had once served in a Grand jury could not again be chosen to serve as a Petit Juryman. This was not the case in New Brunswick, and he thought properly so, for it required as intelligent men on the Petit as on the Grand jury.

Mr MONTGOMERY was of opinion that the choice of Jurymen should be left to the discretion of the Sheriffs. They would not select any but intelligent and respectable persons.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH considered the wording of the Bill was sufficiently clear on this point, as it said that the Jurymen must be men of "standing and intelligence." The term "standing," meant a great deal. A person of this description must have stake in the country; a laborer off the streets, or a person having no interest in the community could not be chosen. He would, however, move that the section be amended by inserting a clause somewhat to this effect—"One or more of such Jurymen to be selected from each Township in said County."

This amendment was agreed to.

Hon. Mr COLES believed that in the Nova Scotia Act it was provided that the Sheriff should give each political party a fair representation on the Jury. He (Mr Coles) thought there could be no objection to insert something to that effect in this Bill. The hon. member for Georgetown said last year that he would not like to trust himself altogether to a jury composed of his political opponents.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH said it would be well for the hon. member to refer to the Nova Scotia Act and see if it contained such a provision. He (Mr Longworth) thought if it were the case, it was something novel in legislation, for he had never seen anything of the kind in any English statute. It made little difference in most cases brought before a jury, what shade of politics an individual might be; and when political questions came up, there was generally the protection of a special jury.

Hon. Mr COLES said he had been examining the Canadian Act, and though it did not state that Jurymen should be taken from different political parties, yet it provided that a return should be made of all persons qualified to serve as jurymen to the prothonotary, and they could see in his office if their names were on the list. The law was very stringent, for it also required that the ballot box should be shaken every time a name was drawn. In this Colony more than most any place else there was opportunity for partisan Sheriffs choosing jurymen of their own party. In Canada there could be no dissatisfaction in regard to parties, for every person qualified was returned; and he (Mr Coles) hoped the day was not far distant when a similar system of selecting jurymen would be adopted here. In the absence of this he would move that a clause be inserted in the Bill requiring the Sheriffs to choose the jurymen so as to give a fair representation to both political parties.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND was opposed to this principle altogether. There might be, and he believed there was more than two political parties in this Island. Some persons said they were opposed to the Conservatives and Liberals, as they both endeavored to carry matters with a too high hand. Such a clause as that moved by the hon. member would necessitate the Sheriff to take down each juryman as belonging to either of two parties, and the person might be quite offended, saying that he repudiated both parties. Besides this, there was another difficulty; it was well known that the men of yesterday were not always the men of to-day. A person might change his principles, and how could the Sheriff act in such a case?

The amendment proposed by Hon. Mr Coles was also opposed by hon. the Speaker, Mr Howat, Mr M'Aulay, and Mr Sinclair.

Hon. Mr THORNTON would not support the amendment, because he thought though it were carried, it would be inoperative. He believed there had been political Sheriffs appointed, still as far as King's County was concerned, he had never known a case of a packed jury.

When the question was put on Mr Coles' motion it was lost. The other sections occasioned no discussion, and the Bill was reported agreed to.

House adjourned for one hour.

D. Laird, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon Col. GRAY.—I am directed by His Excellency to transmit to this hon. House the following Messages and Documents:

The Lieut. Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly copies of the following Despatches:

June 11th.—A Circular transmitting a volume of statistical information, and requesting such official statistics as are published, to be forwarded to the Board of Trade.

June 16th.—Further communication in reference to the Commission on the Land Question.

June 20th.—Sanctioning the Postal Act.

Aug. 7th.—Concerning Volunteer Corps.

Oct. 4th.—About site for Hospital.

Oct. 22d.—Circular on removal of Bounty.

Jan. 2d, 1861.—On the subject of two Acts of the local Legislature, submitted for the approval of Her Majesty.

Aug. 14th 1860.—Circular on Census.

Feb. 1st, 1861.—Circular on Great Exhibition.

Jan. 11th, 1861.—Letter of the Commissioners on the subject of delay in their Award.

