

Now, to drop this subject—at least for the present—and to corroborate the truth of our first statement, we have obtained the following copy of the written application which was laid before the Government on behalf of the Bank—

"The President and Directors of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, on account of the emergency of the times, forsee the prudence of a temporary suspension of specie payments, and this, not on account of any doubt as to the position of the Bank, which is perfectly safe and good, but because there is a probability that a senseless panic may here, as elsewhere, cause a run on its funds and thus summarily deprive it of the necessary amount of specie they require."

"The effect of a suspension might possibly be very disastrous to the public, unless some action be taken on the part of the Government, by still continuing to receive the Bank Notes at the Treasury in payment, and thus sustaining their currency. If the Government should not feel disposed to do this without security, the Bank are prepared to lodge in the Treasury, as a collateral security for the redemption of notes received, £2,500 on Treasury Warrants, now in the vaults of the Bank, a large proportion of which the Bank received from the Road Correspondent's Office. If the Government do not adopt this course it appears probable that a greater public inconvenience in the monetary affairs of the Island will be the inevitable consequence, and the Bank trust that the Government will step forward and meet the emergency in the above manner."

"Under the provisions of the Bank Act the whole of the Bank capital must be paid on or before the 28th February next, and thus necessitate a further additional call in specie for the sum of £7,500, unless such provisions are suspended. The making of this call will add most seriously to the present monetary difficulties, and the Bank therefore feel themselves justified in calling upon the Government to authorize the postponement of the call without breach of the Charter."

"The course deemed advisable by the Directors of the Bank is, that specie payments be temporarily suspended and the call in the shares postponed, under the express published authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who will undertake on the meeting of the Legislature to pass an Act of Indemnification, as has just been done by the Imperial Government in reference to the Bank of England."

And here is the Minute of Council which was furnished in reply to the foregoing application:—

"His Excellency and the Board, having considered the application of the President and Directors of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, that in the event of a temporary suspension of cash payments on the part of the Bank, the Notes of the Bank be received in payment at the Treasury as a collateral security for their redemption, to the amount of £2,500 on Treasury Warrants being lodged in the Treasury—assent to the said proposition, and authorize the Treasurer, in the event of such suspension taking place, to receive from time to time at the Treasury, in payment from individuals, an amount of Bank Notes equal to the amount of Treasury Warrants from time to time deposited with the Treasurer,—but cannot undertake to authorize a postponement of the call on the Shares, or give their support to any Act brought in to indemnify the Bank for such postponement."

Now let the public judge, who is in the wrong, and who in the right—who has practised the "misrepresentation" complained of in the *Islander*, the veracious correspondent of that journal who has access to the Bank parlour, the equally veracious editor himself; or the person who commits the mortal offence of holding the office of Queen's Printer in opposition to the wishes of the Tory party, and who frequently gets and gives his readers facts unpalatable to his opponents.

FILLIBUSTERISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

In our paper of the 4th inst we announced our belief in a report, then current in the newspapers, that the late piratical expedition of the so-called General Walker had found a grave beneath the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. We were wrong, as well as our contemporaries. The adventurous "General" has turned up, as our readers are aware, at the very place of his destination, where he was allowed to form a camp and levy war almost under the guns of a United States frigate. The camp was, however, broken up by Commodore Paulding—the "General" was sent to Washington, where some technical objections were raised to the manner of his arrest—the Secretary of State declining to recognise Walker as a prisoner, and intimating that whatever charges are to be brought against him must be preferred before the judicial tribunals of the country. Meanwhile, this audacious pirate, now relieved from custody, becomes more of a hero than ever—he is followed and cheered by crowds to and from his hotel. Indignation meetings are held in New Orleans and other cities—Commodore Paulding is fiercely denounced for arresting the warlike invader of Nicaragua; and the general government at Washington are terrified into an act of cruelty by recalling, as they are said to have done, Commodore Paulding for daring to uphold the neutrality laws of his country, and preventing rapine and murder against an unoffending people. There is a new levy of men, and a liberal subscription of money, as the result of those indignation meetings; and the fillibuster, now the observed of all observers, is in a better condition to carry out his nefarious schemes, than when the authorities at Washington lately pretended to denounce piratical invasions of friendly states, and tried to make the world believe that a vigilant watch would be kept upon the movements of Walker. The conduct of the federal government in this matter is utterly contemptible, as indicating a truculent subserviency to an abnormal and detestable public opinion, which so openly countenances the atrocious proceedings of a wholesale murderer like Walker.

