



been struck more disastrous than the revolt of the South. Every 15th of July will witness similar scenes; for, as long as there are excitable peoples, residing with the memories of similar persecutions, their origin, associations, and effects, in Ireland, so long will there be bloodshed.

ROME.

The epidemic scourge of the age has been consummated King Victor Emmanuel—the Sovereign of broken truth and unbelieved passions, the Sovereign with the incognito of a Mussulman has entered Rome, followed by the entourage of the Florentine court.

P. S.—The Laird faction, it is rumored, held a conference at Summerside, on the 29th inst., for the purpose of getting up a Petition to the Lieutenant Governor to dissolve the present House of Assembly.

MEMORIAL TO THE HONORABLE THE LIAISON OFFICER TO THE RAILROAD AND THE FINANCIALS.

TO HIS HONOR WILLIAM FRANCIS CLEVERLY, ROBINSON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c., of Prince Edward Island.

The 29th Committee of the Roman Society for "Catholic Relief" were received by the Pope of the 15th. The First Edition of the "Catholic Relief" was published in 1850.

We mentioned last week that General Bessie Vial had been sent with a verbal message to the Pope. Cardinal Antonelli replied that he would take the Pope's orders.

consideration the momentous questions to which we have drawn your Honor's attention.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, July 24, 1871.

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IRELAND

The Dublin correspondent of the New York Times writes, on the 1st of July: "I witnessed a demonstration of a very remarkable character on the day before yesterday. Two thousand people assembled on a hill in the County of Meath, to enter a solemn protest against the late election proceedings which are pending, in reference to a large number of tenants on a property in the neighborhood of the town of Mullagh. Such of the members of the 'Faded' as had from 'Royal Meath,' will readily recognize the 'Hill of Mullagh.' It was on this hill the meeting was held. The persons who are about to be evicted from the Mullagh tenements, and the landlords who are about to dispossess them are two brothers named Keena, relatives of an eminent ecclesiastic of the Catholic Church, who, I need scarcely say, is deeply pained by the proceedings. It is not the usual case of eviction—noisy tenants unable to pay their rents, and reasonable landlords who must have them. The Mullagh tenants are admittedly respectable, solvent and industrious; able and willing to pay their rents. Why then eject them, is the natural question? For the purpose simply of taking up their lands and consolidating them into a vast pasturage farm. The spirit of farm consolidation has been working so long and so effectively in the County of Meath that for miles no human habitation is to be seen, and scarcely a cultivated field—nothing but well fed cattle grazing on the pastures around. I walked four miles yesterday through the heart of the County, and I did not see a pleasant cottage on the whole route. Those who composed the demonstration on the hill came chiefly from other portions of the County of Meath, for, as one of the Rev. Speakers observed, there is little or no population in the immediate locality of Mullagh Hill, where there is nothing to be seen but cattle roaming about and fattening on the land intended for God Almighty's people. There were two musical bands on the ground, and the air which was most incident, a vast multitude gathered around the platform which was erected on the summit of the hill. The Chairman of the meeting was the Rev. John Dunne, P. P. Trim, and the platform was occupied by a host of Catholic Clergymen, the Protestant Rectors of two districts in the County, and large numbers of respectable farmers. Hoping to get into conversation with one of the Catholic Clergymen, I observed to him that, under the recent Land Act, the eviction of the Mullagh tenants would be a very expensive proceeding, as all the parties should receive compensation for disturbance, and his reply was, that it could be done for an expenditure of about £1,000, and as in this case the landlord is wealthy and desirous to get the land, expense is no consideration. We all thought that after the passing of the Land Act we would see no more evictions from caprice, or to punish tenants for voting against the landlord, or with the object of consolidating a number of small farms. The case of the Mullagh tenancy, however, shows that we were too sanguine in this direction. Resolutions were adopted at the meeting, declaring that the tenants of Ireland do not enjoy the adequate protection from capricious evictions, under the much vaunted Tenant Bill of Mr. Gladstone; and denying the right of any proprietor to evict capriciously, from their old homes, industrious and solvent tenants. It was also resolved to establish a 'Tenant Protection Association.' Amongst the Speakers were Mr. John Martin, M. P. for Westmeath, and Mr. P. J. Smythe, M. P. for Meath. 'The question of Home Government for Ireland is advancing steadily, as I some time ago prophesied it would. Not only are the English newspapers writing about it (contrary of course) but the English Parliament is talking about it, and here at home the subject is growing wonderfully. The first annual meeting of the 'Home Government Association,' which was held on Monday evening in this week, showed unmistakable progress. The Association had been in the hands of all the newspapers, which were sufficient to accommodate those who attended; but the last meeting was held in one of the most spacious meeting halls in the Kingdom, the Rotundo—which, on this occasion, was thronged. The report of the council stated that at least 27 public bodies, Municipal Corporations, Trade Unions, Farmers, Poor Law Unions, and Farmer's Clubs, have by resolution adopted the principle of 'Home Rule,' and Dublin journals (including four daily papers) and 17 provincial newspapers, have in their columns. The return of Mr. Martin for Westmeath, and Mr. P. J. Smythe, for Meath, on 'Home Rule' principles, must be regarded as great triumphs for the movement. The council have decided on taking steps to ascertain whether the moment has not arrived when a great aggregate conference or general meeting of all friends of legislative independence should be convened in Dublin, to place the movement on a more extended basis."