Received and read.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND presented a classified Report of the Auditors of Public Accounts, for the financial year ending Jan. 31st, 1861. Received and referred to the Special Committee on Public Accounts.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND moved the first order of the day, that the Census Bill be read a second time.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the Bill.—Mr M'Neill in the Chair.

Hon Mr THORNTON wished to know if it differed from the old Census Bill.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND said it was a transcript of it, but thought several improvements might be made in respect to statistical information obtained under it. Our Bill he thought was in some respects preferable to the Census Act of Nova Scotia, and by combining the two, he considered the scheme would be complete. The various clauses of the Bill were then read in order, of which, some were agreed to without amendment. After some conversation on the others, and a few minor amendment were made, they were passed. The returns are to be made by the 15th June of the present year. It having been moved that the Report be agreed to, the Speaker took the Chair and the Chairman reported accordingly.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, March 7, 1861.

Hon Mr HAVILAND presented to the House a copy of the Warrant Book, commencing Feb. 12th, 1859, and ending Jan. 17th, 1861. Referred to the Special Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts.

Hon. Mr COLES moved that the copy of a Despatch transmitted to the House yesterday, on the subject of the "Act to authorize grants of the shores of this Island," and the "Act to give effect to the report of the Commissioners to be appointed on the Land Question;" and a copy of the letter from the Land Commissioners to His Excellency on the subject of the delay in their award, be printed in all the newspapers published in Charlottetown,—remarking at the same time, that the more information the people got on these subjects the better. Different constructions were put on the Despatches; but if published they would speak for themselves. Mr Coles said the Despatch gave a piece of information of which he was not before aware. According to the Royal instructions all Bills were to be sent Home within three months after they were passed; but it appeared by one of these that five months had expired before it was sent Home. He also thought the Duke of Newcastle did not understand the Bill about the regulation of the shore fronts, as His Grace seems to think it referred to the Fishery Reserves, with which it had nothing to do. Mr Coles also said that a report shewing the necessity of the Bill should have accompanied the Bill when sent Home.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—The Despatch to which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has referred is quite at variance with charges he brought against the Government—that the Commission on the Land Question proceeded without accomplishing anything. It certainly disproves these extraordinary assertions most completely. As regards the Shore Bill, I may state, the Attorney General gave his opinion as upon other Acts concerning its merits. Respecting the delay the Queen's Printer complained to had only cast out of type, and unless he brought more he could not have printed the Acts sooner. They were forwarded as soon as we received them from the Printer. The Attorney General performed his part of the service as early as he possibly could; and if any one is to be censured, it is the printer. If the public department be not supplied more abundantly with machinery, the necessary work cannot be executed more satisfactorily. As regards the time of sending Home the Despatches to which the hon. member referred, I only state that unless they were sent Home by the first mail which went in June, there would have been no use in sending them immediately afterwards; for the Duke of Newcastle left England for America in July. As for the publication of the Despatches in all the newspapers, I do not see why we should go to that expense. If published in the Gazette, they might be copied by the other papers, if they are of so much consequence as is supposed by the hon. member. However, I am desirous the community should receive the fullest information possible on these subjects.

Hon. Mr COLES.—I think the Despatch gives further information than I did; for it shows that the former Despatch. At first we were informed that the Commissioners were not to be tied down by any Instructions; that all questions were open for them to act upon as they saw fit, and not refer to Home, nor to interfere with powers of the Commissioners the Commissioners. If this be not stating to the Commissioners I know not what would be. As to the sitting of the Bills, I find they were nearly all published in the Royal Gazette by the first of August; so they might have been transmitted at an earlier date. The whole might have been printed by the 1st of May, and sent home then, if the Government be inspired. If a printer with Mr Ing's establishment cannot print three Acts in less than five months, how is the business of this country to be carried on?

Hon. Col. GRAY.—Supposing the time when the Bills appeared in the Royal Gazette, that is not the question. Unless they were printed and in the hands of the Secretary by the first week in June, His Excellency did not consider it necessary to forward documents on the subject of Bills which he would be on his way to this country before they could reach England. But I do not think this is the time to enter into the subject.

