

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.—Wednesday being the third anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort, the day was observed with much solemnity by the members of the Royal circle now at Windsor Castle. About half-past eleven o'clock Her Majesty, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family, entered in deep mourning, repaired to the mausoleum which is now being erected in the grounds of Frogmore House and where are interred the remains of the late Prince Consort. The mausoleum, which is a building of noble proportions, and adorned with costly stone and marble, is approached by a handsome flight of steps furnished with some balustrading, at the top of which is a magnificent obelisk, which is a monument to the Prince Consort. The obelisk is a fine specimen of Egyptian architecture, and is surmounted by a cross. The mausoleum is a building of noble proportions, and adorned with costly stone and marble, is approached by a handsome flight of steps furnished with some balustrading, at the top of which is a magnificent obelisk, which is a monument to the Prince Consort. The obelisk is a fine specimen of Egyptian architecture, and is surmounted by a cross. The mausoleum is a building of noble proportions, and adorned with costly stone and marble, is approached by a handsome flight of steps furnished with some balustrading, at the top of which is a magnificent obelisk, which is a monument to the Prince Consort. The obelisk is a fine specimen of Egyptian architecture, and is surmounted by a cross.

will briefly notice the disingenuous statement of a Charlottonian contemporary of yours. The Editor of the "Examiner" says, "Canada will be bound to subsidize us to the amount of £380,000, (sterling, I presume) not simply bound to pay us the interest of that sum, semi-annually, in advance, but to pay the whole into our Treasury should we require it." The 63rd section of the Report says, "Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island shall be entitled to receive by half-yearly payments in advance, from the General Government, the interest amounting to five per cent. on the difference between the actual amount of their respective debts at the time of the Union, and the average amount of indebtedness per head of the population of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia." The 63rd section provides for the payment to New Brunswick of \$60,000 per annum for ten years; the 65th section for the payment of a further sum of \$150,000 to Newfoundland, and to all those, as well as to our own subsidy, we contribute. Is not this a strange method of balancing the liabilities of the different sections of the Union, which calls on those to pay who ought to receive? Another consideration which ought not to be lost sight of, is that while the Federal Government assumes a public property (vide Secs. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

laboring under their present indisposition, caused by swallowing too many of the Hamilton Catholic Bills. The Editor of the "Examiner" must, undoubtedly, be laboring under a great hallucination if he thinks that the people of Prince Edward Island are so void of sense and judgment as to allow themselves to be misled by him or any other office-seeking editor who may endeavor to get them into a snare, merely for the purpose of promoting himself and sowing his "own ends." His scurrilous and scurrilous writings, I am sure, will not be the means of making him a luminary or a god in the opinion of any sensible person who is not altogether guided by self-interest. For my part, I would be well pleased to see Mr. White promoted, so long as he deserves it; but when I see that he is endeavoring to work the ruin of the country, in whose future advancement he pretends to take such an interest, I cannot, for a moment, consider him any better than a traitor. He may accuse the editor of the HERALD of whatever he likes, and make use of all the unbecoming language he possibly can, but this will not excusate him. Neither he nor his handful of deluded followers are capable of driving nearly nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, wherever they may think will be most conducive to their own interests. If you own a drop of patriotic blood runs in his veins, he would not endeavor to work the ruin of the country and its inhabitants, who, for so many years, have fostered and cherished him, and patronized the organ in which he now publicly declares himself to be a Unionist.

There are a few individuals throughout the Island, who, I believe, never look at any of our Island journals, except the "Islander" and "Examiner," and who, on that account, do not know the nature of the Union scheme no more than the "man in the moon." Some of those would-be smart fellows are very fond of sending communications to the editor of the "Examiner," who is always on hand to receive them, and give them a place in his journal. One of these communications, which I will briefly notice, appeared in the "Examiner" of the 9th inst., signed "Common Sense." The writer of it, whom I believe to be some backwoods pedagogue, must have got his "broadsides" and "white pocket-handkerchiefs" badly muddled, and himself badly starved among the "boys" and "barrens" of Lot 10, or some of his tours through that part of the Island, and consequently took an aversion to its inhabitants—or he would not have troubled himself so much about their "messing." Although he might have been born in a "land overflowing with milk and honey," and "more beautiful than a Grecian's dream," he need not look down with contempt on any of his poorer neighbors whom fortune has not favored with so much "common sense" as he pretends to possess.

