CONFEDERATION FROM THE ANNEXATION POINT OF VIEW.

BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Continued.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS FOR ANNEXATION.

A few extracts from articles recently published in some of the leading journals of Upper and Lower Canada will best show the utter unreliability of those British organs and British placemen that deny the existence of any annexation sentiment in the province, and will substantiate the assertion that at no former period of their history have the people of Canada been so ripe for severance from the mother country as at the present time.

The Montreal "Witness," in July last, discussing the various schemes proposed for the relief of the provinces, said:—

"Others, and their party is in both sections rapidly increasing in number have no confidence in any of these proposed changes, but believe that, our ultimate destiny being annexation to the United States, the sooner it is brought about the better for the peace and prosperity of the province."

The "Weekly Trade Review," of Montreal, a strictly commercial publication, referring to a pretended desire on Mr. Secretary Seward's part to drive Canada into the Union, said a few weeks since:—

"The change of public sentiment all over Canada on the annexation question is indicative of how successful he has been. It is safe to say that at no previous period in the history of the country has there been so rapid a revulsion in public opinion as on this question. What was three months ago regarded as rank disloyalty is now the most frequent topic of discussion and advocacy by a large number of the leading men of the country.

Le Nord—a French Canadian paper—in some comments on Mr. Consul Potter's Detroit speech, said in its issue of July 27:—

"Without doubt these anticipations are exaggerated, but it is impossible to conceal the fact that a great change has taken place in the sentiment of the people since they have had before them the project of confederation. The fatal consequences which it will inevitably have for us—the certain loss of all that we hold most dear and most sacred—have brought a great number of our compatriots to seek safety in an alliance with the neighboring republic as being the least of the evils which we could, in this conjuncture, suffer."

The "Messager de Joliette," under date of July 20, says:—

"It may be that the aspirations of Upper Canada turn towards the United States. The population of Upper Canada is in great part composed of the same elements as those of the main portion of the States, of the Great American republic. In the one as in the other the inhabitants are nearly all of English or German Origin, and their religion is also the same. That the maritime provinces should also threaten to enter into the great republic does not astonish us, since not only have they the same reasons as Upper Canada has, but the further reason of discontent at the persistent effort of England to force upon them the confederation they do not desire."

The St. Catharine's "Post" July 20, published without disapproval a letter in which the writer thus boldly meets the issue:—

"To prefer that our position may be definitely understood, we would merely say that we believe annexation to be the true solution of the difficulties, political, military and commercial, in which the British American provinces have so long been involved, as well as our inevitable destiny, and that, such being the case, our wisest course is to look results in the face instead of ignoring them, and to accept a condition alike forced on us by events, dictated by prudence, and consistent with the honor of the parties concerned."

The same paper on July 27 said:—

"We know that a good many people in Lincoln and Welland are not in favor of it (annexation), and that a great many people will never probably declare themselves in favor of it until the proper time will arrive."

The Galt "Reporter," shortly before the Detroit Convention, held the following emphatic language:—

"Success in life is the great aim of us all. In a pecuniary point of view, it is almost impossible to find one individual that does not admit that annexation to the United States would greatly benefit us. And yet it is expected of us that we struggle on as we have struggled, without a thought of the future, without an aspiration to join our neighbors, who, whatever their follies and faults, are at least in a more prosperous condition than we are. It will not be done. Dearly as we all love the old flag, willingly as many of us would shed our life's blood in its service, still this constant, never ending struggle will wear out the stoutest loyalty, and lead men to wish rather to prosper under the American flag than stand still under the British."

From the Belleville "Independent," August, 1865:—

"In times of depression and scarcity men are apt to look around them for some more ready and rapid mode of extrication from the difficulties which surround them than simply sitting down to wait until the recuperation of trade, or the occurrence of a more abundant harvest during the next season, may relieve them from the pressure which cramps their energies and nullifies their exertions. In such crises their thoughts generally take a political complexion, and they are apt to suppose that a change of Government or of policy contains the panacea which is to rehabilitate their prosperity, and to secure them from similar calamities for the future. * * * * The direction of the wished for change in the relations of the province on these occasions has generally been towards annexation to the United States; and at the present time earnest and loyal men, under the pressure of the difficulties which now affect the community, are setting themselves seriously to consider the comparative advantages to be derived from continuing under British rule, or from becoming amalgamated with the American republic. * * * * Defensively we gain nothing by our status as a portion of the British Empire, and commercially we enjoy no advantages from our connection with England which we might not equally possess if separated from her."