Hon. Mr M'AULAY thought it would be sufficient to publish the Despatches in the Royal Gazette, and that people would not think of looking for them elsewhere.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—I am not opposed to having these documents published, but I consider it unnecessary to put the country to the expense of publishing them in all the papers. If they appear in the official organ, I consider it sufficient. In reference to the Royal instructions about the reading House of Assembly, I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition cannot be so oblivious as not to know that Governor Pulo sent home three Despatches in 1835, in October; in 1856, on the 15th of August; and in 1859 some on the 30th August; and in '59 there could not be much excuse for there were only 16 Acts passed that year.

Hon. Mr COLES explained that the document House in 1859 by the Governor of that day were not written in Gentlemen, and had to be approved and sent Home officially which accounted for the delay.

Mr COOPER was for having the Despatches published in all the papers as the Royal Gazette was only sent by the officers of the Government.

Mr M'NEILL moved in amendment to Mr Coles' motion to leave out all after the word "printed" and substitute "in the Royal Gazette more paper."

For the Amendment—

Hons. Gray, Haviland, Laird, M'Aulay, Yeo; Messrs. M'Neill, Beer, Ramsay, Howat, Hahn, Davies—11.

Against it—

Hons. Coles, Thornton, Perry, Kelly; Messrs. Cooper, Cooper, Doyle, Sutherland, Sinclair—8

Hon. Mr COLES asked the Government to lay any document before the House which proprietors had sent Home against the passing of the Act respecting the award of the Commissioners.

Hon. Mr KELLY presented a petition from inhabitants of Lot 36, praying that the Legislature would take steps to prevent the rigorous exactions of arrears of rent by proprietors, till such time as the Commissioners give in their award; especially as they had heard they were to sit again, and it was uncertain when their decision would be given, which was laid on the table; also one from Lot 36 on the same subject.

Hon. Mr THORNTON presented a petition from inhabitants of Launching Place, Grand River and Cardigan, praying for a grant to repair and extend a wharf at Launching Bay.

Mr M'NEILL presented a petition from James Keefe praying for compensation for a wagon destroyed at Lot 47, while executing his duty as Bailiff.

Mr OWEN presented a petition from James Quinn for compensation for two roads running through his land.

Mr HOWAT presented a petition of Daniel Murphy, praying for payment of £29—the balance of a contract for building a wharf at Tryon River.

At the request of Mr Thornton, leave of absence was extended to Mr Whightman till Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH moved the order of the day—that the Bill for the better preservation of the Herring and Alewives' Fisheries be read a second time.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH in explaining the object of the Bill said—In accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Statutes the objects of the Bill are to consolidate the Laws respecting the Alewives' Fisheries; and to confirm in their stations those who were appointed protectors of those Fisheries. At present the number for the whole Island is six. I think it will be found necessary to increase their number; if not now, at least a few years hence, as these Fisheries are becoming more extensive. The nature of the Bill is well understood by hon. members.

The House now resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the Bill—Mr Sinclair in the Chair.

When the first clause was read and discussed it was moved in amendment by Hon. Mr Perry and seconded by Hon. Mr Laird, that the word "Herring" be struck out; thus the Bill would only affect the Alewives' Fisheries. After a short discussion the motion of amendment was put and carried without a division; and the necessary wording of the clause changed to suit the alteration. The three next clauses were then read and agreed to. The next clause having been read,

Mr M'NEILL referred to the practice of cutting nets on Saturday night and lifting them on Sabbath morning, or on Monday morning, and thought it would be well to insert a clause to prevent such practices.

Hon. Mr PERRY thought the present Law for the observance of the Sabbath was sufficient to meet these cases, as they were acts of desecration.

The hon. the SPEAKER was in favor of the clause being inserted.

Mr OWEN considered the clause was necessary.

Mr Davies and Hon. Mr Laird thought the general law for the observance of the Sabbath was sufficient, but said the clause proposed would bring the subject more immediately under the notice of fishermen. After a few other hon. members had spoken Mr M'Neill read the following amendment—

Any person or persons setting a net or nets, or taking them up on the Sabbath shall be liable to the penalty imposed by the laws of this Island for violating the Sabbath day.

The amendment was then put and carried without a division.