Deferring for the present further remarks upon this subject, we subjoin the following letter of Commodore Paulding to the Secretary of the Navy, detailing the circumstances under which he arrested Walker:—

"FLAG-SHIP WARASH, off Aspinwall, Dec. 15, 1857.

"Sir,—My letter of the 12th inst. informed the Department that I had broken up the Camp of Gen. Walker at Punta Arenas, disarmed his lawless followers and sent them to Norfolk in the *Saratoga*. The General came here with me and will take passage in one of the steamers for New York, where he will present himself to the Marshal of that District.

"The Department being in possession of all the facts in relation to Gen. Walker's escape with his followers from the United States, the letters of Capt. Chataud and Gen. Walker to me after he landed at Punta Arenas, will, I presume, be fully comprehended. I could not regard Gen. Walker and his followers in any other light than as outlaws who had escaped from the vigilance of the officers of the Government, and left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder, and I saw no other way to vindicate the law and redeem the honor of our country than by the disarming and sending them home. In doing so, I am sensible of the responsibility I have incurred, and confidently look to the Government for my justification. Regarded in its true light, the case appears to me a clear one, and the points few and strong.

"Walker came to Punta Arenas from the United States, having, in violation of law, set on foot a military organization to make war upon a people with whom we are at peace. He landed there with armed men and munitions of war in defiance of the guard of a ship of war placed there to prevent his landing. With nothing to show that he acted by authority, he formed a camp—hoisted the Nicaraguan flag—called it the headquarters of the army of Nicaragua, and signed himself the Commander-in-Chief. With this pretension he claimed the right of a lawful government over all persons and things within sight of his flag. Without right or authority he

landed fifty men at the mouth of the River Colorado; seized the Port of Castillo on the San Juan River; captured steamers and the goods of merchants in transit to the interior; killed men and made prisoners of the peaceful inhabitants; sending to the harbor of San Juan del Norte some thirty or forty men, women and children, in the steamer *Morgan*.

"In doing these things without the show of authority, they were guilty of rapine and murder, and must be regarded as outlaws and pirates. They can have no claim to be regarded in any other light. Humanity, as well as law, justice and national honor demanded the dispersion of these lawless men. The remnant of the miserable beings who surrendered at Rivas were conveyed in this ship last summer to New York, and their sufferings are yet fresh in the memory of all on board.

"Besides the sufferings that must necessarily be inflicted upon an innocent and unoffending people, these lawless followers of Gen. Walker, misguided and deceived into a course of crime, would doubtless have perished in Central America, or their mutilated and festered bodies would have been brought back to their friends at the expense of their country.

"For the above reasons, which appear to my mind quite sufficient, I have disarmed and sent to the United States Gen. Walker and his outlawed and piratical followers, for trial, or for whatever action the Government in its wisdom may think proper.

"Capt. Ommanney, of H. B. M. ship *Brunswick*, offered to co-operate with me in removing the party from Punta Arenas, but as they were my countrymen, I deemed it proper to decline the participation of foreign flags."

In a letter dated Dec. 18th, Com. Paulding gives the particulars of the landing of the marines and seamen at Punta Arenas under circumstances of great difficulty. Yet everything was accomplished in so seamanlike and skillful a manner that it was accomplished in the shortest possible time without loss or accident. To the excellent discipline and fine bearing of the officers and men he says he is indebted in the performance of this most unpleasant duty for the exemption from all casualty or accident. There was no one injured and no loss of any kind sustained. No commanding officer was ever supported by a body of officers and men in a manner more highly to command his admiration and respect.

The Cabinet had the matter before them to-day. Although the arrest of Gen. Walker is not strictly justified by the instructions to Com. Paulding, it is conceived that the case is very much palliated by the circumstances under which, as explained by him, it was effected.

Walker will be released from his present arrest, and it is possible that a process will be commenced to bring him to trial for violation of the neutrality laws.

Capt. Engle had a long interview with the President to-day, and detailed to him all the circumstance connected with the arrest of Walker.