In case, Mr. Editor, that the writer of the communication which I have just so briefly noticed, had a sound head, and was not a mere pedagogue, I would conclude this brief paragraph by giving him two good advices, viz: Read the HERALD attentively once a week; and keep a civil tongue if you would give us any good news. In bringing this to a close, Sir, I beg leave to tender you my thanks for the able and impartial manner in which you have conducted your valuable and largely-circulated journal, and the great benefit you have done your fellow-countrymen by so plainly and logically showing them, through the columns of the HERALD, the ruin they would undoubtedly work for themselves and their homes should they agree to go into the proposed UNION OF THESE BARRAS AMERICAN COLONIES.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,
AN ANTI-UNIONIST.
Prince County, January 18, 1865.

ceiving and hoodwinking the country by their pretensions to that which they could lay no claim; in other cases they acted unfairly, and, of course, as a natural consequence, do not now deserve to receive the confidence or support of the tenantry.

Consequent upon the Commission, or we may rather say as a sort of twin-brother to that "gigantic humbug" comes the Proprietors' Fifteen Years Purchase Act, or as it is nicely termed in our Statute Book, "An Act for settling differences between Landlord and Tenant, and to enable Tenants on certain Townships to purchase the freeholds of their Farms." This Act contains everything in the Commissioners' Report which is at all favorable to the Proprietors, and taken all in all, may be justly regarded as "Provided" always, that where any such arrears of rent shall have been secured by judgment at law recovered, and entered up in the Supreme Court of Judicature, in this Island, against any tenant or tenants of the said proprietors respectively, who have refused or neglected to pay their yearly accruing rents, such judgments having been entered up, upon, or at any time previously to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, shall stand good, and may be enforced as well for such arrears, as for rent which may have accrued since the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, if any such shall be included in such judgments; and provided, further, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to entitle any tenant, who, subsequent to the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall have paid a sum larger than was sufficient to cover or liquidate the rent accruing due, between the said first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the time of the passing of this Act, to have the surplus or amount remaining after deducting the rent so accruing between the said first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the time of the passing of this Act, applied in or towards the liquidation or payment of any rent, accruing after the date of the passing of this Act; but such surplus shall be taken and held, to have been appropriated by the landlord, in payment of arrears that accrued due, previous to the said first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight." It can readily be seen from these declarations and provisions what measure of success attended the efforts of the Proprietors in their negotiations with the present ruling party for the settlement of the Land Question. The large amount due to the Colony for arrears of Quit Rents is given up, and the right to recover such arrears for ever forfeited. The Fishery Reserves, which of right belong to the Colony, are abandoned and the Proprietors "quieted" in their possession of them. The titles of the Proprietors are, of course, confirmed. From the provisions which we have above given, it can be perceived how admirably the arrears of rent due by the tenants, as also any surplus payments made by them are secured to the Proprietors. In almost all cases in which arrears of rent were due by the tenants the Proprietors or their Agents took particular care to have them secured "by judgment at law recovered, and entered up in the Supreme Court of Judicature, previously to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three." That such is the case there can be little doubt, as the Act was inspired by the Proprietors, who, it may very reasonably be presumed, did not omit to secure themselves, and moreover it was, in all probability, drafted by one of them. Every person possessed of a spirit of fairness can see that it would be only common justice to "remit, release and give up," all the arrears of rents to the tenants who are far better entitled to such remission than the Proprietors are to be relieved from the payment of the arrears of Quit Rents. But the Proprietors' Agents in our Legislature determined otherwise; they enacted that the Proprietors be relieved from the payment of all arrears of Quit Rents, whilst the tenants must pay all arrears due by them to the Proprietors. With reference to the overplus payments, every person can see that it would be nothing more than justice to the tenants that they should be applied "in or towards the liquidation or payment of any rent, accruing after the date of the passing of this Act." But the Proprietors would not make any such allowance to the tenantry, and, of course, the "Powers that be" had to agree with them.

R. P. HAYTHORNE, ESQ., ON CONFEDERATION.

We copy from the last "Islander" a communication on the Confederation Question, over the signature of "R. P. Haythorne." This gentleman, whose education and position eminently qualify him to give a correct and impartial opinion upon the all-absorbing topic of Union, takes pretty nearly the same view of the scheme as we have. He also brings out some additional points which we had overlooked, and his communication will serve to keep fresh in the memories of our readers the many defects which we have already pointed out in the Constitution prepared by the Quebec Convention—a Constitution which was framed amid pleasure and rivalry—which has all the evils of a monarchy, and which is now attempted to be foisted upon us as the most perfect that could be devised by man. Had each of the Delegates who took part in the proceedings at the Quebec Conference the re-