FRANCE.

Henry V. has addressed a proclamation to the French people, of which the following are the most important passages:—"Frenchmen—I am in your midst. You have opened the gates of France to me, and I have been unable to deny myself the happiness of revisiting my country; but I will not, by a prolonged stay, afford fresh pretext for agitating the public mind, and causing disturbances at the present moment. I will, therefore, take leave of you, which was your wish, and of which I have already borne the name for forty years in the path of exile. On taking my departure, I am desirous of telling you that I feel the duties of an Emperor as much as I feel those of a citizen. France knows that I belong to her. I cannot forget that the moral right is the patrimony of the nation, nor can I feel that the duties of an Emperor are less than those of a citizen. I shall give as a guarantee for those public liberties to which every Christian people has a right, universal suffrage, honestly exercised, and the control of the national movement of the end of the century, while restoring it to its natural character. Frenchmen, I am ready to do anything to aid my country in rising from its ruin and in re-assuming its rank. In this world the only sacrifice which I am not prepared to make is that of my honor. I am, and wish to be, in harmony with the time in which I live. I pay a sincere homage to all its grandeur, and whatever may have been the color of the flag under which I have admired their heroism, and reaped thanks to God for all that their bravery has added to the treasures of the glories of France, between you and me there must subsist no misunderstanding or hidden thought. I will not be silent because people have spoken of me as an agent of absolutism intolerance, and of I know what not beside—of titles, of feudal rights—phantoms which the most audacious bad faith seeks to raise up before your eyes."

of the lady, evidently greatly excited. "Just what I say. He's my husband!" The lady darted into the shop, and the next moment appeared with the unfortunate Benedict. "William, this lady says you are her husband!" One glance, however, was sufficient. The lady saw her mistake, and crying with vexation and shame, frankly confessed her fault.

The newspaper La Cloche publishes an article full of provocation against Germany. This Radical Republican journal says:—"The people have nourished for 60 years this grudge for the defeat of Jena, and they expect us to have forgotten the memory of our disasters at the end of six months. Before the recollections can be effaced, our homes destroyed by the Prussian shells must be reconstructed. The grass must have grown high and tufted over the plain where our slain lie buried; the Eagle of Prussia must no longer soar like a bird of ill omen over our provinces of the East; and lastly, the time must have arrived when, by meditating over our defeats, we shall have learnt the secret of victory and revenge. Let the Germans cease to hold out to us as a mark of friendship, a hand that we reject. When we stretch forth our arms towards Germany she shall not rejoice, but tremble, for when that day comes it will be to strike those who have taught us hate. So much the more do we reject. When we stretch forth our arms towards Germany she shall not rejoice, but tremble, for when that day comes it will be to strike those who have taught us hate. So much the more do we reject."