Gen. Walker arrived this evening, accompanied by Marshal Rynders, T. F. Meagher and Malcolm Campbell. He was received with cheers by a large concourse of people as he entered his quarters at Brown's Hotel.

Walker and Rynders called at the State Department this evening. Gen. Cass said that the Executive Department of the Government did not recognise Walker as a prisoner, and that it was only through the action of the Judiciary that he could be lawfully held to answer any charge against him. Marshal Rynders then informed Walker that he had no authority to detain him further, and both withdrew.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

On Thursday last Donald McNeill was convicted of the wilful murder of the late William Lane, of Lot 49, in the fall of last year. The prisoner was in the employ of the deceased, and it appears that he was engaged in constructing a stall in his stable. The principal ground of defence set up was the insanity of the prisoner, and the medical and legal opinions bearing on that subject were discussed at considerable length by the counsel for the defence, Hon. Edward Palmer, Q. C., and John Lawson, Esq., Q. C., on behalf of the Crown. The jury expressly declared that McNeill was not insane when he committed the atrocious act, and rendered a verdict accordingly. Sentence of death will be pronounced upon the prisoner on Wednesday next.

The Court has been engaged all the week in the trial of several causes, and will continue so engaged until to-morrow.

EXCHANGE READING ROOM.—We are indebted to the proprietors of the Exchange Rooms, now about to be opened in this City, for the telegraphic messages which appear in this day's paper; and we avail ourselves of the opportunity in thus noticing the commencement of such an enterprise by Messrs. Hyndman & Co., to express our sincere gratification at the spirit by which they are animated in this matter, and to hope that their labours will be crowned with the fullest measure of success. An Exchange Reading Room, efficiently conducted, where persons of all shades of politics can freely resort, has long been a desideratum in this community; and we have no doubt that Messrs. Hyndman & Co.'s management of the one about to be opened, will give ample satisfaction. We understand that the Exchange Room will be opened to the public on Monday next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Perhaps you will spare a corner of your paper for a short notice of the second lecture for the season, delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday evening last, by Mr. Morpeth, on "The duties and advantages of intellectual, moral and religious self-culture;" and so great is the contrast to the bald-headed which I formerly had occasion to notice, that it is with great pleasure I undertake to bear testimony to its merits. In commencing the lecturer gave a highly interesting description of Charlottetown thirty years ago—politically, religiously and socially. Mr. Morpeth described the good old times so accurately and vividly—the squares unlevelled—the streets covered with grass—public offices kept in private dwelling-houses—the stagnant pool that incommoded pedestrians, (the descendants of which have not vanished)—and a variety of other circumstances connected with the early days of our city, that I am sure his audience must have regretted that his subject would only allow him to indulge in reminiscences of the past by way of introduction. The lecturer then gave a variety of extracts from different authors, bearing on his subject, not only excellent in themselves, but showing, on the lecturer's part, a wide range of reading, and sound judgment and good taste by the judiciousness of his quotations. His allusion to his native land—"the land of brown heath and shaggy wood"—stirred up his patriotism and eloquence. Scotland's struggles for liberty, he truly remarked, were exercising a beneficial influence on Great Britain until the present day. He rather startled one or two of our platform orators by saying, that a man's knowledge and parts ought not to be measured by his gift of speaking, that is to say, Mr. Editor, what we call *spouting*. The lecturer is himself a proof of the justness of the remark. The lecture was characterized by a freshness and good taste that made it a pleasure to listen to it. I would, in conclusion, sir, suggest that that is the sort of lecture that ought to be published. Yours, &c., A YOUNG MAN. January 16, 1858.

Married.

At Bedouque, on Thursday, the 7th instant, by the Rev. E. S. Patterson, Mr. Henry Joseph Waite, of Lot 19, to Miss Eliza Jane Gay, of the same place.

At St. Eleanor's, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Read, Rector, Mr. Charles Green, of Summerside, to Mrs. Broad, of St. Eleanor's, eldest daughter of James Veo, Esq., M.P.P. Port Hill.

At New Wilshire, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. H. Pope, Mr. John Howard, of Lot 32, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Balderson.

By the same, on the 5th instant, Mr. Samuel Williams, of Dog River, to Miss Fanny Bell, of West River.

Died.

