

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—In the *Islander* of the 20th instant, there is a communication signed "Turn M out." Who the "M" is, that is to be turned out, I am at a loss to know; perhaps, Sir, it was intended for turn B and C out, and put F and somebody else in. Be that as it may, he complains of having been compelled by the Receiver of Land Tax, at St. Eleanor's, to pay the tax a second time on a house occupied by him, the said tax having been already paid to the Receiver at Charlottetown. I wish, Sir, to state the case plainly for the information of the public, for whom, no doubt, the letter of "Turn M out" (or the man that was turned out) was in part intended, as also to have a fling at the Government and the Receivers. This man, it will appear, like Jonah, still mourns for the gourd which covered him, and actuated, we may well suppose, by a spirit of envy, hatred and malice, would not condescend so much as to pay his tax to "Mr. Tinker Brown," as this man of choice epithets so politely styles him, but must send his tax to a friend in Charlottetown to pay for him. Mr. Brown knowing this to be the case, and that the tax had not been paid by him this person at any time since he held the office of Receiver, examines the Act, and therein finds it stated that the tax on houses, &c., shall be paid to the Receiver appointed for the District in which the person having to pay shall reside, &c., and drawing his conclusions therefrom, sees for the amount accordingly—with all of which I, as Receiver at Charlottetown, have nothing to do. If "Turn M out" has paid his money twice, let him apply at the proper quarter, and I suppose it will be refunded to him. It is evident that neither party exercise the spirit which should actuate them, viz: the forgiving each other their trespasses. The Bible, it is evident, if read in that District, has not done its appointed work. The *Protector* would do well, in my opinion, to devote part of its mission towards enlightening their benighted minds. Saint Eleanor's evidently classes with Mr. Roebuck's description of Canada:—"A place where persons are doomed, as a punishment for their sins, to live in. Everybody knowing everybody, and everybody hating everybody."

Ch. Town, March 24, 1857. Yours, &c., Wm. CRABB, jun.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MARCH 30, 1857.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of either branch of the Legislature have not been characterized by any occurrence of much importance since our last issue, and therefore we have no subject in connection with those proceedings for editorial comment. The usual routine business is progressing quietly, and, from present appearances, the Session promises to be a short one. The Loan Bill will, we understand, be taken up for discussion in the House of Assembly to-morrow.

ELECTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Our latest papers from the sister Province are to the 23rd only—the partial elections were to take place on the 25th (Wednesday last), so that we have no further information as to the result of those elections than that which we have received by telegraph, stating that all the Government candidates were re-elected. We, in this Colony, are not much interested in those elections, and therefore, in a political sense, care very little which party is successful; but the result of the elections in Nova Scotia is, at this particular juncture, instructive from the fact, that the trial of strength was based, not upon political, but religious considerations—there being a combination of over-zealous Protestants to resist a coalition of the Catholics and the Conservative Protestants. We have not much faith in the durability of the Coalition, and cannot very ardently admire it, because it is not based upon a solid foundation,—the Conservatives will use the Catholics only so long as may be necessary to serve their political purposes, and the Catholics will use the Conservatives, not from any regard for their political principles, but in order to teach their old political friends—some of the Liberal Protestants—the folly and injustice of fomenting a religious warfare. The moral which the result of the elections inculcates is—that it is unwise and unsafe, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and in a country justly claiming to be free, to return to the hateful practice of a barbarous age, of one sect persecuting another in the name of religion.

We have received another letter from Mr. Thomas Kirwan, who was our reporter at the Protestant meeting in February last, in reply to a violent and ungentlemanly attack made upon him in a little sheet styled "News of the Day," published by Mr. G. T. Haszard. As we cannot see that any good would result from keeping up a personal altercation about the accuracy of the report of the meeting in question, we must decline, as we last week declared our intention to do so, to publish further correspondence on the subject. It is sufficient for Mr. Kirwan to understand that the public generally accepts his report as a faithful one, and that all the abuse which may emanate from a trashy production like "News of the Day," will not alter their opinion.

LETTER FROM THE REV. Mr. MURRAY.