The next clauses having been read Hon. Mr Longworth moved that the number of protectors of the Alewives fisheries for the whole Island be increased to ten, which motion passed. The remaining clauses were next read and passed; after which the Speaker took the chair and the chairman reported the Bill amended agreed to.

Hon. Col. GRAY as a member of the House of Assembly as a member of the Executive, begged leave to submit to the House a letter from Captain Hunter in reply to one addressed to him by the Adjutant General, inquiring whether in any correspondence of his relative to a volunteer company it was stated or implied there was any intention on the part of the Government to exclude Roman Catholics from Volunteer Companies. Captain Hunter stated in reply that nothing of the kind was ever in any correspondence of his; that no orders were given him by superior Officers, nor by the Government, publicly or privately, to exclude any man from these ranks on account of his religious opinions; but, on the contrary, as Captain in the 4th Prince County Regiment, he endeavored to attract to it some of the Acadian French Roman Catholics; that the only letter he wrote on the subject was one addressed to Rev. now Bishop M'Intyre, of which he presented a copy, and in which he stated there appeared some slight disposition if encouraged, to exclude the French and others of your (the Bishop's) people, on grounds which had nothing to do with the bearing of arms; that he did not share in these class prejudices, but liked his French neighbors, and did all in his power to enable them to hold up their heads and assert themselves; that as Captain of Militia, of the District he dare not recognize any distinction of race, to a compulsory calling out of the force, and certainly would not in a voluntary one; and that, knowing the great value of the Bishop's influence he wished him to explain himself favorably upon the movement; that the letter was ordered "private," and a memorandum on the back said—"to this letter no reply." Captain Hunter's letter to Mr M'Intyre was dated June 8, 1860. The letters were laid on the table.

Mr CONROY.—There is one broad assertion in the letter just read when he states it was addressed "private" and there appears to be some aberration from the original. When he meant it was marked "private." I am at liberty to say the whole is untrue. Mr Conroy then repeated what he had already stated in reference to this matter, and said great difficulty might arise in procuring the original letter on account of a certain establishment having been broken up in his neighborhood.

Hon. Mr PERRY said the wording of Captain Hunter's letter might not be understood; that it did not go to show he was prevented from enlisting the French, but that the people themselves were under that impression. In fact, he (Mr Perry,) said he was informed that such was the case; and that he in reply, told the people he presumed they were welcome to enroll.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH said he considered Captain Hunter was free from the charge of bringing any censure on the Government on these grounds; that the Government from the origin of the movement determined not to allow anything like religious matters to mingle with the organization; and endeavored to act in such a manner as not to give offence to any denomination of Her Majesty's subjects. He thought any person who took up the letter and read it dispassionately, would see Captain Hunter referred not to any instructions received from the Government or any superior officer; that he referred entirely to the loyal disposition of the people themselves.

Hon. Col. Gray and Mr Coles received leave of absence for the remainder of the day.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

After a little further discussion upon correspondence on the Volunteer Question, Hon. Mr Thornton requested leave of absence till Wednesday next, which was granted; and the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, March 8, 1861.

Mr HOWAT presented a Road petition from Rustico to Covehead Harbor, Mr Coles from J. M'Adam, and that a petition from Orwell had been opened by him from the Sheriff, but as the petitioners had sent their petition to the wrong Sheriff, he had returned it to the Sheriff, Lot 35, of which 19 children were through the floor, of varnish across the road in about the middle of the village, and that for the convenience of the inhabitants of the whole of the eastern part of the Island and the surrounding Counties, it should be improved. For the purpose he prayed for a grant. Mr Coles spoke some time in favor of attending to the prayer of the petition, stating among other things that the manner when returning from Georgetown with the Commissioner, who had one eye at the time, applied some of the water of the spring to them, and derived much benefit from it, of which he (Mr Coles,) was glad, as it enabled him to see more clearly the sufferings of the tenantry. Petition laid on the table.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH moved that the Address moved and carried to the Lieut.-Governor on Census and Statistics, be read; it was read accordingly, and the Bill framed. Hon. Mr LONGWORTH moved that a message be sent to the Council to inform them that this House had passed the Bill, and to request their concurrence.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—I entertain the same opinion now which I did two years ago; viz., that gentlemen conducting newspapers with a large subscription list ought to be content to receive from the Reporters the authorized reports of the Legislature, and publish them at their own expense. It is for their own interest to furnish their subscribers with a sufficient amount of news. We have now five applications, and may soon have six or seven. When I spoke of the principal papers, I did not wish to disparage the one alluded to just now; for I was not then aware of its circulation.