At Goose Pond, Saint Peter's Road, on the 6th inst., Robert Ferguson, eighth son of Alexander Robertson, Esquire, aged two years and three months.

On Monday, the 4th instant, in the rear Settlement of Murray Harbour Road, Lot 57, Mr. Neil Matheson, aged 81 years.

At Charlottetown, on Sunday last, Alexander, only son of Mr. Alex. T. Coombs, aged 1 month.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX.

EXCHANGE ROOMS. CHARLOTTETOWN, 16th January, 4 p. m., 1858. Cunard steamer *America* arrived at Halifax at 10, a. m., to-day; had strong westerly gales. Brought 142 soldiers and 2 officers of the 62d Regiment to Halifax.

Revenue returns of Britain for year show decrease receipt for quarter £800,000, on the year £1,000,800.

Princess Royal's wedding fixed for January 25th. No new failures. Money market improved.

The *Times* says: By present time Canton probably attacked and captured.

French papers say: Negotiations between England and China failed.

France going to resort to hostilities with China also; but independent of English operations.

Sixth attempt at launching *Leviathan* to commence to-day or Monday, the 18th instant.

Nothing new from India. Relief of Lucknow; loss of rebels between 13th and 23rd estimated by one account at 7,000.

Consols for account 84. Flour dull, slightly lower. Sugar good enquiry. Coffee firm. Tea improved some. Accounts state relief of Lucknow.

EXCHANGE ROOMS, January 18, 1858. By Telegraph this morning from Halifax: Arrived in Britain, Decr. 21st, Ellen, Crapaud, Aurora; 23, Gudgeon; 24, Havelock, Marion; 28, Nero; 30, Douglas, Providence.

Commercial affairs brightening. Captains Salmon and Richards proceeding with mail.

ROBERT HYNDMAN & Co.

CHARLOTTETOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last, according to announcement, Mr. Cephas Barker delivered an unusually interesting lecture on "Mind." The learned lecturer entertained an attentive audience for upwards of an hour and a half. A large number were present, notwithstanding the evening having been rather unpleasant.

On to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, John Kenny, Esq., will give a lecture on "Physical Geography."

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—On Thursday evening next, the 21st instant, Mr. Anthony Beagley will deliver a lecture on "The powers and advantages of the Press."

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, JANUARY 16, 1858.

Table with columns for Provisions, Poultry, Fish, Lumber, and Sundries. Items include Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Pearl Barley, Lard, Ham, Flour, Oatmeal, Eggs, Rabbits, Potatoes, Carrots, Peas, Turnips, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Timothy seed, Cloverseed, Wool, Hay, Straw, Hemp, Cordwood, Calfskins, Hides, Partridges, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Codfish, Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Boards, Spruce, Pine, Shingles, and various sundries.

New Advertisements.

Raisins, Burning Fluid, Tea, Tobacco, Soap, Sugar, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 4th of February next, at 11 o'clock, in front of the subscriber's Sale Room—

- 50 boxes Muscated RAISINS, 10 casks Burning FLUID, 30 chests Congo TEA, (an excellent article), 30 barrels Choice SUGAR, 20 puncheons Prime Porto Rio MOLASSES, 50 boxes Liverpool SOAP, 10 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO, 50 sides SOLE LEATHER, 18 puncheons HIGH WINES, 100 gross MATCHES.

Also—A sale of DRY GOODS in the evening. TERMS.—Three months' credit on all sums over £10, on approved Joint Notes. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Jan. 18, 1858.

From Liverpool.

THE fast-sailing first class Ship "MAJESTIC," 500 tons burthen, EDWARD NOWLAN, Commander, will sail from the above Port for Ch. Town, on the 2d of APRIL. For Freight or Passage please apply to W. W. LORD & Co., Charlottetown; or, to the Agents of the Ship, Messrs. DAVID CANNON, SONS & Co., 52 South John-street, Liverpool.

All Goods forwarded by this Ship for any Port, from Pictou, Nova Scotia, to Miramichi, will be forwarded immediately on the arrival of the Ship at the owner's expense, but at the shipper's risk. Ch. Town, Jan. 18, 1858.

Winter Clothing.

THE subscriber will make up WINTER CLOTHING at the shortest notice, in a fashionable style and on the most reasonable terms. Charlottetown, Jan. 18, 1858. P. REILLY.