We feel it a matter of justice to the writer to give publicity to the following letter. In doing so, however, we would not be understood as endorsing more of its contents than the reference to what Mr. Murray intended to say. We are not disposed to deny what no one can prove, namely, a man's intentions. It is but justice to our reporter to say, that he adheres to the general correctness of his report of the reverend gentleman's words. It is worthy of note, that Mr. Murray should have omitted to affix any date to his communication, which, referring to the proceedings of a meeting held on the 13th of February, was only received at the Charlottetown Post Office on the 20th of March. Our readers can draw what inference they please from the fact of a month having elapsed between the publication complained of, and the receipt of an undated explanation. Our only reason for allowing the letter to appear in our columns, is a desire to show a spirit of fair play; but as "there is a time for everything," we must decline at this late day to take further notice of the proceedings of the meeting in question as they appeared in our journal.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

Mr. Editor; Sir,—I observe in your report of my remarks at the meeting held in the Temperance Hall on the 13th ult., I am represented as saying things of which I never dreamed. If I made use of the term "blood," I have no recollection of it; but the idea I intended to convey, and which I think I did convey, was, that rather than give up our Bibles, we should prefer to suffer death—a sentiment that is quite common among Protestants.

Of the Bible I said, that it was the voice of our eternity speaking across the valley of time to every one—man, woman and child—commanding all to prepare for the eternity that is before us; that it reveals the counsels of divine love, to carry out which was Christ's object in his mission to our world. By this I wished to impress upon the audience the imperative duty of sacrificing much for the sake of truth, as Christ did;

but I had no particular reference to his thoughts as the "new-born" Saviour. If there was any stage of Christ's earthly existence more prominently than another before my mind, that was his manhood, and especially as a dying, bleeding Saviour upon the cross.

In reference to the Government case, all I said was: Since we have Responsible Government, which rules by the majority of our legislators, opposed to the well understood wishes of the majority of the inhabitants of this Island, under such circumstances they would betray their own principles. This is a very different sentiment to that which your paper represents me as uttering, and requires no proof, being self-evident. Hoping that you will give a place in your paper to the above, I am, &c., ISAAC MURRAY.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.—The British Government having, by a recent convention, ceded to the French Government a large portion of territory on the coast of Newfoundland, as well as having granted to the French some important fishery privileges, much discontent and excitement prevail among the people of Newfoundland on the subject—the Local Legislature sending delegates to England to complain of the concessions, and other delegates to the Colonies, to awaken public opinion in their behalf. The following letter from the Catholic Bishop states the case very clearly and energetically:—

LETTER OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. MULOCK, ON THE FISHERY TREATY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.

Sir,—Never, I believe, in the darkest days of England's weakness, even when Charles II. was little better than a pensioner of the "Great Monarch," was a despatch penned or a convention signed so utterly disgraceful as those received by the last mail, giving over, without any equivalent, the life bread of the people of Newfoundland to a foreign Power. If the Tricolor were floating from the Tower, and a French Marshal installed in Buckingham Palace, it would be difficult to expect that such hard conditions would, even then, be exacted by France or conceded by England. But in a time of profound peace and apparent cordiality, the demand by France, and the concession by England of rights compromising the very existence of thousands of British subjects, robbing them of their birthright, making them aliens in their own land, and driving them to seek, under the protection of the flag of the United States, that support which they cannot obtain from their own Government, shows what an opinion France must entertain, either of the weakness of England, or of the incapacity of those who wield its destinies.

France demands and England concedes—1st, The exclusive right of fishing, including the salmon fisheries, cutting wood, and banishing the settled inhabitants from Cape John to Cape Norman, precisely that once called by the Newfoundland fishermen "the garden of Newfoundland." 2nd.—The exclusive right to the *only five points* where fish is caught on the Western Shore, leaving, with bitter mockery, the barren waters where a line is never sunk, or a seine cast to the "concomitance" of the Colonists. 3.—The right not only to buy, but in case of short supply, to take it themselves, contingent on an impossible condition. This will, in a great measure, depopulate the Southern Shore and Bays, the seat of a population of over 20,000,—a population which nearly doubles itself every 15 years, and will send the hardy seamen born and reared there to swell the Newfoundland Colonies at Newbury Port and Boston, and man the American Navy. The Grey Islands are also given up at the demand of France, and the worst of all, 80 miles of the rich Labrador coast and Belle Isle surrendered in fact, to the exclusive right of France, as the bounty of 20 francs per metric quintal, and 50 francs a man paid by the French Government, excludes all competition; so that a British vessel will be as rare there as on the Banks, where for several years, among the hundreds of American and French ships, the British tonnage is represented by a zero. The immediate effect of this will be to banish at once 2,000 able-bodied seamen to the States, diminish our export of cod nearly one-fifth, and increase the competition of the French with us in the foreign markets to the same amount.

