prosecute this branch of trade, which, ere long, might form a very important article of exportation. The Bill, he said, was based on just and sound principles, and he would therefore support it.

Hon. Col. Secretary said that there were no Mussel beds in those localities where it was intended to plant Oysters. Those Mussel beds, he said, were great enemies to the growth of Oysters; the Bill need not, therefore, cause any alarm on that ground.

The question was then put on the amendment, which was negatived on the following division:

Yeas—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Laird, Warburton, Thornton, Messrs. Howat, Sinclair, and Walker—7.

Nays—Hons. Col. Secretary, Sol. General, Kaye, Davies, Kelly, Longworth, Hensley, Pope, Messrs. Montgomery, Ramsay, Haslam, Brecken, Duncan, McLennan, Sutherland, Green, Howlan, Conroy—18.

The Bill was accordingly committed. Mr. McLennan in the Chair.

The object of this Bill, is to prevent the fishing and catching of Oysters, in any of the Bays or Rivers of this Island, between the 1st day of June and the 1st day September in each year, and to grant licenses for prosecuting Oyster fisheries, giving the exclusive right to parties, who may engage in this branch of industry, to fish Oysters, and to form new beds for the purpose of propagating Oysters in the following localities, namely: Richmond Bay and Dunk River, in Prince County, and Hillsborough River in Queen's County. The boundaries to which such licenses shall extend are also defined, and a clause is added to the effect that nothing in this Bill shall prejudice the right of any person to take from any River within this Island, any mud or mussel for manure, or to prevent the dredging or improvement of any River for navigable purposes.

After some discussion in Committee, the Bill was agreed to with some amendments, and then reported back to the House.

On motion being made that the Bill be now agreed to,

Hon. Mr. Coles moved in amendment, to leave out the word "now" and, at the end of the question insert "this day three months."

The House then divided on the motion of amendment, as follows:

Yeas—Hons. Messrs. Coles and Laird, Messrs. Howat, Sinclair and Walker—5.

Nays—Hons. Col. Secretary, Longworth, Davies, Pope, Sol. General. Kaye, Kelly, Beaton, Hensley, Messrs. Haslam, Ramsay, Montgomery, McLennan, Brecken, Green, Howlan—18

The Bill, as amended, was then agreed to.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 11.

Hon. Mr. Pope submitted to the House the Annual Return of Prince of Wales College and the Grammar Schools of this Island.

Hon. Mr. Coles asked when would the Public Accounts be brought down, as it would be necessary to refer to them when in debate on the Public Despatches relative to the Union question.

Hon. Mr. Pope said the documents asked for were in course of preparation and would be submitted to the House at an early day.

Hon. Mr. Hensley introduced a Bill to repeal the Acts now in force establishing and regulating the rate of interest, and to make some provisions on the same subject. The hon. member then stated that this Bill was simply a transcript of the Usury law repeal Bill of last Session, which he regretted, had been rejected by the Legislative Council.

It was then moved that the Bill be received and read, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. McLennan, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to bring in a Bill to establish a Bank at Summerside, submitted a Bill which was received and read.

Ordered to be referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Hon. leader of the Government gave notice that he would on Thursday next, move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the various Despatches and Correspondence transmitted, by message, o the House this Session.

Hon Solicior General, agreeable to notice, introduced a Bill to amend the Laws relating to the conveyance of property, and to make our Laws harmonise more than they now do with those of Great Britian. The Bill was then received and read. Ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr. Pope submitted the Returns of the Bank of P. E. Island up to the 7th day of March, 1865. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Pope also submitted the Returns of certain Road Commissioners, not included among those previously produced.

Ordered that said Returns be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 13.

Hon. Mr. Laird presented the Report of the Committee on private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill to incorporate a Bank at Summerside, which Report recommended that said Bill, being of a local nature, do pass without the usual charge of fees.

On motion of Mr. McLennan, the Bill to be intituled "An Act to incorporate the Summerside Bank," was committed to the House in Committee on the whole. Mr. Sinclair in the Chair.

The Hon. member who introduced the Bill (Mr. McLennan) said he considered it unnecessary to offer any remarks commendatory of the nature and object of this Bill, as he did not suppose it would meet with any opposition from hon. members on either side of the House. The object of the Bill was the establishment of a Bank at Summerside, having a capital of £15,000, with power to increase the same to £30,000—onethird of the said capital stock of £15,000 to be paid up previously to the Bank going into operation—the sum of £5 to constitute a share. Persons eligible for the office of Director to have 30 shares, equal to £150 in said Bank.