putation of patriotism as pure as that of a Cincinnati, a Tell or a Washington, and statesmanship as comprehensive as that of a Charlemagne or a Peter the Great, it was utterly impossible within the same time and by the same process employed for a wide and diversified territory, so perfect in all its details as to be beyond the reach of criticism or amendment. But when we know that many of the Delegates have before now given each other characters for doubtful patriotism, morality and honesty, and when we have seen them change their avowed and carefully weighed opinions upon Union with a facility and audacious truth astonishing, we may well withhold our legislation and their statements, and reject their proposals. We may be denounced as "ignorant," "presumptuous," "impudent," etc., etc., for giving expression to these views; but we beg to tell the champion of Confederation that we have studied scholars, patriots, politicians, and statesmen, as far superior to those who constituted the Quebec Conference; that the effulgence of the noon-day sun is superior to that of a tallow candle. We are too familiar with the history of Burke, Peel, Washington, &c., &c., to bow down with servility to Colonial politicians, whose reputations and motives are not by any means above suspicion, nor do we consider their judgment superior to that of any man who pays the slightest attention to passing events, or who is even moderately versed in ancient or modern history. The time, we know, will arrive, when these Provocatives will change their polluted Constitution and assume a different position from that now occupied by them in the world. That time cannot be accelerated, nor can our position be improved by the hasty efforts of the offensive attitude of politicians, however able and distinguished they may be. Canada, in all probability, has reason to dread the resentment of the neighboring States—a country which has been the best friend of that Colony as also of this; but a better method of averting invasion and the horrors of war than even the marshalling of volunteers and militia men throughout a thinly settled, poor and widely extended territory, would be to take effectual steps to put a stop to the raids into a friendly country of thieves and plunderers who seek to disturb the peace of the empire by their indefatigable and wanton destruction of private property, or punish them as they deserve when captured. Should Canada do this, and her journals cease to abuse and expatriate the Americans, there would then be no necessity—as the Unionists assert there now is—why the people of these Provinces, who seek to live in amity with the world, should weigh themselves down with enormously increased taxation to repel a dreaded attack from the neighboring Republic—a country which has in the past proved of immense benefit to us—which is the abode of a large number of Provincialists—and whose interests, commercial and otherwise, will insure to us, if we act honestly, its friendship in the future. We know that the Americans are at the present time much exasperated against England and her Colonies, and feel disposed to have a war with the Empire; but before entering upon so serious an undertaking, the Republic would, upon the suppression of the rebellion—a contingency which we look upon as not far distant—endeavor to recuperate its strength by some three or four years of peace. To decrease the debt of the Union, the army would, to all intents and purposes be disbanded, as every intelligent American admits that a standing army in time of peace would not be tolerated. With the return of peace, therefore, and the disbanding of the army, composed as it is of mechanics and laborers, who would revert to their former peaceful employments without loss of time, the ill which just now obtains in the American mind would greatly subside, and, in fact, altogether disappear. The contents of self-interest would in the end prevail, and the American Government would long hesitate before engaging in a war with the most powerful nation in the world—a war which must prove vastly destructive to American commerce and property, and retard the progress and prosperity of the Republic for a quarter of a century. We look upon the alarm, therefore, to which Provincial Confederationists pretend as a mere bugbear, and we believe that any war which may arise on this Continent will not have for its object the annexation of the British American Provinces, but the more practical one of sweeping from Mexico soil the branch of Imperialism recently planted there by the Emperor Napoleon. Nothing could be more congenial to the American heart than this; nor could any scheme be proposed better calculated to be popular with the masses, and to reconcile both North and South. In the meantime, the Provinces would be increasing in wealth and population and preparing the way by preliminary legislation for an equitable and reasonable political Union. We look upon the time as having gone by when scheming politicians, and even the Imperial Government, should be so unwise as to make the attempt—can force the people of these Colonies into a form of Government to which they are averse, and it will be a question with them whether, in the event of the Mother Country casting them adrift, it would be wiser on their part to make friendship with the Americans, whose origin and interests are identical with our own, or ruin themselves with oppressive taxation in endeavoring to resist an invasion which, if undertaken, would be overpowered.

SUPREME COURT.