The Dublin Freeman received by the last mail says: "The result of the French elections is of a character which must bring consternation to both Proudhon and Chateaubriand. The various candidates, civic and rural, have by their votes pronounced with unanimous vigor against the claims of both the Bonapartists and Bourbon pretenders to the throne. The fusion of the Legitimists and the Orleanists did not coalesce the party to make any head at the polls, while the splendid memories of the Empire, the enormous sums it had expended on certain favored localities, and the interest which it had undoubtedly shown in the condition of the peasantry, did not prevent the Imperialists from suffering the most signal defeat. The vast majority of the representatives chosen by France, are adherents of M. Thiers, and believers in what is called La République Sage. The idea which is intended to be conveyed by this phrase is a noble one. It is the Republic of prudence, which M. Thiers wishes to create is a Republic of order, and not a Republic of chaos. It is a Republic which has survived for centuries, while around dynasties and kingdoms and empires were passing away. In the ideal Republic which M. Thiers hopes to found, there would be freedom without license, order without despotism, and authority without a king. It is as far removed from the misanthropic of the Commune as from the gilded but soul crushing despotism of the Second Empire. It is for this Republic that at the recent elections France declared, with no faltering voice, that her choice was directed not so much by a penchant for this creation of the fertile mind of the wonderful old man who for half a century has played so great a part in French history, as by the dislike entertained for the various pretenders to the throne. Defeat would, indeed, have wrought a strange revolution in the history of France if it should willingly restore the sceptre to the ruler so intimately associated with her great disgraces and disasters, to the rattle of the Spicchen, the captive of Sedan. Then, the Princes of the House of Orleans have to a great extent forfeited their popularity by consenting to postpone their claims to those of a Prince of whom little is known save that on occasional manifestos give strong evidence that he has not relinquished those despotic principles which cost his grandfather his head, and his grandfather a throne. The République Sage, then, alone remains as a rallying ground for all Frenchmen of moderate and calm views. If M. Thiers and his friends can carry out their bold idea, if they can reconcile liberty and order, two long disowned in France, if they can still the cry of faction and bring peace to their suffering fatherland, they will have earned the gratitude and sympathy of the world."

Miscellaneous.

MISTAKEN JEALOUSY—A LITTLE SCENE.—It is not often that people are mistaken on a mere question of identity (writes a correspondent), but some times such things will occur. A very amusing incident arising from this cause occurred at the corner of a certain well-known business street in the city recently. A lady about entering an omnibus, saw, as she supposed her husband taking tender leave of another woman at the point in question. Having heard reports of her husband's infidelity, she determined to settle the matter definitely. With a rather hasty judgment, she rapidly regained the street and approached the lady, who, standing at that corner, was still looking after the gentleman, who had gone into a shop. "You seem to be very well acquainted with that gentleman," was her sudden and unexpected salutation. "Indeed, indeed," returned the other lady, "I think I ought to be." "How long have you known him?" "A number of years. He's my husband." "Indeed! He's mine, too." "What do you mean?"

Business Notices.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE Catholic World contains original articles from the best Catholic English writers home and abroad, as well as translations from the Reviews and Magazines of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain. Its readers are thus put in possession of the choicest productions of European periodical literature, in a cheap and convenient form. Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX. Rome, Dec. 30, 1868. Rev. I. T. HECKER: We heartily congratulate you upon the esteem which your periodical, 'The Catholic World,' has, through its erudition and perspicacity, acquired even among those who differ from us, etc. Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. New York, Feb. 7, 1865. DEAR FATHER HECKER: I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted to me, and I am glad to be entitled to 'The Catholic World,' which it is proposed publishing in this city, under your supervision, and I am happy to state there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want met fully, at least in a great measure, supplied. With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as failure, in your vocabulary. Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with well-merited success, and under God's blessing, be fruitful in all the good which it proposes, I remain, Rev. Sir, very truly, your friend and servant as Christ, JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

STEAMBOAT NOTICES.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

LONDON to Halifax, N. S. and St. John, N. B. CONVEYING GOODS AT THROUGH RATES TO Charlottetown, P. E. I. The fine new powerful Screw Steamer "MILBANKE," A 1,200 Tons Register, 500 horse power, will be despatched punctually on 18th AUGUST, receiving cargo (unless previously full) until 14th AUGUST. Will be followed by the new Screw Steamer "SAID," A 1,180 Tons Register, 500 horse power, to be despatched punctually on 28th AUGUST, receiving cargo (unless previously full) until 24th August. These Steamers will be followed by others of equal class, as the Trade demands. For Freight, apply in London to Messrs. Harrison & Co., 75 Abchurch Lane, in Halifax, to T. & E. DeWolfe, 10 Queen's Wharf; in St. John, to Melick & Jordan; or here to FENTON T. NEWBERRY, Agent. July 19.—1m.