After some time spent in committee, progress was reported and the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Bill to incorporate the Summerside Bank, and after going through the same, clause by clause, it was reported agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Coles gave notice that, to-morrow, he would ask the Government to produce the contract for running a Steamer on the East River, and the tenders received for the same, with a copy of the advertisement calling for such tenders.

Hon. Mr. Pope, a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented to the House the Auditors' classified Accounts for the year 1864, and the same were referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

These Accounts show that the receipts of the past year have exceeded the Expenditure to the amount of £8,500, and that the whole revenue has been £66,300.

The following are some of the extraordinary items of Expenditure, viz:

Roads and Bridges,	£10,861	18	0
Light House at Sea Cow Head,	757	13	2
Colonial Building,	512	19	11
Delegates to Colonial Office, in 1863,	493	8	1
Public Lands purchased,	1,281	15	0
Agricultural Stock imported,	1,464	10	0
Cost of Delegation, including Banquet,	1,466	0	0

On motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary, that the Bill relative to Oyster Fisheries be read a third time.

Mr. McLennan said that when the Bill was in Committee of the whole House, he was in the Chair, and therefore deprived of expressing his views relative thereto. He was now, however, glad to say that the Bill was so modified and amended as to enable him to give it his concurrence and support; at the same time he wished it to be distinctly understood that he was opposed to giving any grants or exclusive rights to fish Oysters on existing Oyster beds. He was, however, assured by his hon. colleague (Mr. Green) who was better acquainted than he with the localities proposed to be granted, that there were no Oysters within the limits prescribed for Prince County in the Bill. It was but just and proper to protect parties who might be disposed to embark in the enterprise of causing the growth and production of Oysters in new beds, especially as the Bill guarded against any interference with farmers procuring mussel mud. He would, therefore, support the motion made by the Hon. Col. Secretary.

Hon. Mr. Coles moved, in amendment, that it be read again this day three months.

For the amendment—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Thornton, Warburton, Laird, Messrs. Sinclair, Walker, Howat—7

Against it—Hons. Col. Secretary, Gray, Pope, Solicitor General, Davies, Kaye, Kelly, Messrs. Conroy Howlan, Sutherland, Duncan, McLennan, Ramsay, Brecken, Montgomery—15.

The Bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.

Mr. Howlan, introduced a Bill relative to the inspection of Pickled Fish. In submitting this Bill, the hon. gentleman observed that it was unnecessary for him to explain its provisions, it being a copy, with some amendments, of the Bill of last session on the same subject, which had been rejected by the Legislative Council. It was, however, a measure much required for the protection of those engaged in that important branch of our resources, the Fisheries of this Island; and he hoped the Bill would receive, this Session the hearty concurrence of Both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. Montgomery said he feared the Bill would prove injurious to the owners of small Fishing Vessels who might feel disposed to proceed to some near port with small cargoes of fish. It might, therefore, be a hardship to such small traders to be compelled to have their fish inspected in accordance with the provisions of this Bill.

It was then ordered to be committed. Mr. Sinclair in the chair. After some brief discussion in Committee, the Bill was reported agreed to.

Hon. Col. Gray presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Squaw Bay, Lot 49, complaining of some of the provisions of the present School Act.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Pope remarked that several petitions, relative to the opening of new roads, had been presented. He would, therefore, recommend that a Committee be appointed, to whom should be referred the said petitions.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed a Committee on new Roads, viz:—Messrs. McLennan, Laird, Howat, Thornton, and Conroy.

Hon. Mr. Pope then presented certain petitions relative to the opening of new roads.

Ordered to be submitted to the said Committee on new Roads.

House adjourned.

A. MCNEILL, Reporter.

The Herald.

E. REILLY, - - - - - PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Wednesday, March 15, 1865.

AGRICULTURE.