The case between the Heirs of the late Mr. Paul Mabey and Mr. Francis James, which occupied the Supreme Court for nine days, terminated on Saturday last. The action was commenced by a Writ of Distress for rent, levied on the goods and chattels of Mr. James, who held under a Lease from Mr. Mabey, on which was an endorsement releasing him from the payment of rent after the death of the lessor. The cause was brought into the Supreme Court by Replevin and was tried before Mr. Justice Peters and a Special Jury. The issue involved the state of Mr. Mabey's mind at the time of making the endorsement. In his very able charge to the Jury, His Lordship remarked, that Mabey might be competent to make a testamentary devise, which he pronounced the endorsement to be, and not at the same time be sufficiently sane to make a valid deed. After a short consultation, the Jury returned a verdict for the Defendant, under the testamentary devise, but pronounced Mabey to have been insane at the time of making it. In accordance with this verdict, all deeds made by Mabey during the period of his insanity are of course invalid. The case was conducted for the Plaintiffs by the Attorney General, Messrs. Hensley, Haviland, Brecken and Hodgson, and for the Defendant by Messrs. C. Palmer, Longworth and McLeod. If our space permitted, we would give a full report of the case which was one of considerable importance, and was conducted on both sides with tact and ability.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir.—Since the "all-absorbing topic" of the Union of the Colonies became the order of the day, I have noted as an impartial observer of all that has been said and written on that very important subject, as now expected that the editor of the "Examiner" or some of his "fast friends" would be kind enough to show us, through the press or otherwise, how we would be likely to gain anything by going into the Union now contemplated. So far, I see that neither he nor they have advanced any cogent arguments in support of the side of the question which they have taken; nor do I believe they can so long as they are

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 11th inst., containing an account of the proceedings of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, in relation to the proposed Union of the Colonies. I am glad to see that the Legislature of that Province has taken a decided and favorable view of the question. I am sure that the people of that Province will be well satisfied with the result. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. P. HAYTHORNE.

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Mr. W. W. Sullivan will deliver a lecture, on special invitation, at the Hall, New Glasgow, on Wednesday evening, the 1st of February, at 8 o'clock, on "The Proposed Confederation of the Colonies."

All sorts of Paragaphs.

The couriers have crossed and recrossed the Straits with mails and passengers with much regularity during the past week.

At a recent meeting of the Hibernian Debating Society, Wellington, the Union Question was fully debated after which a resolution was unanimously adopted commending the terms of the Union. We have received a lengthy account of the meeting from the Sec'y, Mr. Jas. Fitzgerald, but we have not space to give it publicity this week.

Near Brunswick papers say that Federalism exists in that Province. It is supposed that a branch of the same organization exists in this Island, and that the Colonial Secretary has had something to do with its introduction from the fact that he has a green painted jaunting sleigh. Can anything be more convincing? Let the Government look to the matter as a whole.

Our Correspondents and the Examiner will have to discuss this week for apparent neglect.

CHARLOTTETOWN LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.—The debate on the question of the "Tantum Union" drew a crowded house, and was, as expected, very animated. After the discussion, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Club, that the Tenth's League association is entitled to the thanks of the community for the benefit conferred on the Colony in releasing private property from their leasehold tenures, the Tenants on the Haythorn Estate, and that it is a matter of regret that the independent efforts they are making to become freeholders, and we are of opinion that they have a right to exercise every legal and legitimate privilege of British subjects, for the attainment of that desirable end.

The question for next Friday's debate is:—"Eloquence is a gift of Nature, or may it be acquired?" O'penor, Mr. Arch McNeill.

F. S. LONGWORTH, Sec'y.
January 23rd, 1865.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Confederation is becoming more unpopular every day, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts which are being put forth by its friends for its success. The Halifax Chronicle, which was recently a strong Confederation paper, under the editorial management of the Hon. Mr. McCully, one of the Nova Scotia Delegates, has suddenly changed, and is now an opponent of the scheme, whilst Mr. McCully is forced to find another organ for his views. A vacancy having occurred in the Nova Scotia County Annals—one of the most influential in Nova Scotia—Mr. W. W. Ray, a strong anti-Confederator, was elected by a majority of 265 over the Government Union Candidate, Mr. Granville Road. The Halifax Sun, moreover, assures us, that three fourths of the people of that Province are opposed to Confederation. So much for Nova Scotia, notwithstanding the later Colonial Railroad bait. In New Brunswick, matters are somewhat similar, and at a recent election for Northumberland County, in that Province, a Mr. Hutchison was elected M. P. P. by a large majority over his opponent, Davis P. Howe, editor of the Miramichi Times and a friend of Confederation. Thus the ball moves, and the "golden prospects" of our Delegates are growing small by degrees and beautifully less. Sic transit gloria.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.—We observe that the "Yarmouth Herald" and the "Tribune," the Bridgetown "Free Press," and the "Eastern Chronicle" pronounce against Confederation. The "Herald" says:—"The political journals directly under the control of the Delegates, and those subsidized by the Government, are of course in favor of the scheme, but the independent press is for the most part opposed. This is a good symptom, and we are not without hope that, before the Legislature meets, Halifax will unite with the great mass of the people in the country in opposition to this conspiracy of a few ambitious politicians who have spent most of their lives in representing each other to be rogues and impostors, and who never agreed in anything, except the present scheme for their own aggrandizement."