INMAN LINE!

THROUGH FREIGHT TO CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE following STEAMERS are appointed to sail from LIVERPOOL for Halifax and New York: City of Bristol, Tuesday, 22nd August, Newcastle, " 5th Sept., City of London, " 19th " City of New York, " 23rd October, City of Antwerp, " 17th " Carrying GOODS AT THROUGH RATES TO Charlottetown, P. E. I. A continuance of patronage is solicited from Importers. For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, 22 Water Street; in London, to RIVERS & ALLEN, 61 King William Street; in Halifax, to J. & R. B. SEATON; or here to FENTON T. NEWBERRY, Agent. July 19.—1m.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STEAMERS.

For Shediac, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton. THE STEAMERS St. Lawrence & Princess of Wales will run as under, until further notice. New Brunswick & United States. Leave CHARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMER SIDE and SHEDIAC, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, returning same days at 2 p. m. Leave SHEDIAC every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING, on arrival of Train from St. John, at noon. Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Georgetown. Leave CHARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, at 5 o'clock, taking Passengers and Freight for SHAWMOSBUCK, on THURSDAY, PORT ROYAL, on THURSDAY, and GEORGETOWN, on SATURDAY. Returning from GEORGETOWN on MONDAY, from SHAWMOSBUCK on WEDNESDAY, and from PORT ROYAL on FRIDAY, by way of PICTOU, leaving latter place at noon, on arrival of Train from St. John, at noon. By order, F. W. HALES, Secy. S. N. C. Charlottetown, May 10, 1871.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER "HEATHER BELLE" LEAVES MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, returning same days at 2 p. m. Leaves Orwell every Thursday and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, returning same days at 2 p. m. Leaves Charlottetown for Oranau every Tuesday Night or Wednesday Morning, according to tide, returning same days at 2 p. m. By order, F. W. HALES, Secretary Steam Navigation Co. Charlottetown, May 10, 1871.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

THE STEAMERS "Albion" and "Commerce" leave (weather permitting) for Boston, for this Port, alternately every Wednesday at 8 p. m., and returning, leave here alternately every Thursday, at noon, and call both ways at Pictou, Oranau, and Halifax. No Head Money by this line. Rates of Passage are— Cabin, including Steerage, 3 0 Steerage, 2 0 CHARVELL BROS., Agents. Charlottetown, June 21, 1871.

Business Notices.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE Catholic World contains original articles from the best Catholic English writers home and abroad, as well as translations from the Reviews and Magazines of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain. Its readers are thus put in possession of the choicest productions of European periodical literature, in a cheap and convenient form. Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX. Rome, Dec. 30, 1868. Rev. I. T. HECKER: We heartily congratulate you upon the esteem which your periodical, 'The Catholic World,' has, through its erudition and perspicacity, acquired even among those who differ from us, etc. Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. New York, Feb. 7, 1865. DEAR FATHER HECKER: I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted to me, and I am glad to be entitled to 'The Catholic World,' which it is proposed publishing in this city, under your supervision, and I am happy to state there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want met fully, at least in a great measure, supplied. With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as failure, in your vocabulary. Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with well-merited success, and under God's blessing, be fruitful in all the good which it proposes, I remain, Rev. Sir, very truly, your friend and servant as Christ, JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

Forms a double-column octavo magazine of 144 pages each number, making two large volumes, or 1728 pages, each Catholic Magazine, to be entitled to 'The Catholic World,' which it is proposed publishing in this city, under your supervision, and I am happy to state there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want met fully, at least in a great measure, supplied. With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as failure, in your vocabulary. Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with well-merited success, and under God's blessing, be fruitful in all the good which it proposes, I remain, Rev. Sir, very truly, your friend and servant as Christ, JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

THE QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS Steamship Company.