Of all our available branches of industry, agriculture is the most important; in fact, it is the one upon which the people of this Colony are entirely dependent. This being the case, it follows that every effort should be put forward in order to make not only two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, but to procure the best kinds of seeds, to improve as much as possible the various breeds of farm stock, and to promote everything which tends to advance the interest of the farming portion of our population. The great and crying evil of which the farmers of this Island have to complain, is the tenant, or rent-paying system. Were it not for this abominable system, which has, ever since this Colony was ceded to Britain, continued to act as a drag-chain upon the progress of its people, our agriculturalists would be far in advance of what they are at present. It is now pretty generally admitted by political economists that any country whose farmers do not enjoy the fee simple of the land they cultivate, can not keep pace in either social or intellectual advancement with countries in which the cultivators are the *bona fide* owners of their holdings. "Give a man the ownership of a bleak rock, and he will turn it into a garden; give him a lease of a garden, and he will convert it into a desert." The reason is obvious. When a farmer enjoys his farm as a freehold, he has afforded him a powerful inducement to expend his work and labor upon it, by knowing that he is working absolutely and exclusively for himself and for those of his kindred who may come after him; whilst, on the other hand, when he holds under lease for a term of years and enjoys the mere use of such, he knows that in the event of a failure of his crops, or any other circumstance which may render him unable to pay his annual rent, he is placed entirely at the mercy of his landlord, who may sacrifice his property and treat him in whatever manner he pleases. What can be either the social or intellectual position of a people placed in such a situation? No person will suppose that, except in rare instances, either the one or the other can be very elevated. The first object, then, with those who desire to elevate the position of our farmers, either socially or intellectually, should be to render them all proprietors, in every sense of the word, of the lands they cultivate.

For the converting of the leasehold lands of this Island into freeholds, and for the redress of the grievances of the tenantry generally, both political parties had held out great hopes previously to their assuming the reins of office; but, after securing offices of emolument for themselves and their friends and dependants, the wrongs of the "poor, persecuted tenantry" were entirely forgotten, and the fair promises made at the hustings allowed to stand unfulfilled. This is particularly true of the Conservative party. To the credit of the Liberals, however, we must place all the Acts of our Legislature, which tend to ameliorate the condition of the tenantry. We believe that the Liberal party were most desirous of settling the Land Question on terms advantageous to the Tenants, and that to them the country is indebted for all the really good, progressive measures which have passed through our Legislature, whether relating to land tenures or otherwise. It is now generally admitted by persons of all shades of politics that the Land Purchase Bill is the best and most equitable which has yet been placed upon our Statute Book for the settlement of the Land Question; even Mr. Secretary Pope will admit that. Well, every person knows that it is to Mr. Coles and his party we are indebted for that measure. We say this much in favor of the Liberal party, not, indeed, that we have any particular love for them, for we are of opinion that several of those who formed part of the late Liberal Government and Legislature are very far from being good politicians; but, on the whole, we think they are decidedly preferable to the Conservatives. The only measure to which the Conservative party point with particular exultation, is the Fifteen Years' Purchase Scheme, one, indeed, of which they and their friends and masters, the Land claimants and Proprietors, have every reason to feel proud; but which the Tenantry and their friends regard as a most unjust and illiberal scheme. Of all the measures which have ever been passed by the Legislature of this Colony, the Fifteen Years' Purchase Act is the worst, because, without being one tittle of benefit to the tenants, it confirms the titles of the so-called Proprietors, and "quiets" them in their usurped possession of the Fishery Reserves, and, moreover, releases them from the payment of all arrears of quit rents. What benefit does it confer upon the tenants? The privilege of purchasing the fee simple of their farms by paying down in hard cash a sum fixed by the Proprietors! This is the boon. To pay in one year what they have hitherto found impossible to pay in Fifteen years. Well, we say that if the tenantry, in the plenitude of their united strength do not, at the proper time and place, inform the party that passed such a truly proprietory measure, that they are no longer deserving of their support and confidence, they will prove themselves to be the veriest fools and slaves that ever existed, and will show themselves to be utterly unworthy of living under a liberal Constitution, or of breathing the free air of Heaven.

With reference to the more immediate subject of agriculture, we shall now continue our remarks. We think there are few persons but will agree with us in saying that a branch of industry, which is to the people of this Island of the first importance, should receive material encouragement and support from our Legislature. It is well known that the importations into this Island of improved breeds of farm stock, and the best description of seeds, have been of immense benefit to our farmers. The Agricultural Society, too, when it was more liberally endowed than it is at present, did considerable towards the advancement of agriculture and everything relating thereto. Why not, then, continue and increase the grants for agricultural purposes and extend the branches of the Society? Instead of having only one almost useless Society, as at present, there should be three—one for each county—and one well-kept model farm for the whole Island. Branch Societies might also be formed in the principal agricultural districts throughout the Island. Annual exhibitions of cattle and of agricultural productions of all kinds should be kept up; and *Farmer's Clubs*, for discussing agricultural subjects and providing the most improved freatises thereon, should be formed. Annual ploughing matches, too, should not be overlooked, as they tend very much to stimulate the industry of our young farmers. We throw out these hints for the benefit of the farming portion of our population, and we trust they will profit by them. We hope our legislature will take the matter into consideration during the present session, and give, at least, a decent grant for agricultural purposes. Our Government make no scruples to give away hundreds of pounds towards paying the expenses of useless Delegations, and in sustaining an almost equally useless Volunteer system, yet they decline to increase the agricultural grant. We advise the farmers to *unite* and look to their own interest; if they will not do so themselves, they may rest assured that hungry office-holders and equally hungry office seekers in Charlottetown will not do it for them.