Now, let us see what France pretends to give us in exchange for privileges greater than she ever got by any war she waged. 1st.—The right of living in a small portion of our own native or adopted country. Thousands already live there; in the town of Sandy Point, in St. George's Bay, there is a Catholic and Episcopal Church; another Catholic Church at Codroy. The population of St. George's Bay alone in 1853, was 1055, too many, I should think, to be thrown on the wide world in 1857 as the Acadians were in 1756. This is not the time, and North America is not now the place, to renew the disgraceful scenes of "Grand Pre" and furnish some future Longfellow with the materials for another "Evangeline." 2.—The illusive right of fishing in a sea where nobody fishes. Behold all! Was there ever so disgraceful a mockery? and what an opinion must French Statesmen have entertained of the Statesmen of England when they proposed such terms to them? for mark you! the French Government knows what Newfoundland is, and knows also the gross ignorance of those who pretend to manage English Colonial affairs. In France, it is brains, not influence, that qualify a man for a public situation,—there every "Doubt" must take care of himself. I find in the Col. Secretary's letter one of those confused phrases which are only seen in English State papers. "It need scarcely be said," he writes, "that Her Majesty's Government could entertain no idea of ceding to any Foreign Nation special rights to the exclusion of her own subjects in particular." Are we dolts or idiots! Is the exclusive right given to the French a special right given to a Foreign Nation to the exclusion of Her Majesty's subjects? Either the French are not foreigners, or the Newfoundland colonists not subjects. If a British subject be challenged by a sentinel in Naples, explanations must be given and the honor of the *civis Romanus* satisfied. If a British subject in Tuscany be put in jail for breaking the peace, or a Maltese Jew in Greece get his house robbed, Parliament thunders on it, Ministers don their uniforms and rush to the Palaces of the Sovereigns, and a fleet sails to protect the honor and prosperity of the *civis Romanus*. But if a Newfoundland-lander catch a fish on his own shores, a French skipper takes it from him, hauls up his anchor and drives him off. The *Colonus*, (for I suppose he is not entitled to the dignity of *civis Romanus*) appeals to the Captain of a Man-of-War, if he be so fortunate as to find one, (for, like our Police, our Naval Commanders are always out of the way in Newfoundland when a row is going on,) and he is told there is no remedy for him, he had no right to be there. Thus he is an alien in his native land, though Her Majesty's Government could entertain no idea of ceding to any Foreign Nation special rights to the exclusion of Her own subjects in particular! One way, however, is open to him,—he flies from the land of his birth, as thousands of his countrymen have done, and takes refuge under the star spangled banner. By industry and a fair protection he realises as much as would buy a good stout vessel, manned in a great measure by his countrymen who know the currents, tides, creeks, and fishing grounds of Newfoundland. He has renounced the dignity of *civis Romanus*, and is now a plain American naturalised citizen. He wishes to fish on the reserved coast and hoists the American flag,—he may then defy British and French, for he finds that the French rights are exclusive only "against British subjects." A vessel with the British flag in British waters is little better than a pirate, but the Stars and Stripes are on a par with the Tri-color!

God grant that the grievous calamity with which we are threatened may be averted. If England be unable to protect us, she should in fairness give us up, as she did the Bay Islands and the Mosquito Indians. Should the power of France, however, prevail, then the first effect of it will be, the ruin of thousands in Newfoundland, continual disputes between the French and our fishermen, which will most probably end in a war, for which it would appear that France is seeking, and the immediate exodus of some thousands of our able-bodied seamen to the States, with rancour in their hearts, and a burning desire to return to their native land once more under more favorable auspices.

My interest in the country and its people, my knowledge of it, acquired by visiting almost every cove and harbor in the Island, and in that portion of the Labrador about being ceded to France, and my wish to avert as far as I can this shameful wrong, or at least as an honest man and a British subject to protest against it, will plead my excuse for troubling you with these lines.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN T. MULOCK,

Bishop of St. John's.