Royal Mail Line between Quebec, Montreal, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. The Iron side-wheel steamship Secret, Capt. Council. The Iron side-wheel steamship Gaspé, Capt. Baguet, and two new Steamships to be purchased. The above powerful and commodious vessels will sail, under the command of Capt. P. O. Box 5, 293, Nov. 1, 1870. The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company. Royal Mail Line between Quebec, Montreal, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. Steamship Secret, from QUEBEC, TUESDAY, the 9th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, calling at Father Point, Gaspé, Percé, Paspébeur, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newswale, and Shediac. Returning, will leave PICTOU, the 10th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, at the same hour, touching at same ports. Steamship Georgia, from MONTREAL, THURSDAY, the 4th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Father Point, Gaspé, Percé, Paspébeur, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newswale, and Shediac. Returning, will leave PICTOU, the 10th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, at the same hour, touching at same ports. Steamship Carvell, from QUEBEC, TUESDAY, the 9th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, calling at Father Point, Gaspé, Percé, Paspébeur, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newswale, and Shediac. Returning, will leave PICTOU, the 10th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, at the same hour, touching at same ports. Steamship Carvell, from MONTREAL, THURSDAY, the 4th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Father Point, Gaspé, Percé, Paspébeur, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newswale, and Shediac. Returning, will leave PICTOU, the 10th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, at the same hour, touching at same ports. CHARVELL BROS., Agents. Charlottetown, March 22, 1871.

Notice!

The fast-sailing Schooner "A. R. McDonald," will sail, as Packet between Souris and Charlottetown, for the season, on the opening of the Navigation. Agents: Hon. W. W. LOBE, Charlottetown; NEIL McDONALD, Souris. DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master. Souris, March 15, 1871.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the building of a new school-house in the Bygon's Cross District until the 10th of August. House to be finished before the 1st of November. Plan of house to be seen at Patrick Molloy's. By order of the Trustees, PATRICK MOLLOY, S. 1 Bryan's Cross, Lot 21, July 22, 1871.

LITTLE WANZER SEWING MACHINE.

Another lot of this CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINE. Just received. A. B. SMITH, Sole Agent. Charlottetown, June 21, 1871.

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE!

MASON & HENDERSON, QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE, QUEEN STREET.

Remind their numerous friends and the public of the fact that they have now on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS OF NEW MAKES AND THE BEST STYLES, AT MORE REASONABLE PRICES Than ever offered before. Having the special advantage of buying all their Goods in the Very best Markets, And purchasing for PROMPT PAY, enables them to offer their entire stock at such prices that must insure A READY SALE. Ch'town, May 24, 1871.

FALCONER, KEITH & CO., CUSTOM TAILORS, QUEEN STREET.

Can do better for their Customers than any house in the city. Buyers will find, at our Establishment, the largest lot of CLOTH! TWEEDS, COATINGS, VESTINGS, &c., in the market. Newest of everything, in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS! READY-MADE CLOTHING!! of our own manufacture. SILK HATS! LATEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH STYLE! FELT HATS! CHEAP FOR CASH. Ch'town, June 14, 1871.

FOR SALE LOWER PRICES.

THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. PANAMA HATS, CANTON HATS, STRAW HATS, FELT HATS, PARA HATS, LINNEN HATS, HOLLAND HATS, CAPS. FRENCH KID BOOTS, KANGAROO BOOTS, PEB. GOAT BOOTS, GLOVE KID BOOTS, BUTTONED BOOTS, HIGH CUT BOOTS, BRONZE BOOTS, COLORED BOOTS, CROQUET SLIPPERS. LATEST DESIGNS BRONZE SLIPPERS. GENTS' BLACK SILK HATS! Styles: MARQUIS OF LORNE, METZ, PREMIER, &c. A. B. SMITH. Ch'town, June 7, 1871.

SOULS EAST SHEEP STORE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, at greatly REDUCED PRICES! For cash or approved credit. FLOUR, TEA, TOBACCO, SUGAR, RAISINS, CURRANTS, DRIED APPLES, CONFECTIONERY, COFFEE MOLASSES, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS. A well selected stock of DRY GOODS! VERY CHEAP. M. McORMACK, Sole Agent. Charlottetown, June 20, 1871.

SPRING & SUMMER HATS & CAPS!

A large and varied assortment of Gents' and Boys' HATS and CAPS, on sale at the LONDON HOUSE. LADIES & MISSES PALM LEAF, SUN AND SEA SIDE HATS, &c. &c. The stock comprises the best and most extensive selection that could possibly be made. SIMON DAVIES & CO. June 7, 1871. 4m

At ALBERTON, CANADA FLOUR.