This is substantially the view of the "situation" propounded by the other journals, we have named. In Halifax Confederation is vigorously opposed by the "Citizen," the "Bullfrog," and now at length by the "Morning Chronicle." It is supported by the "Colonist," the "Reporter," the "Express," and the "New Brunswick" the religious papers. In New Brunswick the "Froeman" is the leading opponent of the scheme.—The "Telegraph" is extremely moderate, and, we might say, open to conviction. The "News" is out-and-out in favor of Confederation. Presbyterian, and all the other religious papers think the balance of advantages is in favor of union. The Prince Edward Island people have evidently made up their minds to have nothing to do with the scheme. The "Protestant" has very ably discussed it and opposed it. The "Islander" and the "Examiner" are its only defenders. The "Monitor" takes Mr. Palmer's view of the matter. In Canada all the most able and influential papers seem favorable to Confederation.—H. W. Wilson.

Principal Inglis, LL. D., lectured before the Association on Thursday evening last, his subject, as announced, being:—"The Prominent Features of the Times." An every countenance has its own features, so likewise has every age. The lecturer proposed to sketch some of the features of the present age. He began with a brief review of the history and progress of Europe, going back to the early centuries of the Christian era, and coming down to our own times. He then proceeded to speak of the features of these times: arranging them, I. As mechanical; II. As political; III. As mental and moral; and IV. As religious. He added a number of well-chosen instances in illustration of his subject in the above departments. The whole displayed large reading, and deep and careful thought. It was set forth in the lecturer's usual happy style, enlivened by occasional passages of graceful and effective eloquence.

A school for military instruction, under the superintendence of Mr. Howan, late of the 82d Regt., was opened in this city on Tuesday, the 17th. Several of the officers and members of the country Volunteer Companies are in attendance. Hours of drill: 11 to 12.30, 2 to 3.30 and 7 to 9.

Confederation is daily falling more and more into disfavor. All the statements made by its advocates have shown to be incorrect, all their arguments false. We have left them no ground to stand on. They have failed and changed and twisted and turned, but we followed them in every turn until, with the help of themselves and their colleagues, we drove them to the last ditch and out of it. Still the advocates go on making speeches, repeating the old arguments that have been so completely refuted, and in-

venting new stories to please each locality. To the people of Fredericton they said that Confederation alone could secure them the perpetual tenure of the seat of Government, and give them the Intercolonial Railroad between Fredericton and Stanley, and a branch of Western Extension. We wonder what they will promise to the farmers and merchants of Sackville in return for the loss of their independence, and to enable them to meet the load of additional taxation.—St. John Freeman.

We are not without hope that, before the Legislature meets, Halifax will unite with the great mass of the people in the country in opposition to this conspiracy of a few ambitious politicians who have spent most of their lives in representing each other to be rogues and impostors, and who never agreed in anything, except the present scheme for their own aggrandizement.—Yarmouth Herald.

News by Telegraph.

Jan. 18.—Federal loss in the assault on Fort Fisher estimated 900; Confederate loss 500 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. Storming party met with desperate resistance inside the Fort. Richmond papers announce capture of Fort Fisher, rich in a great disaster, closing Wilmington blockade.—Gold 215.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Canadian Parliament met yesterday. Governor urges importance of protecting British soil from being used by refugees to commit outrage on a friendly State, and commends proposition of a Confederation of British Provinces. Richmond papers state Confederation Congress in secret appointing Committee to consider peace propositions. Richmond papers call again for Lee as dictator. No war news. Gold 201.

NEW YORK, 21st.—Fort Caswell and other minor defenses to entrance Cape Fear River evacuated and blown up by Confederates. Ironclad sunk of Charleston by torpedo, forty-five crew drowned. Steamer captured on Mississippi with 60,000 Dollars—great backs by guerrillas. Prize fight for Championship of England, resulted in victory of Wormald. Party who attempted piracy on Lake Erie held by Canadian court subject to extradition treaty. Gold 203.