Mr DAVIES said that in point of circulation, "Ross's Weekly" was entitled to be considered one of the principal papers; but as regarded the amount of matter which it obtained, he was not prepared to say. He considered the House should not vote anything to the newspapers for publishing their debates; but since they had promised to do so this year, he thought it would scarcely be fair to exclude Mr Ross.

Mr DEER considered the amount to be voted by the House should be divided among each of the papers according to the proportion of matter each published; but thought it was questionable whether any should receive anything.

Hon. Mr M'AULAY said if he were called upon to give a direct answer to the question submitted to them; viz., whether "Ross's Weekly" was one of the four principal papers or not, he would be at a loss to know how to answer. In other countries publishers were glad to send reporters at their own cost and charges. When their constituents had to bear their expenses, and pay reporters, and then pay for the papers in which their proceedings were published, it was like paying twice for the same article.

Hon. Mr PERRY spoke to the same effect, and was opposed to the principle of paying the papers for publishing their debates, for publishers made no reduction in the price of their Journals to their subscribers, on account of the sum voted for this purpose.

Mr HOWAT coincided with the views of the last speaker, and remarked that people in the country would not give 6d for the debates which were published towards the middle of the Summer.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND was of opinion it was quite enough for the House to pay for reporters, and that if publishers did not choose to furnish their readers with their debates it would be their own loss. He considered that the subscription list of those who would not publish the proceedings of the Legislature would soon shew them their error. He considered it was unreasonable to ask the Legislature whether "Ross's Weekly" was one of the four principle papers published in Charlottetown. One publisher might set up his claim to have his paper included among the principal ones on account of the extent of his subscription list; another would plead the low rate at which he published his journal; and another would argue that the literary talent and taste displayed should be the test. He (Mr Haviland) did not wish to depreciate the talent exhibited in leading articles in "Ross's Weekly," but considered it would be better for the proprietor of that paper to publish their debates than the "Bachelors Weeping." In reference to this matter, he was opposed to the principle of subsidizing the newspapers; but as something had been promised to the newspaper publishers at the commencement of the Session he would not break faith with them.

After a few other hon. members had expressed their opinions on this subject the House came to the understanding that the sum to be granted for publishing the debates of the Legislature should be divided among the papers according to the amount of matter which each published, "Ross's Weekly" to come in for a share as well as the others.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH, as a member of the Government, begged leave to present to the House a report of the Commissioners who were appointed last Session to examine and report on the Laws preparatory to their being revised and reprinted, and stated that a full copy of the Statutes passed from 1851 down to the Session of 1861, inclusive were to be deposited in certain specified Offices. Mr Longworth next explained that it was impossible to comply with all the terms of the Act, for, strange to say, the Commissioners were called upon to deposit laws which had never been passed; therefore they thought it better to defer depositing any, till the time should be extended. These and other matters were fully set forth in the report, which was then read and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr Doyle received leave of absence for one week.

Adjourned.

J. D. Gordon, Reporter.

Special Notices.

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Diseases of the [illegible] which are always caused by large deposits of [illegible] by bad [illegible] filled in these important organs, and the poisonous matter in the vitiated blood, collected in the system, make it too much to throw off in the manner by [illegible] disease, or if any is carried off it is in a very small [illegible] to cause diarrhœa and dysentery, colic, convulsions, [illegible] female, indigestion, nervous loss of appetite belching of wind off the stomach, etc. To cure all these "the blood is the life," and must be perfectly pure and clean, then you can't be sick. A short use of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will delight you. You will feel with surprise their mighty power, and be willing to say with the red men of the west, truly they are the "mighty healer."

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"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."

Rev E. H. Chapin, New York.

"*Effectualize removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."

Prof. M. Stacy Johnson, LaGrange, Ga.

Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS, so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches," I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."

Rev E. B. Ryckman, A.B., Montreal, Wesleyan Minister.