TO BE LET by Auction to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, the 30th January inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m., at the Market House, TWO STALLS in the said Market House, agreeably to a law of the City Council, intitled "A Law respecting Markets." GEO. LEWIS, Market Clerk. Ch. Town, Jan. 18, 1858.

Notice to Debtors.

THE subscriber gives notice to persons indebted to him by Note of Hand, that he has appointed HENRY WILLIAMS, Esq., of Bay Fortune, to collect those due in King's County; and THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Esq., those in Queen's County. S. E. GUILD, Chain Pump-maker. Ch. Town, Jan. 18, 1858. 4w pd

Flour for Sale in Georgetown. 350 BARRELS extra superfine FLOUR, 75 Barrels Navy BREAD, just received per "Hemisphere," for sale at lowest cash prices. Apply to Mr. FADE GOFF, in Georgetown; or to SAMUEL A. FOWLE. Peake's Buildings, Ch. Town, Jan. 18, 1858. 2m

Notice.

BEER & SON

BEG to notify all persons, without exception, who are indebted to them, that their respective amounts MUST BE PAID FORTHWITH. And, further, that prompt payment of the full amount of last year's account is the ONLY CONDITION on which credit can be given for the future. Ch. Town, Jan. 18, 1858. 1m

DENTISTRY.

DR. WENTWORTH STRAW, Dentist, tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of Charlottetown, for the winter. Rooms at the MISSES STREET, Prince-street. Ch. Town, December 7, 1857.

Great and Extensive Sale of American and West India Goods.

ON TUESDAY the 19th instant, at the Store of Mr. WILLIAM B. DAWSON, Grafton-street, at 11 o'clock, the whole of his large and extensive stock of Goods, consisting in part of:—

- 100 Cooking Stoves of the latest Styles and Patterns, 25 Pyramid or Hall Stoves, 20 Western Cannon or Shop Stoves, 75 Parlor Stoves of all descriptions, 100 Box Stoves, suitable for School-Houses, Shops or Churches, Dozen Chairs, assorted, 25 Sofas, 2 dozen Clocks, 10 dozen Tables, 10 dozen Mortice Locks, 1 dozen Bedsteads, 6 Sets Painted Bedroom Furniture, 10 Melodeons, 10 Willow Wagons, 100 boxes mixed Confectionary, 10 nests Tubs, 100 dozen painted Pails, 10 boxes Clothes Pins, 100 dozen Corn Brooms, 10 dozen Wash Boards, 100 Sides Leather, 10 dozen hay and manure Forks, 20 Puncheons Molasses, 10 dozen Spades and Shovels, 3 Hhds. Sugar, 2 dozen Coal Scuttles, 10 chests Congou Tea, 10 barrels Crackers, 2 of Allen's Patent Mowing Machines, 10 cwt. Stove Pipe, 10 cwt. Sheet Iron, 10 dozen Lamps, 6 dozen Lanterns.

—ALSO— Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Boots and Shoes, with a large quantity of DRY GOODS and sundry other articles. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

N. B.—The above goods have all been imported within the last six months, and will positively be sold without the least reserve, which will give a good opportunity for dealers to purchase.

Terms.—All sums under £10, cash; from £10 to £30 six months, £30 to £60 nine months, £60 and upwards 12 months credit, on approved Joint Notes of Hand. January 4, 1858. (Pro. Mon. & Isl.) W. D.

Positive and Without Reserve! GREAT SALE

OF TEA, TOBACCO, MOLASSES, SUGAR, SOLE Leather, Buckets, Brooms, Spirits, Wines, Soap, Candles, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

To be sold by AUCTION, commencing at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 23rd day of February next, and the following days, at the Store formerly known as the "MANCHESTER HOUSE," Sydney-street, and opposite S. Nelson & Son, the following extensive and well-selected assortment of GOODS, comprising—

- 20 chests Tea, 5 boxes Tobacco, 10 puns. Molasses, 50 sides Sole Leather, 5 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar, 20 dozen Buckets and Brooms, 50 boxes Soap and Candles, 25 kegs Nails, 30 boxes Glass, boxes Pepper, Mustard, Ginger and Coffee, 20 boxes Raisins, barrels Currants, boxes Boots and Shoes, 3 Hhds. Brandy, 7 pipes Spirits, 3 Hhds. Gin, 6 Hhds. and 20 cases Holland Gin, casks Sherry and Port Wine, 14 barrels Porter.