ST. JOHN, 21st.—New Brunswick Legislature will be dissolved about 1st proximo to test the Confederation question. English Steamer not yet arrived at Halifax.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Five blockade runners ran into Old Inlet not knowing that Fort Fisher had been taken; they were all captured by Porter's fleet; they all had valuable cargoes. Rumored Confederates evacuated Wilmington—they destroyed several large vessels including the "Tallahassee" and "Chickamauga" in Cape Fear River.

Toronto "Leader" says British Government has ordered thirty gunboats sent to the lakes—this is pronounced a canard by despatch. "Canada" arrived at Halifax yesterday. News unimportant. Gold 200.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Despatch from Admiral Porter says a large force of Federal gunboats occupy river below Fort Caswell and Wilmington completely storming city against ingress or egress of blockade runners. Resolutions declaring that the war shall be prosecuted until southern independence is gained have passed both houses of Federal Congress. Peace resolutions defeated in Virginia Legislature. Gold closed at Brokers' Board at 199.

Medical Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—All varieties of ulcerations, bad legs, ulcers, wounds, and eruptions, can be cured by the diligent use of this cooling, soothing, and healing Ointment. It is sold and often falling fashion of strapping the edges of ulcers together with plasters has entirely given way before more reasonable treatment of Holloway's Ointment, which is being used from the bottom of the wound with sound and healthy results; these gradually grow till they reach the level of the surface, then contract, harden and immediately become covered with a new and wholesome skin. The proper application of this Ointment diminishes the inflammation, causes the unhealthy discharge first to grow thick, then to cease. The Pills should be taken so as to act in unison with the Ointment.

Hopes Realized. Young women lamenting in secret the first grey hairs, those ugly barbers of decay. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylolamman, or Hair Dressing, never fail to restore grey hair to its youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, invigorating them, rendering the hair soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in its desired position. Every Druggist sells them.

Never Failing Safety and Success.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test for thirty years, and is known to all. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

MARRIED.

DIED.

PRICES CURRENT.

Highly Flavored

ROSEBUD OIL, Warranted Good, Only 4 shillings per Gallon. G. D. WRIGHT.

BRIGHTON TANNERY.

THE Proprietors of the "BRIGHTON TANNERY" would beg leave to intimate to their friends and the public in general, that they have now their Establishment in full operation, and have spared no expense to make it a

FIRST-CLASS TANNERY.

They are prepared to furnish Leather of all kinds at a reasonable

PRICES, and on as GOOD TERMS, as any ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in the place.

Customers can be supplied with Hides, Harness, Grain, Sole Leather and Calf Skins, at the above Tannery, OR AT DODD'S BRICK STORE, POWELL STREET.

MCKINNON & CO., Proprietors.

P. S. The highest price paid for Hides at the above named place.

MCKINNON & CO. Powell Street, January 18, 1865.

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 of 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 fulfillment of the same. January 18, 1865.

DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY, Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris), Queen Street, - - - Charlottetown.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, with such a close imitation of nature that the most skillful eye cannot discern the difference. The greatest care is bestowed upon the manufacture of the plates, and their make and finish bear evidence of fine workmanship. All dental operations are performed with professional dexterity. Teeth inserted with or without extracting the roots—the best substances are employed. All work warranted as represented. Prices moderate. Advice given daily free of charge.

DENTIFRICE ELIXIR, For Purifying the Mouth and Preserving the Teeth, prepared by DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY, Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris). This Elixir strengthens the gums, renders the breath agreeable, and keeps the mouth in a constant state of freshness and health, and is indispensable to those who wear artificial teeth. Directions.—Put a few drops of the Elixir in a little water, dip the brush, and clean the teeth as usual.

SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER, Infallible remedy for the Toothache.

DR. DE CHEVRY will be found at his Office at all hours of the day. 3m

Dawson's Building, (Corner of Great George and Kent Streets.) FRESH STOCK.

CHOICE TEAS: Crushed, Refined, Crystallized and Brown SUGARS: Pure Ground COFFEES, Cocoa, Mocha, rich Crystallized Jelly, Spices, Sausages, Lard, Pickles, Marmalades, Olives, in Oil, Marrow, Castor, &c.; Almonds, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Citron, Candied Peels, Colman's Mustard and Starch; Root and Ground Ginger, Biscuits, Crackers, Cheese; Worcester's world-renowned Dry Hop Yeast; Pickton's Washing Crystal and Washing Soda; Nuts, Cakes, Fibers and Walnut Soap, Toilet and China; Fancy Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco; Dried Herring, by Box and Retail.