St. John's Newfoundland, Feb. 9, 1857.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

MANY of our readers will, no doubt, remember that the speech delivered by the Rev. Alexander Sutherland at the Protestant meeting in February last, abounded with what he called his statistics as to the relative proportion of crime in Catholic and Protestant countries—exhibiting a fearful state of immorality in the former. At the time, we were at a loss to understand what the introduction of such a topic had to do with the question of admitting the Bible as a class-book into our public schools; but the opportunity was too favorable for a fling at the religion of nearly one-half our population, and could not be let slip. The Reverend assailant did not condescend to say where he obtained his figures—he left his hearers to reject them in toto, or take his word for their correctness. He may be sure we did the former in a very summary manner, because we felt that a man so deeply prejudiced against a particular religion, and actuated by such intense hatred towards the professors of that religion, could not give an honest and impartial testimony in regard to any circumstance connected with it. For the especial enlightenment of this zealous crusader against "Popish" darkness and immorality, we now beg to reverse the picture, and present him with a few reliable statistics from a good, orthodox, official, Protestant authority:—

CRIME IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the *London Weekly Register* furnishes the following statistics:—"MURDERS FOUR-FOLD IN IRELAND TO ONE IN ENGLAND."—Sir,—The heading of this is the text of the Christmas discourse sent by the Protestant Chaplain of the Pentonville Prison to the *Times*, and published in that paper on the 7th instant; permit me to bring forward facts officially stated in opposition to Mr. Joseph Kingsmill's "Notions of Foreign Catholic Nations," and of Old Ireland. In the revenue returns for the year 1849 it is officially stated that there are in London alone, "Murders and attempts to murder, 91; for all Ireland, 51." Of another hateful class of offenders: in London, 39; in Ireland, none. Crime in London, 4,071. Crime in Ireland, 883." In the year 1851, there was 28,000 persons convicted in England and Wales, of whom 70 were sentenced to death, and 3,000 to various periods of transportation, a great part for life. In the same year there were 2,000 persons convicted in Ireland, of whom 9 were sentenced to death. So much for Mr. Kingsmill's "four-fold murders in Ireland to one in England." That eminent member of Parliament, Sir J. Pakington, stated in a speech in the House of Commons, that in England, "one in 300 of the population is detected in crime." In Catholic Austria, "one in 800 of the population is detected" in crime. If foreign Papists have committed murders in England, who is not horrified by the awful and frequent murders of infant children by English mothers, worse than the very Pagans? In the official report made to the House of Commons regarding the poor in the workhouses in England and Wales, it is stated that in the workhouses in England there were in four years, 92,820 legitimate children, and 62,056 illegitimate children. In Wales there were in the workhouses 2,677 legitimate children, and 3,070 illegitimate children? In Catholic Munster, in the workhouses or poor-houses, the number returned were eighty-four legitimate children, for every four illegitimate children. In Ulster, where the Protestant element is large, the returns give 28 legitimate children for every 4 illegitimate children. For all Ireland the official return gives for one year 274,786 legitimate children, and 16,667 illegitimate children. The Rev. Mr. Clay, Protestant Chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, in his report for the year 1849, stated that of the 1,919 persons committed to that goal, 48 and a fraction per cent. were "ignorant of the Saviour's name!" It is said that comparisons are odious, but Mr. Kingsmill's uncalculated attack on the people of Ireland and other Catholic countries, has induced me to send you a few authenticated facts, for the purpose of rebutting the Pentonville Prison Chaplain's notions. I remain, sir, with great respect, yours, Mr. Editor, A LOVER OF IRELAND.