Agent—T. Desbrisay, Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown P. E. Island. Ay Nov. 24, 1860.

FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE.

That COTTAGE, WITH 55 ACRES of excellent Land, and premises thereunto belonging, fronting on Belfast Harbor, 14 miles from Summerside, and 4 miles from Port Hill. Terms—Cash Down. Time convenient. Also, 25 acres, 2 miles from St Eleanor's Court House.

Terms—Cash Down. Time convenient. Also, 2500 acres, 2 miles from St Eleanor's Court House.

2500 Acres, the balance of rent in cash or interest, at 6 per cent per annum; satisfactory security being given, for a term of years. Apply personally to the subscriber, at the residence of D. Green, Esq., near St Eleanor's. ALBERT CARSWELL.

Dec. 25, 1860. 6m

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Please make your Purchases before Seven o'clock.

EARLY CLOSING!

ON AND AFTER THE 11TH DAY OF March, 1861, the undersigned Tradesmen agree to close their places of business at SEVEN o'clock, at night (Saturday's excepted), when they will close at Eight o'clock.

An exception will then be made for three weeks after the arrival of the Spring Goods, during which time 8 o'clock will be the hour for closing throughout the week.

Signed,

D. C. & S. Davies,	W. E. Dawson,
J. M. Owen,	Geo. T. Haszard,
W. & A. Bremner,	John Higgs,
Saml. Davies, confectionary,	Patrick Walker,
C. C. Yeo,	Bentley & Roberts,
R. W. Hodgson,	Donald M'Isaac,
Jas. M'Gregor,	D. Blackwood,
James M'Cready,	Maria Lawson,
Wm. Hall,	Geo. F. C. Lawson,
Charles Dunbrack,	W. W. Lord & Co.,
J. W. Bradley & Co.,	James Purdie,
James Dunbrack & Co.,	Henry J. Caldcleugh,
Neil Rankin,	Robert Hutchinson,
	William White.

TO THE PUBLIC!

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO KEEP PACE with the progress of intelligence in this age, would do well to call at HAZZARD'S Book-store, and furnish themselves with the following really valuable works—

Prescott's Historical Works—4s 6d each vol.
Ferdinand and Isabella, 2 vols.,
Conquest of Mexico, 2 vols.,
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Spalding's History of English Literature, 4s 6d

Thomson's (Spencer, M. D.) L. R. C. S., Edinburgh Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Household Surgery, illustrated with 50 engravings on wood. Eighth edition. 11s 6d

Timbs's (John, F. S. A.,) Popular Works—
Curiosities of History, 4s 6d
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Things Not Generally Known (2 Series), 5s 6d
Painting Popularly Explained, 10s
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Ure's, Dr., dictionary of arts, manufactures, and mines; new edition, greatly enlarged, 32s

Wells' Familiar Science, or, The Scientific Explanation of the Principles of Natural and Physical Science, and their practical and Familiar applications to the employments and necessities of common life. Illustrated with upwards of 150 engravings, 6s

GREAT SELLING OFF!

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISSOLUTION of Partnership, the subscriber will sell off his very extensive Stock of ready made Clothing, Piece Goods, &c., at very low prices,

FOR CASH ONLY!

All intending purchasers will find this a golden opportunity, as by purchasing at this establishment they will save a portion of their money.

The Subscriber begs now to thank his numerous customers for their liberal patronage, during the continuance of the late firm, and would assure them that, for the future, he will endeavor to retain their custom, and keep up the well known name of the "British Day Goods Store," by imporing good stocks and selling them at the most reasonable prices.

☞ The business will now be conducted on the Cash System.

J. H. TURNER.

January 26, 1861.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED A TEACHER FOR THE Harrington District School, Brackly Point Road;—apply to

Joseph Reynolds,
John Robertson,
Angus D. Martin,
} Trustees.

March 2, 1861.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE GREENWICH School, New London, a Teacher of the First Class. Apply to

George Anderson,
James Orr,
Thomas Fullerton,
} Trustees.

New London, Dec. 12, 1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!

COATS, WAISTCOATS & TROWSERS,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER and Warranted to be the best made up Clothing in the City.