A line assortment of Paper Window BLINDS; Mens and Womens' India Rubber SHOES; Ready-Made CLOTHES, Globes, Wringers, and a variety of other articles.

The Subscriber would call the attention of his friends and the public to his REFINED SUGARS, imported from the St. John's Islands.

Dec. 23, 1864. ALEX. ROSS.

RENFREW HOUSE, THOMAS'S OLD STAND, Great George Street.

HAVING COMPLETED our Importations for the season, we desire to call public attention to our STOCK, consisting of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, LADIES' FURS, SKELETONS, HATS and CAPS, BUFFALO ROBES, And a variety of other Goods, All of which we are offering at Prices, that we think,

CANNOT FAIL to give satisfaction to purchasers. DELANY & BYRNE, Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1864.

1000! 1000! 1000! STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

The Subscribers have now completed the Importation of their Fall and Winter Stock of STOVES!

Embracing every variety, and being the LARGEST ever imported, by any one Firm, into Prince Edward Island; consisting in part of The Celebrated Black Diamond Cook, for Coal, Waterloo Cook for Wood, Parlor, Hall and Bedroom Stoves for Wood or Coal, Ships' Cook and Cabin Stoves in great variety.

BOX STOVES, Suitable for Churches, School-houses, Workshops, &c. FARMERS' BOILERS, Extra Pots, Tea Kettles, Grates and Soapstone for Cook Stoves.

We would invite intending Purchasers to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

DODD & ROGERS, Ladies' Brick Store, Powell Street, Charlottetown, Nov. 23, 1864.

A FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE! CONSISTING OF 175 acres of FINE LAND, in a high state of cultivation, with a good WELSHING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, WASHING MACHINE, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also, One Hundred Acres of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situated on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharfs, for shipping Produce, &c.

The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the Estate of the late J. C. WATSON, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber, Prince Street.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix, Charlottetown, Sept. 26, 1864.

Consulate of the United States of America Prince Edward Island.

JANUARY 5, 1865. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by the following Order of the President, no person will be allowed to enter the United States from this Island, without a Passport issued by the undersigned, or authenticated by him.

J. H. SHERMAN, Consul for P. E. Island.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Dec. 17, 1864. The President directs that, except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port by sea, hereafter no traveler shall be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country, without a passport. If a citizen, the passport must be from this department, or from some United States Minister or Consul abroad, and if an alien, from the competent authority of his own country; the passport to be countersigned by a diplomatic Agent or Consul of the United States. This regulation is intended to apply especially to persons proposing to come to the United States from the neighboring British Provinces. Its observance will be strictly enforced by all officers, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States, and the State and municipal authorities are requested to aid in its execution. It is excepted however, that no immigrant passenger, coming in manner aforesaid, will be obstructed, or any other persons who may be on their way hither before intelligence of this regulation could reasonably be expected to reach the country from which they may have started.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Blacksmith Wanted! A CARriage BUILDER at Murray Harbor Road, (Cross Roads) Lot 87, is desirous of renting about the 1st of February next, to a Carriage Blacksmith, a new and commodious 2-gg. furnished, in addition to nearly all the tools required therein, with a powerful Turning Lathe. A single man being preferred, he could, if desirous of boarding himself, have the use of a Dwelling House contiguous to the Forge and Carriage Factory. The District being a central one, and thickly populated, constant work will always be guaranteed to a good and steady workman.

Application to be made to either of the undersigned, KENNETH MCKENZIE, DONALD MCKENZIE, Murray Harbor Road, Jan. 4, 1865.

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 practiced in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practice in every branch of his profession, combined with unswerving assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.

Advice to the poor gratis. Queen-street, St. John's, P. E. I., Jan. 4, 1865.

JANUARY 1st, 1865. NOW IS THE TIME To Subscribe for Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, Godley's Lady's Book, Peterson's National Magazine, Arthur's Home Magazine, Harper's Monthly, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Scottish Agriculturist, American Agriculturist, Blackwood's Magazine, Quarterly Reviews, Good Words, Guthrie's Sunday Magazine, Cornhill Magazine, Temple Bar Magazine, McMillan's Magazine, Guide and Beauty of Holiness, Christian Work, Evangelical Christianism, News of the World, Punch, etc., etc.

The above Periodicals, or any others published in Great Britain or the United States, can be ordered through the Subscribers. LAIRD & HARVIE, January 4, 1865.

Photograph Albums. A SPLENDID LOT of Photograph Albums just received at Nov. 23, 1864. LAIRD & HARVIE.