—ALSO— £2,000 INVOICE OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of—Grey and white Cottons, striped Shirtings, blue and fancy Prints, Bed Ticks, Cloths, Doecings, Satinets, Orleans, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Linings, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, white and brown Thread, Reels, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c. &c.

TERMS.—£10, 3 months; £30, 4 months; £75, 6 months; £100 and upwards a credit of 9 months will be given upon approved Joint Notes of Hand. Sale without Reserve. Jan. 11, 1858. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

London House—Established 1820. NEW GOODS, FALL 1857.

THE subscribers have received, ex ships "ISABEL" and "AURORA," from Liverpool—

580 Packages of British and Foreign Merchandise, 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firm at some of the first Houses in Great Britain, which, with Stock on hand, can be confidently recommended to their customers as GOODS of the best description, at very low prices, for prompt payment. Wholesale customers supplied as usual. The present importation consists of:—

- 60 chests prime Congo TEA, 1 case Muslins, 7 Trunks Boots and Shoes, 3 bales Cotton warp, 7 cases Ready-made Clothing, 4 Do. grey & white Calicoes, 10 Do. Townend's Hats and 2 Do. striped Shirtings, Caps, 5 Do. Cloths, 2 Do. Gloves, 'Dent's', 1 Do. Wadding, 1 bales Paper Hangings, 10 Do. Carpets and Woollens, 5 cases Fur Caps, 1 Do. printed Calicoes, 3 Do. Ladies' Robe Dresses, 40 bags Cut Nails, [ing, and Dress Materials, 12 sets Willie's Plough Mount, 5 Do. Silks, Ribbons and 8 packages Ironmongery, Silk Dresses, 10 tons Bar Iron, 1 Do. Dress Trimmings, 85 kegs White Lead, 1 Do. Ladies' Mantles, 3 Hhds. Paint Oil, 1 Do. Shawls, 3 Hhds. Crushed Sugar, 1 Do. Millinery, 30 boxes Soap, 1 Do. Hosiery, 1 case Matches, 22 Do. Small Wares, 23 bundles Spring Steel, 1 Do. FURS, 4 bags Rice, &c., &c. Ch. Town, Oct. 26, 1857. D. & G. DAVIES.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers having this day taken Mr. SIMON DAVIES into partnership, the business hitherto carried on by them will in future be conducted under the style or firm of "D. G. & S. DAVIES." D. & G. DAVIES. Charlottetown, January 1, 1858. P & I Jan. 4.

Prince Edward Island.

IN CHANCERY,

Between THOMAS SLATER, Complainant, and PATRICK CADDEN, and another, Defendants.

IN pursuance of a Decree made in this suit by the Honourable the Master of the Rolls, bearing date the 26th day of May last past, there will be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the apartment occupied as the Court of Chancery in the Colonial Building, Charlottetown—All that tract, piece or parcel of GROUND situate, lying and being in Charlottetown aforesaid, having a front of 40 feet on Pownall-street, and extending back by parallel lines the distance of 84 feet, together with the two-story brick DWELLING-HOUSE and Out-houses thereon erected, comprising one-fourth part of Town Lot No. 50, in the second hundred of Town Lots in the said Town. Wm. FORGAN, Master in Chancery. Charlottetown, January 11, 1858. Ex & Gaz.

Grand Piano Forte.

FOR sale by the subscriber at his Sale Room:— 1 very fine and well-toned PIANO FORTE. November 9, 1857. JAMES MORRIS.

Fall Supply.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. "MAY FLOWER," from Halifax, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Crockeryware, Drugs, Paints, and nearly all other articles required in the country, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices for Cash, Grain, Pork or Fur.

WANTED 300 OX and COW HIDES, for which Charlotte town prices will be given.

WANTED a good steady BLACKSMITH, who can have work the year round. PATRICK STEPHENS. Orwell, Nov. 30, 1857.

Apples.

JUST RECEIVED, per Brig. "ARIEL," from Boston— 50 Barrels prime APPLES.

For sale by W. B. DEAN. Ch. Town, Dec. 21, 1857. Isl. 1m