Fancy Shirts, White Shirts, Flannel Shirts, and Shirt Collars, Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Braces, and under clothing.

☞ Parties in want of any articles of Clothing, will please examine the large stock now for sale at this establishment, before making a purchase elsewhere.

CHARLES BELL,
Merchant Tailor.

Queen Square, March 20, 1861. Pmt. only-tf

FOR SALE.

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST OF 40 acres of excellent LAND, ten acres under cultivation, in good heart; the remainder is covered with hard and soft wood. It contains also a large ORCHARD in front of a commodious

DWELLING HOUSE,

a barn with underground stable, sheds, and Bark House; and a commodious place for tanning; also two excellent springs of water, close to the buildings.

The above property is situated within twenty chains of New Glasgow Bridge, Lot 28. For particulars apply, on the premises, to

EDWIN C. WHITLOCK.

New Glasgow, Feb. 16, 1861. 3m

SPRING HATS AND CAPS,

Men's, Youth's, and Boy's.

A LARGE STOCK OF FELT & WOOL HATS, Cloth and Tweed Caps of the latest styles. The cheapest and best in the City, at

AT BELL'S QUEEN SQUARE.

Charlottetown, March 20, 1861. Pmt. only-tf

PRIVATE & CLASS TUITION.

R. B. FEVING, TEACHER OF WRITING, English, French, and Mathematics, proposing to open MORNING and EVENING CLASSES, for Tuition in those several branches of Education; most respectfully requests any who may kindly feel disposed to favor him with their patronage, to call upon him, for information respecting Terms and hours of Tuition, &c. &c. &c. &c., at the North Devon Boarding House, [Mrs William's,] Kent Street.

N. B. Mr F. would be happy to be engaged to give lessons in any, or all of the above named Branches of Education, to pupils, at their own homes.

Charlottetown, Feb. 27th, 1861. 3in

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

IN HOGSHEADS AND BARRELS, THE cheapest in the market.

J. B. CARVELL.

April 9 1861. 3m

"NOBLE."

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON SATURDAY the 20th April at 12 o'clock p.m., on the Market Square, the

Entire Blood Horse "Noble."

Terms—One half in 12 months, the balance in two years, approved joint notes of hand.

ROBERT M'MILLAN.

Wilmot Point, April 6, 1861. 3i

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

A FEW MORE HALF CHESTS OF Choice TEA—"Bankstar" and "Chrysolite." For sale by

J. B. CARVELL.

April 9, 1861.

TIMOTHY SEED.

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS of TIMOTHY SEED, in exchange for cash.

J. B. CARVELL.

March 20, 1861.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

IN STORE, A LOT OF VERY CHOICE Family FLOUR.

J. B. CARVELL.

April 9 1861.

TIMOTHY SEED.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR Timothy Seed at the Royal Agricultural Society Store.

J. D. HAZZARD, Sec. & Treas.

March 27, 1861.

Vol. 2.

The

AND EVAN

Is issued every Saturday

DAVID LAIRD

Twelve Shillings if paid during [illegible], or [illegible] Shillings, if paid [illegible] Shillings. If paid within [illegible], Fifteen Shillings.

Advertisements inserted [illegible] cent discontinuance, at the Office before 3 o'cl[illegible]

Religi[illegible]

"The oath which He [illegible] would grant unto us, that [illegible] our enemies might serve [illegible] Righteousness."

Fight the good [illegible] Lay hold [illegible] Paint not; for [illegible] And am th[illegible] Courage!—be [illegible] Wait on [illegible] And then, o'[illegible] Though [illegible]

Boldly, and [illegible] "Quiet our [illegible] By faith who [illegible] I keep in [illegible] Who trust [illegible] I am thy [illegible] Commit thy [illegible] And all [illegible] "Just now," [illegible] I wait to [illegible] With [illegible]

Cast thou [illegible] Take, thou [illegible] Dost [illegible] Immovable [illegible] Rest thought [illegible] To doubt [illegible] Thou hast [illegible] The oath [illegible]

Let covenant [illegible] Distress [illegible] That blessing [illegible] Must on [illegible] Come, prove [illegible] To my [illegible] Commit thy [illegible] And all [illegible] "Just now