From the fact of the English Mail being in Halifax for several days, we expected to have received our papers in time to make use of them for the present No., and left some space for the insertion of the latest news; but although a Colonial and United States Mail arrived this morning, there was no portion of the English Mail. The Colonial and American papers are entirely destitute of news.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SACKVILLE, March 26. Four Government Candidates returned in Nova Scotia, yesterday, by large majorities. SACKVILLE, March 27. The New Brunswick House of Assembly was prorogued at 1 o'clock yesterday, by Governor Sutton, with the view of an immediate Dissolution. Europa arrived at Halifax this day at noon, with dates to 14th March. BRITAIN.—Country excited by electioneering movements, supposition is that Palmerston will carry a majority, but a small one. Palmerston continues to receive addresses of confidence. Motions with regard to present state of relations with United States—copies of correspondence respecting proportion of cost of War with Persia, to be charged on Indian Revenue, brought forward by Mr. Gordon and Lord Clanricarde. In remarks Lord Palmerston said the Treaty with Persia was very favourable—in all respects a better treaty than Persia had offered to accept at Constantinople. Motion carried amidst loud cheers to place at the disposal of the Crown £4000 per annum, to be conferred upon the Speaker for the term of his natural life. Some failures announced in England. None serious. France.—Neuchâtel conference progressing slowly. Spain.—Country quiet. Preparations for expedition against Mexico continue. Turkey.—Sultan has presented to France the Church of Nativity; also Palace of Knights of St. Jokin, at Jerusalem. Russia.—Russians been again beaten, and lost 400 men in Battle with Circassians. News from China and Persia—nothing important. News generally uninteresting.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last Mr. Josiah McLeod, teacher at New Glasgow, delivered to a full house a highly interesting lecture on "Byron and his poetry." The lecturer stated that as the subject was too extensive to be thoroughly treated in one discourse, he would, on the present occasion, confine himself to the consideration of the poet's character as a man. And a more successful defence we have never listened to. Like a skillful advocate, he candidly admitted the weak points of his hero's character; but urged, with great force and effect, many of his redeeming qualities. The charge of infidelity sometimes made against Lord Byron was very successfully refuted by quotations from his private and confidential correspondence. Mr. McLeod delivered his lecture in a very good style, and exhibited his poetical genius by some excellent recitations of original and select pieces. He was requested to give the poetical part of his lecture at some future period of this session, to which he consented, if circumstances would permit. On to-morrow (Tuesday) evening Rev. George Sutherland will lecture on "Ancient Egypt"; and on the following Tuesday evening, William Monk, Esquire, master of the Normal School, will lecture on "The air we breathe, and the water we drink."—Com.

Police Court.

March 18.—Charles Brennan, drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; dismissed when sober. 19.—William Mutch, (Robert's son), driving his horse and sleigh on a sidewalk, and using insulting language; convicted and fined 5s. with costs. 21.—Joseph Brothers, drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; convicted and fined 2s. 6d. Peter Kebos, playing at games on the streets; dismissed with reprimand. 23.—John F. Gordon, drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; convicted and fined 3s. or be imprisoned 24 hours. William McPherson,

of Lot 48, drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; convicted and fined 2s. 6d. or be imprisoned 12 hours. John Crockett, drunk and disorderly; convicted; sentenced deferred for the present. William Kilpatrick, for retailing spirituous liquors in less quantity than two gallons; convicted and fined £5, or be imprisoned one calendar month. Thomas Cannon, retailing spirituous liquors in less quantity than two gallons; convicted and fined £5, or be imprisoned one calendar month. 24.—James O'Reilly, for retailing spirituous liquors on the Lord's day; convicted and fined 40s. with costs or be imprisoned one month. 25.—John McDonald, at St. Eleanor's, for malicious trespass on the property of Maria McCarthy; convicted and fined 9s. and costs, or be imprisoned seven days.

Married.

At West River, Lot 47, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. John Shaw, Mr. John Fraser, to Miss Christina Robertson, 14th of West River. At the residence of the bride's father, at Park Corner, New London, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Isaac Murray, John Gordon, Esq., of Kildare, to Eliza, eldest daughter of James Campbell, Esq., of Kildare. At the residence of the bride's father, Murray Harbour, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. John Butcher, Mr. John Nichol, jun., of White Sands, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Clements, Esq., of the 19th inst., at St. Eleanor's, by the Rev. H. Read, B. D., Mr. J. McPherson, Lot 8, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Frederick Cannon, of St. Eleanor's. On Thursday, the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. William Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Trodinnick, both of this City. On the 25th February, by the Rev. Andrew Lockhead, Mr. William Dalziel, Murray Harbour, to Miss Jessie Ferguson, of Georgetown. On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. Alexander McPhail, to Miss Christy Campbell, both of Lot 39. On the 24th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. John Nicholson, of Lot 50, to Miss Mary McSwain, of Belfast. On the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. Daniel Royer, of St. Peter's, to Miss Margaret Maria Roper, of Charlottetown Royalty.