The Brockville "Recorder" of August 10 speaks as follows:—

"Let the cause be pecuniary or otherwise, there is no use denying the fact that many eminent merchants and others have more faith in annexation than in confederation, one argument being that while confederation would only give some three millions of a population, annexation would add thirty millions, thus giving a market ten times larger than could be obtained by confederation. * * * The subject being a public one, ought to be publicly and honestly discussed, without raising the bugaboos of treason and disloyalty to scare people from thinking for themselves."

The Hastings "Chronicle," in a well considered article, says:—

"War has removed the great barrier to annexation, slavery. It has, it is true, in the consideration of some, raised up another in the war debt." The "Chronicle" goes on to compare the debt of the United States with that of England, and to show that England prospers under hers, and continues:—The comparison is just in every respect, although it is favorable to the United States, on two grounds: First, the debt of the latter country is smaller and the resources much greater than that of the former. If Great Britain has been able to sustain a debt of four thousand millions of dollars and prosper under it beyond example, it may be safely affirmed that the United States will be able to do so under a debt of three thousand millions."

The London "Free Press" in several articles, from which it is needless to quote, sensibly discusses the position of affairs, and, admitting the necessity of some change, argues the question of annexation in a calm and considerate manner.

TESTIMONY FROM OPPONENTS IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION.

But it is not alone from the tone of the papers friendly to annexation that the public mind is led to contemplate the advantages to be derived from a political association with the United States. Organs the most rabid in professions of loyalty—bound to the ruling government: by the profits of place, as well as by the prejudices of birth—cannot avoid placing before their readers statements that vividly, if not undesignedly deflect the vast benefits that must follow annexation. The Toronto "Globe" of August 11, in urging the policy of Confederation, thus comments upon its advantages to the States:—

"One great secret of the rapid progress of the United States lies in the fact that there has been perfectly free commercial intercourse over the whole of that vast country. The union comprises half a continent. It includes nearly all varities of soil, climate and natural resources. It has vast tracts of land adapted to the growth of nearly every kind of agricultural produce. It has timbered lands and prairies. It has minerals of all kinds in great abundance—gold, silver, lead and iron. These things produce a vast amount of internal traffic. The terms of the federal constitution prevent any interference by State authorities with the free interchange of commodities between the different sections of the Union—just the safeguard that is wanted to secure to the people the full advantages of the natural and cultivated wealth of their country."

No advocate of annexation could more forcibly have set forth the advantages it offers to the province; for the same benefits conferred upon the States by union would, by the same means, be secured to Canada as an integral part of the Union.

CANADA WILL NOT FIGHT AGAINST ANNEXATION.

The following conversation with a member of the Provincial Legislative Assembly is, with his consent, reported *verbatim*:—

QUESTION.—You support the government in its intercolonial confederation scheme. Do you believe it will remedy the evils existing in the province?

ANSWER.—I do not. My own conviction is they never can be cured, except by annexation to the States. Indeed, we never expect confederation as now proposed to be carried out. But it serves to occupy the public mind for the present. A good crop will temporarily make the people better off, and they will go on for a while and forget their difficulties. Intercolonial confederation will explode, and be followed by an attempt to confederate the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and perhaps the Northwest Territory. This, too, will fail, and then annexation must come. But at present annexation could not be secured without actual trouble.

QUESTION.—Why, do you think the majority of the people are opposed to it?

ANSWER.—On the contrary, I believe the large majority to be actively or passively in favor of it. But you see how we are situated. We are entirely in the hands of the imperial government's officers, and of men who are interested in keeping up the British connection. Any serious movement towards annexation would be treated as an insurrection. The militia would be called out; the absurd cry of treason would be raised all over the province; thousands who secretly desire annexation would be unwilling to get into difficulty and would hold their tongues, and the few who were bold enough to speak out, would be crushed down by the authorities.

QUESTION—Suppose we should come over and help you?

ANSWER—Well, still there would be difficulty, and that we want to avoid. Besides it is questionable, whether your government would interfere as a government. Plenty no doubt would come over independently to our aid, and after our course in your war, your government would probably not strive very vigorously to prevent them. Still, it would lack the character of a national war. England would fight then as long as she could—would proclaim France on her side under those circumstances, and, whatever might by the result, we should undergo all the horrors of war. We want to come to you, as a commercial and laboring people, to better our condition, but we want to come peaceably.

QUESTION—Do you think you can come peaceably if you wait till the confederation scheme is exploded?