MADAME DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS FOR WINTER, just received at LAIRD & HARVIE, Dec. 14, 1864.

New Music. Popular Music, INCLUDING the Latest Songs and Pieces, just received at LAIRD & HARVIE, Dec. 14, 1864.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner. AN elegant preparation for the Hair and Scalp, 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. B. WATSON, City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

NOTICE! ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber for interest on A Note of Hand, professional or otherwise, are requested to pay the same to Mr. W. W. SULLIVAN, at the Office of the Hon. Joseph Henley.

Mr. W. W. SULLIVAN will continue to act as the Agent of the undersigned. W. A. JOHNSTON, November 30, 1864.

DAWSON'S BUILDING, CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE AND KENT STREETS.

WILLIAM H. WILSON HAS just opened a large STOCK of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, consisting in part of—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in all the latest styles; Calicoes, Alpacaes, Laines, delaines, vicines, French muslins and delaines. Grey, white, striped and printed COTTONS, Shirtings, tickings, cambrics, drills, jeans, sheetings in grey and white. White, red, blue and fancy Flannels; broad cloths, doilies, Tweeds, &c., &c. Superior Meltons, very cheap; mantle cloths, mantles, and ready-made Cloaking. Feathers, hats, shawls, bonnets, gloves, hosiery, &c. Hardware—knives, blaws, plough-mounting, weavers' reeds, nails, &c., &c. Table Cutlery, sheath knives, powder, shot, caps, blisters steel, &c., &c. Boots and Shoes, ladies' Wellington Rubbers, Rubber Shoes, &c., &c. Groceries—Tea, superior quality; Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Tobacco, &c., &c. Hoop skirts, in great variety.

W. H. W. begs to call special attention to his stock of FURS, imported direct from the Montreal Factory, consisting of—

BOAS, in Mountain Martin, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mackintosh, Fitch, Lustrad, Opossum and Minnetta. A few Princes Royale, very superior; also, Cape, in Hair Oter, Plucked Oter, Grey Plucked Aired, and a lot of other styles. Dawson's Building, Nov. 16, 1864.

F. H. DRAKE & CO., Oct. 5, 1864.

Agriculture.

FROM 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, 193 GREENWICH STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

October 19, 1864.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

ENTERPRISING MEN

THEIR attention is directed to the fact that the undersigned has been authorized by the Proprietors to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, comprising a large tract of land, situated in the County of Middlesex, and containing upwards of 1000 acres.

A STORE and DWELLING out, capable of holding 15,000 bushels of produce, with a double Wharf and six acres of land, situated in the County of Middlesex, and containing upwards of 1000 acres.

THE above premises are situated in the County of Middlesex, and are well adapted for the purpose of a large business, and are well adapted for the purpose of a large business.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 193 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

NOTICE

THE Partnership existing between the undersigned and the late firm of DELANY & WILSON, having been dissolved on the 20th September last, all parties indebted to the late firm are hereby requested to make immediate payment to D. O. R. & K. REDDIN, Attorneys, at their Office in Dorchester Street, New-York City.

NOTICE

A LARGE and well-selected stock of School Books, comprising all the latest works in the English Language, and all the latest works in the English Language, and all the latest works in the English Language.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

Weakness and Debility.

Disorders of Children.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

Disorders of the Stomach.

Complaints of Females.

Bilious Affections.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:

Ague, Biliousness, Dropsy, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Stomachic, Ulcers, &c.

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MR. S. A. AILEN'S

WORLD'S

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ZYLOBALSAMUM.

To Restore Grey Hair

It is not a Dye

For Ladies and Children

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DR. LAMBERT

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Bronchial Troches

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SCOTCH SYRUP

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TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

CLOTHING STORE

STEEL ENGRAVINGS

DR. BRIDGES' PATENT FOOD.

STELLA COLAS.

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

AGENTS:

W. E. DAVENPORT and W. W. IRVING, Esqrs.,

W. F. NORTON and THOMAS OWEN, Esqrs.,

MR. THOMAS ANNAN, Grand River Bridge,

MR. J. McDUGALL, Grand River Bridge,

MR. J. G. HALL, Esq.,

MR. R. J. CLARKE, Spring Green.

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For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 193 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

NOTICE

THE Partnership existing between the undersigned and the late firm of DELANY & WILSON, having been dissolved on the 20th September last, all parties indebted to the late firm are hereby requested to make immediate payment to D. O. R. & K. REDDIN, Attorneys, at their Office in Dorchester Street, New-York City.

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