DEATH OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

Most of our readers will receive with profound regret the news of the death of this distinguished Catholic Divine, which took place on the 15th ult., at his residence, York-place, Portman-square, London. We regret that we have not space to give a lengthened account of the life and labors of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, whose biography forms a large portion of the editorial columns of the European papers—Catholic and Protestant—received by the last English Mail. By most of those papers he has been assigned a foremost position amongst the first scholars of the age, and due tribute has been paid to him as not only a great ecclesiastic, but also as a great philosopher and a man of acknowledged genius. A very Titan in reasoning, he was the recognized champion in England of Catholic dogmas and of the great truths of Christianity against its numerous wily, erudite and most dexterous assailants. Great as an advocate and an upholder of his own opinions, he always carried into the frequent disputations, which were forced upon him, the humility of a Christian, brightened and vivified by the courtesy of an accomplished gentleman, and the profundity of a true scholar. In his demise the Catholic Church has lost another powerful prince, an able advocate, and a faithful minister,—learning laments an ardent and profound scholar, and mankind a noble example. The death of such a man, distinguished eminently in all the higher and nobler walks of intellectuality, creates a void which is not easily filled, for in him many excellencies united and produced a whole—grand, impressive, elevating—in fact, as near perfection as it is permitted to poor humanity to approach. The Dublin *Freeman* of the 16th ult., says:—

"Over the civilized world, wherever religion is preached, and art and science are cultivated—wherever knowledge is honored and virtues are venerated, this sad intelligence will be received with grief, deep and sincere. It is only in the death of such a man as Nicholas Cardinal Wiseman was, that man is sensibly impressed with the awful uncertainty of life. When ordinary men leave us, they comparatively, cause no vacuum—they are not missed, saved by those with whom they have been connected by any or all of the ties which bind man to the world—and every day's experience shows us that many can be found capable, aye, and most frequently willing, to fill the place, however so exalted, which may have been left vacant. The removal of small trees from the forest excites no attention; but when the giant oak is felled all men may becomingly mourn. In the age in which he lived perhaps there was no man occupied a more conspicuous and important position than the great churchman whose name heads this notice."

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman was born of Irish parentage, in Seville, the capital of Andalusia, in Spain, on the 2d of August, 1802, and he was, consequently, in his sixty-third year at the time of his death.

WE were rather amused at a debate—(see first page)—which took place in the Legislative Council a few days ago, on the matter of publishing the Council debates. Some of their honors were very anxious to have their speeches published to the world, and could not understand why the printers did not fill their papers therewith without compensation. The Hon. Mr. Ramsay was not satisfied to have the said speeches published in one or two papers, and he feared that if published in the HERALD alone, they would have but a very limited circulation, and, in fact, that they might as well not be published at all. Now, we beg to assure his honor that his speeches, in being published in the HERALD, receive a circulation larger than if published in the *Examiner* or the *Monitor*, as large as if published in the *Protestant*, and very little short of the circulation they would receive if published in either the *Islander* or *Weekly*. Another of their honors thought that, in the matter of compensation, no distinction should be made between the papers. We think this is a great fallacy, inasmuch as we consider our claims to patronage and compensation in advance of all our local contemporaries. The HERALD ought to be patronized because it headed the anti-Union crusade; because it's patriotic; because it's independent; because it "does'nt care a darn for nobody;" because it's spicy; because it's original; because it's readable; because it's a live paper; because it knows how, and because it's bound to go ahead. Are their honors satisfied with our claims? If not, why not? That's the question. After this modest declaration we don't feel disposed to go into details or explanations as to why we should refuse to publish their honor's speeches without being recompensed for our labor and trouble; but we trust they will remember us before the "House rises."