The Subscriber offers for sale, a quantity of No. 1 CANADA FLOUR, Cheap for cash. H. FOLEY, 4m Alberton, May 31, 1871.

BOOTS & SHOES!

Es. S. S. 'COMMERCE,' 28 CASES. BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, FASHIONABLE STYLES! July 5, 1871. A. B. SMITH.

Mercantile Advertisements.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. 1871.

McKinnon & McDonald Have received, per steamers and spring ships, A LARGE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE! CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, Dress Materials, Skirting, Shirts, Velveteen, Cloths, Jackets, Vests, Flowers, Ribbons, Straws, Hats, Caps, and White Cottons, Prints, Cotton Warp, Shirtings, Shirtings. BROAD CLOTH. Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, Doakins, Tailor's Trimmings. CLOTHING. Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, L. W. Shirts, &c. &c. BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS & HICKETTES. HARDWARE. Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoops, Traces, Back-bands, Hammers, Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Paint Oil, Utensils, &c. TEA! (A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.) Sugar, Groceries, &c. Buckets, Brooms, Ropes, Cords, in great variety, all in good quality, and Lower Prices than usual. M'KINNON & McDONALD. Queen Square, June 7, 1871.

SPRING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN!

Superfine Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS, Extra good finish, 36, 60, to 35s. per yd. New and Desirable Patterns, in Silk Mixed Coatings, Fine Black Doakins, VERY CHEAP! Fancy Tweeds and Trowerings! GOOD STYLES! Silk and Worsted Vestings, In Stylish Patterns—for Spring wear. Silk Suits or single Garments made to order, by first-class Cutters, &c. Also, in Stock, a prime lot of JACKETS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c. &c. &c. Silk Umbrellas, Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Collars, Ties and scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Kid Gloves, &c. &c. Dress Shirts, &c. &c. W. A. WEEKS & CO., Queen Street. April 5, 1871. City post. Other adv't out.

SIMON DAVIES & CO.

AN UNRIVALLED LOT OF CARPETINGS, IN BRUSSELS, Wool and Hemp, WITH HEARTH RUGS to Match. Just opened at the LONDON HOUSE. FLOUR FLOUR. The Subscriber offers for sale, At ALBERTON, A quantity of No. 1 CANADA FLOUR, Cheap for cash. H. FOLEY, 4m Alberton, May 31, 1871.

BOOTS & SHOES!

Es. S. S. 'COMMERCE,' 28 CASES. BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, FASHIONABLE STYLES! July 5, 1871. A. B. SMITH.

NEW SERIES.

THE REILLY.

REILLY. At their Office, Print. For 1 year, paid in dr. For 1/2 year, Advertisements insert. JOB PR. Of every description, on and despatched on a HURDY OFFICE. ALMANACK FOR MOON'S 1. TUESDAY, 8th day, 2. WEDNESDAY, 9th day, 3. THURSDAY, 10th day, 4. FRIDAY, 11th day, 5. SATURDAY, 12th day, 6. SUNDAY, 13th day, 7. MONDAY, 14th day, 8. TUESDAY, 15th day, 9. WEDNESDAY, 16th day, 10. THURSDAY, 17th day, 11. FRIDAY, 18th day, 12. SATURDAY, 19th day, 13. SUNDAY, 20th day, 14. MONDAY, 21st day, 15. TUESDAY, 22nd day, 16. WEDNESDAY, 23rd day, 17. THURSDAY, 24th day, 18. FRIDAY, 25th day, 19. SATURDAY, 26th day, 20. SUNDAY, 27th day, 21. MONDAY, 28th day, 22. TUESDAY, 29th day, 23. WEDNESDAY, 30th day, 24. THURSDAY, 31st day, 25.

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Banking.

BANK OF PRINCE GEORGE. (Corner of Great Geo. Street.) Discount Days—Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun. Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Union Bank of Canada. Discount Days—Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun. Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Central Bank, Sum. President—James Coady—R. McE. Discount Days—Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun. Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Farmer.

Farmer. Discount Days—Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun. Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Business.

Business. Discount Days—Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun. Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

RONALD A. COMMISSION.

RONALD A. COMMISSION. Discount Days—Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun. Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

COLLECTI.

COLLECTI. Discount Days—Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun. Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.