ANSWER—I think there is much more prospect of it then than now. By that time all our leading men would be for annexation. The few who honestly desire to try confederation would see its hopelessness and give it up. The dishonest—and they are many—would find it impossible longer to stem the tide, and would be the first to try and swim the strongest with the current. The provincial government, when the movement was general, would find it impossible to resist it, and I question whether England would not then make a virtue of necessity and let us go.

QUESTION—But suppose we do not wait for that time, and declare that public policy and the public safety require that we should annex you at once?

ANSWER—Well, that would be a different matter. If the United States government should throw a strong force into Canada and declare her intention to annex us by force, I do not believe there would be any serious resistance. Western Canada would yield at once, on condition that she should be spared the horrors of war, and I believe every stronghold in the province would be in your hands before England could bring any force to bear upon you. It may be a very unpatriotic feeling, but I believe there are thousands in my own neighborhood who would be glad of the chance to secure by such means a connection they ardently desire.

CONFEDERATION VALUELESS TO CANADA.

The population of the maritime provinces proposed now to be confederated with the Canadas numbers in all 700,000. The population of Canada was in 1861, 2,400,000, and is now probably but little over two millions. At the present time the stable products of all these provinces are exchanged free of duty; the extension of trade resulting from their confederation could therefore only be in manufactures. This would amount to literally nothing, for there could be no demand in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island for Canadian manufactures, even if the population were much larger than it is. How, then, could their acquisition revive the trade of Canada?

Confederation would not aid immigration—the great want of Canada—or draw labor and capital into the province, for it would leave untouched the evil that shuts them out, the danger of a war to be fought out upon Canadian soil. Indeed, by throwing the gauntlet down to the United States, it would render such a war the more inevitable.

Confederation, without adding to the revenue of Canada, would increase the expenditure. To the expenses of the general legislature would be added the expenses of separate local legislatures. The building of the intercolonial railway—a road traversing an uninhabitated and uninhabitable country, never to be used in summer and rendered impassable by snow for five months of the winter—which is part and parcel of the scheme—would entail upon the province an immediate debt estimated at twenty-one millions, but which, it is well known, would reach forty millions, and a prospective outlay of from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars annually to keep it in existence. The erection of defences along the borders, also part and parcel of the scheme, and inseparable from it, would also entail a further debt of several millions upon the Provinces.

In the meantime the canals of Western Canada would not be enlarged—the St. Lawrence would be left in its present condition; and if Reciprocity should stop and the Canadian ports be thrown open, direct taxation for all these "blessings" would fall upon the people.

The value of the trade of Canada with the North American colonies can be estimated from the following statement:—

The total value of the exports from Canada to all the British North American colonies for the year 1863 was $935,000.

The total value of exports from Canada to the United States in 1863 was $2,500,000.

The total value of imports into Canada from all the British North American Provinces in 1863, was $510,000.

The total value of imports into Canada from the United States in 1863, was $23,100,000.

The total number of vessels entered inward from sea at all the Canadian ports, from all the British colonies, in 1863, was 738.

The total number of vessels entered outward for sea at all the Canadian ports, to all the British colonies, for 1863, was 687.

And it is this mighty trade with distant and scattered colonies, that is held out as a boon to a starving province with over two millions of suffering inhabitants, while the trade with a neighbor lying at their very door, and opening to them a market with over thirty millions of people, is denied them.

To be continued.

P. E. ISLAND Steam Navigation Co's. Steamers

PRINCESS OF WALES & HEATHER BELLE

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing Monday, May 22.

The Steamer 'Princess of Wales'

LEAVES CHARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMERSIDE, SHEDIAC, RICHIBUCTO, CHATHAM and NEWCASTLE, every MONDAY night at eleven o'clock, reaching Shediac in time for the morning Train on Tuesday.

Leaves SHEDIAC, for RICHIBUCTO, at nine o'clock on TUESDAY morning, and RICHIBUCTO, for CHATHAM and NEWCASTLE, at one o'clock same day, arriving at Chatham and Newcastle same evening.

Leaves NEWCASTLE, for SHEDIAC, at four o'clock on WEDNESDAY morning, calling at CHATHAM and RICHIBUCTO on way down.

Leaves SHEDIAC, for SUMMERSIDE and CHARLOTTETOWN, on WEDNESDAY afternoon at half-past two o'clock, immediately on arrival of the Train.

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU, every THURSDAY morning at half-past nine; returning, leaves PICTOU, for CHARLOTTETOWN, at twelve o'clock same night.