Died.

At Bay Fortune, on Thursday, the 19th instant, Margaret Dingwell, relict of the late Joseph Dingwell, in the 51st year of her age. Full of days, she passed from time into eternity, in the Christian's hope of everlasting bliss through the Redeemer's merits.

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, MARCH 28.

Table with columns: Provisions, Poultry, Fish, Lumber, Vegetables, Grain, and Sundries. Lists various goods and their prices.

New Advertisements.

Flour, Molasses, Crackers, Confectionary, Tea, Cheese, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 2nd APRIL next, in front of the Subscriber's Room, QUEEN SQUARE, at 12 o'clock—50 Barrels Family Flour, warranted a first rate article 8 Pans. MOLASSES 6 Nests Butter Firkles 10 chests TEA } article 5 cases men's & women's Rob- 10 half do } a good 6 boxes Black Lead (ber shoes 30 boxes do Boxes Saleratus 10 Boxes Starch 25 do Confectionary Boxes Wash Powders 20 do Soap 40 boxes Lozenges 1 Barrel crushed Sugar Cases Hats and Caps 6 do Crackers Cases Boots and Shoes 20 Bags Table Salt 13 Bbls. Pilot Bread. Terms—All sums over £10, 3 months credit on approved Notes. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. March 30, 1857.

Mare for Sale.

TO BE SOLD at Auction, on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on Friday, the 10th April next, a splendid Mare rising 6 years old. She is good for either farming or travelling. A credit of three months will be given to the purchaser. March 30, 1857.

NOSMWD R W I The Market House. IN EXPENSE per lb. will be paid for 2000, and upwards of Green CALFSKINS at the American House, opposite "CALFSKINS, Cat-Skins."

FOR SALE—by the subscriber—an elegant MARBLE MANTEL-PIECE, and GRATE to match. March 30, 1857. W. B. DAWSON.

REDUCTION IN CLOTHING!

SELLING OFF!!

5000

SUITS SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING, (WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.)

At Bell's Clothing Store,

QUEEN SQUARE.

Charlottetown, March 30, 1857. Isl. & Pro. 4 w.

A Rare Chance for Capitalists!!

TO BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, in lots to suit purchasers, on Friday, the 1st day of May next, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, at 12 o'clock, that valuable Freehold Property formerly in the possession of Alexander McAlay, comprising Pasture Lots Nos. 248, 265, three-fourth parts of 198, and one half part Lot No. 289, being bounded on the East by Mount Edward Road, and on the West by the Malpeque Road, containing about 39 acres, all under cultivation. This desirable property is situated opposite the Hermitage Farm, and only two miles from the City—affords a rare opportunity to persons wishing to procure a country residence near Town. A plan of the property can be seen at the subscriber's. Terms—A deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid down, the remainder may remain on security, bearing interest, one half payable at three months, and the other half in six months. A good title will be given. Charlottetown, March 23, 1857. all pa H. HASZARD.

New Goods at Dodd's Brick Store,

IN POWNAL-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED per schooner "Albion," from Boston, also, per schooner "British Queen," from Halifax, an extensive Stock of West India and American Goods, comprising in part—50 chests TEA, 20 half-chests and 50 boxes Tea, 10 puncheons MOLASSES, 5 long-kegs SUGAR, 50 boxes assorted Confectionary, 30 boxes Soap, 20 boxes Candles, 6 kegs Tobacco, 6 barrels Onions, 20 barrels Crackers (assorted), 20 boxes Cheese, 6 dozen Buckets, 6 dozen Brooms, 6 cases Checks, 5 dozen Looking-glasses, a lot of Glass and Earthenware. Also—300 Franklin and Cooking STOVES (different patterns), all which will be disposed of at the lowest prices. THOMAS W. DODD. Charlottetown, Nov. 19, 1856.

DRY GOODS!

Cheap Dry Goods!

THE subscriber offers for sale, at "Queen-street House," a well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for town and country trade, and is prepared to sell them cheaper than the "cheapest House in Charlottetown!" A first rate article of COGNOU TEA on hand. Feb. 2, 1857. ALEXR. MACKINNON.