AN amusing scene took place in the House of Assembly on Saturday last. The Hon T. H. Haviland introduced a Bill relating to the conveyance of property, which, after being prefaced with some remarks by the introducer, was, on being duly moved and seconded, handed to the Clerk to be read. The latter functionary carefully unfolded the document, and proceeded to read, not exactly a Bill relating to the conveyance of property, but a carefully-written speech on Confederation, with which, no doubt, the Hon. Mr. Haviland intended to edify the House on some future occasion. The Hon. members were not a little amused and astonished at the *faux pas*, whilst the hon. gentleman who gave rise to the general laugh which went round the house, made some hasty strides towards the Clerk's desk, and eagerly clutched at the unfortunate speech. His chagrin may be better imagined than described, nor did he quite recover his self-possession during the remainder of the evening. Those who have read Charles O'Malley will remember the trifling mistake which Mickey Free once made in forwarding a love-letter of his own to the commander-in-chief instead of the despatches of his master, whilst the list of killed and wounded was forwarded to his sweetheart in Ireland. When rebuked for the blunder, Mickey gave vent to a piece of philosophy which has been often admired, and under the circumstances, we sympathetically recommend it to Mr. Haviland's consideration.

"ERIN GO-BRAGH!"—The members of the Benevolent Irish Society intend marching in procession from St. Andrew's Hall to Divine Service in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, at 10 o'clock on the morning of St. Patrick's Day, Friday next, the 17th inst. We understand that the Rev. Patrick Doyle, of St. Dunstan's College—a young ecclesiastic who gives much promise of becoming an effective pulpit-orator—will preach on the occasion. In the evening the St. Cecilia Choral Society gives a Concert. See advertisement.

ON account of some incomprehensible misunderstanding, the meeting of the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society, which was publicly announced to take place on Monday evening last, had to be postponed until Monday evening next, the 20th inst. A full attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought to the notice of the Society, and steps taken to prevent disappointment in the use of the Hall for the future.

☞ We are obliged to omit much original matter this week, to make way for legislative proceedings.

☞ See last page.

News by Telegraph.

(By Telegraph to "Herald.")

NEW YORK, March 8.

Schofield's scouts joined Sherman at Termany, on the 24th. He was then 120 miles from Fayetteville, N. C., marching Northward, 15 miles per day. Newspaper correspondents report that Sherman had defeated Johnson, and captured 15,000 prisoners. A Raleigh, N. C. paper, says, people of that city will hear guns of the great and last battle of the American rebellion. Fire at Columbia, S. C., was caused by accident, not by Sherman's orders—entire business part of city destroyed. Gold 197¼.

NEW YORK, March 9.

Mutual explanations between Great Britain and the United States, resulted in rescinding Passport order, so far as it relates to Canada. United States Naval force on the Lakes to be the same as stipulated in the Treaty of 1817.

Advices from Winchester confirm defeat of Early by Sheridan; but capture of former not confirmed. Sheridan captured 1,300 prisoners, eight cannons, and over one hundred waggons.

Sherman was sixty miles from Wilmington on the 28th February. Gold 195.

NEW YORK, 14th.—Advices from Newbern, N.C., represent victory claimed by enemy at Kingston a small affair. Federals lost 300 prisoners and 3 small guns. Next day enemy attacked Federal centre and were repulsed, leaving dead and wounded on the field. Advices from Sherman, March 8th, say he was getting along finely, but withholds details for obvious reasons. Gen. Schofield telegraphs he had a fight with Bragg on 14th; whipped him and drove him across Muse River. Gold 197.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, 17th February.—Sailed Brigantine Helen Davies, Campbell, for Demerara.

BARBADOES, 28th January, 1865.—Arrived Bark Lotus, McDonald, from Bermuda—12 days.

DIED.

At Charlottetown, on Thursday evening, the 9th inst. in his 80th year, John McGill, Esq., J. P., a native of Kirkmichael, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, and for 40 years a resident of this Island.

On the 6th February last, at his residence, London, England, after a short illness, David Stuart Rennie, Esquire, Proprietor of part of Township No. 23, in this Island.

At Black Brook, on Monday, Feb. 20, Donald Campbell Blake, of Diptheria, in the 13th year of his age, fifth son of Mr. Robert Blake.- *Miramichi Gleaner.*

On Thursday, the 9th instant, Margaret, the youngest daughter of James Miller, Esq., and beloved wife of John Robertson, Roselyn Cottage, Saint Peter's Road, Lot 34, aged 31 years. She was a kind and affectionate wife and mother, much esteemed, and regretted by relatives and friends. She died looking to the Saviour of sinners for mercy.