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC, every FRIDAY morning at half-past eight o'clock.

Leaves SHEDIAC, for SUMMERSIDE and CHARLOTTETOWN, at half-past two, every SATURDAY afternoon, arriving at Charlottetown at half-past ten same night.

The Steamer 'Heather Belle'

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU, every MONDAY morning at half-past nine.

Leaves PICTOU same evening—on arrival of Mail, about six o'clock—for Charlottetown.

Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN, for BRULE, every THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at five o'clock; returning to Charlottetown same evenings, immediately after arrival of Mail at Brule, at about five o'clock in the evening.

Steamer "HEATHER BELLE" also runs to MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE and ROCKY POINT, on the Hillsborough River, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY—being market days.

FARES:

From Charlottetown to Pictou, or back, Cabin 12s., Steerage 10s. 6d,
Charlottetown to Brule, or back, Cabin 9s., Steerage 7s. 6d.
Charlottetown to Summerside, or back, Cabin 9s., Steerage 7s. 6d.
Charlottetown to Shediac or back, Cabin 18s., Steerage 15s.

Charlottetown to Richibucto, or back,		$5.00
Do. Miramichi,	do.	6.00
Summerside to Richibucto,	do.	3.50
Do. Miramichi,	do.	4.50
Shediac to Richibucto,	do.	2.00
Do. Miramichi,	do.	3.00
Ch'town to St. John, or back,	£1 8s. 1½d., or	4.50
Do. Eastport, do.	1 17s. 6d., or	6.00
Do. Portland, do.	2 10s. 0d., or	8.00
Do. Boston, do.	2 16s. 3d., or	9.00

FARES—FREIGHT.

Charlottetown to Summerside,	1s. per barrel bulk.	
Do. Shediac,	1s. 6d.	do.
Do. Richibucto & Miramichi,	2s. 3d.	do.
Shediac to Richibucto and Miramichi,	1s. 6d.	do.

RETURN TICKETS to or from Charlottetown and Summerside, 12s., available one week. Tickets void if parties leave the Island during the time.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS, at one first-class fare, may be issued at any Ticket Office, to parties of five or more going and returning together, to and from any one station within one week, it being distinctly understood that unless these conditions are complied with, the Tickets will be void.

SEASON TICKETS may be purchased at Office for individuals or families.

By Order,

F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1865.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer "Greyhound," a few boxes Austin's celebrated SODA, WINE and BUTTER CRACKERS; also a few prime American CHEESE boxes LOZENGES, &c., &c.

G. D. WRIGHT.

Kent St. Grocery Depot, Aug. 14, 1865.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery, possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities increasing the growth of the Hair.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

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 otherparts 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. BALL & SON, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANNEAR, Georgetown; JAS. BRODERICK, Campbelton, 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.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer. AND ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

The great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair TO *Its Original Youthful Color*

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS AT Bell's Clothing Store, Queen Street.

THE subscriber has the honor to announce to his numerous customers in town and country, that he has just received, per "UNDINE," a

NEW and SELECT STOCK OF GOODS,

suited for the PRESENT and COMING SEASON, and which he is confident will give satisfaction in

Style, Quality and Price,

to all who may favor him with their orders.

JOHN BELL, Merchant Tailor.

May 24. 1865.

STELLA COLAS.

Rimmel's stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artiste.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear.

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet.
West End	New Mown Hay,	Loves Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locket Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement on Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion; Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger,

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 21, 1864.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS

per L. C. OWEN and UNDINE are now ready for

Inspection & Sale.

BEER & SONS.

Charlottetown, May 17, 1865.

ALL CURES MADE EASY! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relievable speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach, consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will read be improved, although the eruption may be driven out merely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular swellings	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Softs)	Lumbago	Scurvy
Bites of Moschetoes &c.	Cancers	Piles	Sore-heads
Sand-flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Tumors
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Ulcers
		Yaws	Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 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 Pot.

*** 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 Box.

August 7, 1863.

MR. WM. A. JOHNSTON.

Attorney and Barrister at Law, NOTARY PUBLIC; &c.,

Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax.

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

UNION BANK, P. E. I.

THE Days of Discount at this Bank will be MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in each week. Notes to be left with the Cashier on these days before one o'clock.

JAMES ANDERSON, Cashier.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1864. 2m

Bank of P. E. Island

(Corner of Queen and Water Streets.)

HON. THOMAS H. HAVILAND, President; WM. CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier. Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays. Business Hours—From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.