb.	3d	Hay, per ton,	90s to 95s
Oatmeal	1½d to 2d	Straw, per cwt.,	1s 6d to 2s
Eggs, per dox	9d to 11d	Homespun, per yd.	4s to 6s
Potatoes p b.	1s 10d to 2s	Calfskins, per lb.	8d to 9½d
Barley	3s9d to 3s9d	Hides, do	4d
Oats	2s 6d to 3s	Sheepskins,	4s 6d to 6s 6d
Clover Seed, per lb.	1s 0d to 2s	Timothy per bush.	28s to 30s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

REMOVAL.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND has removed from his late residence on Queen Street,

To the Corner of Great George & Kent Streets,

and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that, by late arrivals of direct importations from EUROPE, he has greatly added to his

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES in variety.

DR. SUTHERLAND returns thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him since his residence in Charlottetown, and hopes the same may be continued towards him; trusting that, by assiduity and attention in every branch of his profession, he will retain the confidence of the public.

☞ The DISPENSARY is under the Doctor's own supervision.

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 16, 1866.

SALT, SALT.

10,000 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT for Sale by—

I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 16, 1866.

Corn Meal, Corn Meal.

100 Bbls. Kiln-dried CORN MEAL, for Sale by—

I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 16, 1866.

Tobacco, Tobacco.

10 Boxes FLAT TOBACCO, for Sale by—

I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 16, 1866.

Flour, Navy Bread, &c.

100 Bbls. Extra FLOUR,
50 " NAVY BREAD,
25 boxes " "
For Sale by—

I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 16, 1866. 2i

FLAX SEED!

BEST RIGA SEED, at 15s. per bushel, and ENGLISH GROWN RIGA SEED at 10s. per bushel, imported by the Government, may be obtained on application to the Hon. JOHN ALDOUS, Colonial Building, Charlottetown. All orders from the country enclosing remittances, will be attended to, and Seed forwarded.

Those farmers who purpose the cultivation of Flax this Season, should not delay in immediately procuring Seed, it being advisable to sow as early in May as possible.

May 9, 1866. 2i

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. H. WILSON

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

DRY GOODS STORE,

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

MERCHANDIZE

common to the Trade.

Charlottetown, May 9, 1866.

JUST ARRIVED,

PER Brig "ANNANDALE," direct from the

WEST INDIES:

200 puncheons choice RETAILING MOLASSES.

DAILY EXPECTED:

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

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

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, May 9, 1866. 2m

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY;

Sail Maker,

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

SHIP CHANDLERY & HARDWARE STORE,

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

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

May 9, 1866. 6in

COAL!!!

THE Subscriber has always on hand—

Pictou Round and Small COAL.

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

Charlottetown, May 9, 1866. rw b 3m

INTENDED REMOVAL.

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

General Merchandize.

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

CASH SYSTEM,

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

DELANY & BYRNE.

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

D. & B.

May 9, 1866.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE—

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

Also,—1 Mare, 8 years old, suitable for general purposes.

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

May 2, 1866.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

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

Choice retailing Barbadoes Molasses,

for Three Shillings per gallon.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

April 18, 1866. 3im

PORK AND BEANS.

Prime Mess Pork,
American White Beans,

CHEAP FOR CASH at

HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO.

(Manufactured by J. & T. Morris,)
Retailing low at
HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

SUPERIOR MOULD CANDLES.

(Manufactured by D. Griffith,)
Wholesale and Retail at
HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

Kent Street, March 21, 1866. 3m

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at the Kent Street

Grocery Store,

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

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

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

JAMES PEARDON.

Kent Street, April 25, 1866.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BOOT & SHOE FACTORY

South Side Queen Square.

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

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

GEORGE NICOLL.

April 11, 1866. 6m

TURKEY FIGS!

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

For sale by— W. R. WATSON

City Drug Store, Dec. 20, 1865.

Farm for Sale!

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

DONALD B. McPHEE.

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

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.

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

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

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

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

FOR SALE!

Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Chains!

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

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

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