CONCERT!

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ON the EVENING of the DAY above named, (Friday next, the 17th instant,) the members of the ST. C. C. SOCIETY will give a CONCERT in

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,

POWNAL STREET.

Proceeds to be appropriated towards purchasing seats for the Hall, etc.

Reserved Seats, 3s. Tickets to be had at the Stores of James Reddin and Owen Connolly, Esqrs. Other seats 1s. 6d.; tickets to be had at the door.

Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Ch. Town, March 15, 1665.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.

THE Office-bearers of the Benevolent Irish Society, appointed at the Annual Meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, last Friday evening, for the ensuing twelve months, are as follows:—

President—James Reddin, Esq.,
Vice-President—Owen Connolly, Esq.,
A. Vice-President—Thomas Foley, Esq.,
Treasurer—Mr. Charles McKenna.
Secretary—Mr. Henry A. Bennett, (re-elected.)

COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.—Mr. Francis McCarron, Chairman; Messrs. Martin Hogan, Edward Ryan, Michael Trennor, William Walsh, Peter Mullins and Patrick Farmer.

Charlottetown, March 15, 1865. 1i.

Boston and Colonial STEAMSHIP LINE.

First Trips of the Season!!

THE Steamers COMMERCE, F. M. Snow, Master, and GREEYHOUND, P. A. NICKERSON, Master, will leave BOSTON for CHARLOTTETOWN and intermediate Ports on

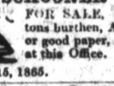
the 4th and 11th April next.

For Freight or Passage apply to FRANKLIN SNOW & CO., Boston, or to

I. C. HALL, Agent,
Water-street.

Charlottetown, March 15, 1865.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.



FOR SALE, a SCHOONER of about 35 tons burthen, American built—cheap for cash, or good paper, at 3, 6 and 9 months. Apply at this Office.

March 15, 1865. 2m

Photographs! Photographs!

TAKEN DAILY BY

R. R. MACLELLAN.

The Best and Cheapest in the Colony.

Photographs, 20s. per doz. (whole length.)
Other Card Pictures, suitable for the Album, only 1s 6d each.

N. B. The weather makes not the slightest difference by our formula.

R. R. MACLELLAN.
Great George Street, Feb. 8, 1865. 8i

TANTON'S FERROTYPES,

TAKEN AT

One Dollar per Dozen.

CARD PICTURES,

Suitable for Albums or Letters, beautifully mounted on Emblazoned Cards, 1s. 6d. each.

OLD STAND;

G. P. TANTON.

Great George-street, March 1, 1865.

PRICES REDUCED!

RENFREW HOUSE!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS will, from this date, dispose of their STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.

Goods at Cost!

Ladies' Furs, Hats, Plumes, - - - at Cost!
" Winter Shawls and Mantles, - - at Cost!
" Hoods, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, at Cost!
" Fancy Dress Goods, - - - at Cost!
" Balmoral Skirtings, - - - at Cost!
Men's Fur Caps, Collars, Gloves, - - at Cost!

BLANKETS AT COST!

Skeleton Skirts, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Cloths, Tweeds, Fancy Shirts and Shirtings, and all other Goods

☞ At Reduced Prices ☜

FOR CASH!

DELANY & BYRNE.

Charlottetown, March 8, 1865.

Cod Lines, Twines, &c.

15 & 18 THD. COD LINES,
POLLOCK LINES,
No. 1 SALMON TWINE,
3 ply HERRING TWINE,
SAIL TWINE and MARLINE,
SUPERIOR MILL SAWS,
On sale for prompt payment by

P. WALKER.

March 6th, 1865. 3in

BARK! BARK! BARK!

1000 CORDS

—OF—

HEMLOCK BARK

WANTED

—AT THE—

CITY TANNERY.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, at the Office of the CITY TANNERY, until the First of APRIL next, from persons wishing to contract for the supplying of the above quantity of BARK, or a part thereof, which will be let in lots from twenty Cords and upwards. All particulars will be made known on application to the Subscriber, at his Office.

W. B. DAWSON.

N. B.- No tenders will be received without good security being given for the fulfilment of the same.

January 18, 1865. 3m

Dr. W. G. Sutherland

RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in its various branches, in this city, and trusts by attention and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards him.

By the latest arrivals he has increased his present stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety; selected from the best London House, by those competent of doing justice to the business.

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe, that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practise in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.

☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 4, 1865.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum.

For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive Circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

Oct 31, 1864.