

directions as well as this. Cabinet Councils sit often and long, and naturally enough the proceedings at Vienna are supposed to occupy their thoughts. The protraction of discussions at Vienna, and the frequency of deliberations in London, seem to imply that the propositions of Russia are not of a nature to be promptly rejected or easily admitted. They are obviously neither equivocal nor startling; and Francis Joseph has intimated an opinion that he thinks peace at least possible. As yet, however, all is conjecture; nothing is known with certainty, and we are not called on to believe all the statements respecting the threatening march of Russian and Austrian troops almost within sight of each other on the frontier. Peace, we suspect, is the object of both nations.

Prussia still stands aloof from active alliance with the Western Powers, even so far as the treaty of December 2nd; but Sardinia, more resolute, has gone back to the treaty of April 9th, and identified herself in the quarrel with France and England. Two conditions are alleged; one, that Great Britain is to aid her in obtaining a loan; and the other is, that, under the Foreign Enlistment Bill, we are to take 20,000 of her troops in our pay. A subsidy will be thus avoided, but it is asserted that, instead of this, she sends 15,000 to join the allied forces in the Crimea. The Times forgetful of dates, praises these soldiers on the ground that they fought under Napoleon, and against him. They are no doubt better now than if they had. This proceeding of the government at Turin has given great offence to the Italian Liberals, for they had looked to Piedmont as the sacred place where Italian freedom was to be renewed. Their cause, indeed, for the present is lost, for the good understanding between Austria, Sardinia, France, and England forbids revolt from Milan to Rome.

(From the London News of the World, Jan. 14.)

There is a mixture of something that is ludicrous, with much that is very deeply painful, in the condition to which our troops have been reduced. An eye witness has graphically described their appearance. "Take the Guards, for instance," says he; "on parade they look a collection of gaunt dirty scare-crows, only by their consummate discipline, which a Guardsman never loses, which no amount of suffering ever induces him to break through, can you recognize the remains of the most perfect corps of infantry in the world." Continuing his description of the groups continually encountered in the English camp, the same writer says—"The rough heavy-looking men in tarpaulin coats, sou'wester caps, and high boots, are generally officers in the Guards. The very 'seedy' looking individuals, in dilapidated garments, with bread bags tied round their legs, are officers from the naval brigade. The mounted men who most resemble shipwrecked mariners, who have stranded somewhere on a mud bank and waded through it to the shore, are cavalry officers. Among these motly characters, gentlemen walk about with great coats, made out of their blankets, by the simple process of cutting holes in them for their arms. These garments, though primitive looking, are warm, and to attain that desideratum there is nothing one would not wear in the Crimea. Some of the common soldiers mount Russian great coats, others have extraordinary looking habiliments, made somehow out of morsels of old sails—the remnants of the wrecks which have drifted in from outside the harbour." Such was the motly drapery of our troops just before Christmas-day. Since that time, we are happy to say, a considerable portion of their winter clothing has arrived, and been distributed, to the great improvement of the appearance as well as comfort of the whole army. We are glad to learn, too, that much progress has been made in hutting the men, and that they are now suffering much less from wet and cold than when they were exposed to all the inclemencies of the Crimean winter, with no better covering than a common canvas tent.

In the absence of any very precise information from Sebastopol itself, as to the intended movements of the Allied Generals, we receive with pleasure the following intelligence from a well-informed and trusty correspondent at Paris. "I have been favoured," says this gentleman, "with a piece of information of a highly satisfactory character regarding the actual position of things at the seat of war. An officer of rank, who left the Crimea on the 22d, in consequence of ill health, has personally reported, on high authority combined with his own observation, that the capture of Sebastopol can be effected the very moment that General Canrobert and Lord Raglan agree to give the word. The French and British commanders, in fact, feel no apprehension whatever on the subject. Why they have not already ordered the assault is on account of the very excellence of the positions secured by the Allies, which they are in no hurry to exchange; for should they make a premature capture of Sebastopol, they might find that from being a besieging they had become a besieged army, and therefore have they delayed operations until sufficiently reinforced, and with everything combined, and in order to make success complete. Nevertheless, adds the same distinguished military officer, a term of delay had already been settled in the mind of General Canrobert, so that many days, in all probability, might not elapse before very important tidings would arrive from Sebastopol."

This opinion is confirmed by an article published in the Constitutionnel, in which it is confidently asserted that "the Allies could, if they pleased, take Sebastopol at the present moment, but they prefer waiting until they can, with the aid of Omar Pacha's division, make a diversion from Eupatoria by an attack upon the Russian army. A decisive movement of this nature may be looked for in the course of a few days."

Omar Pacha has already landed with a large force at Eupatoria; and the Russian General Lipranzi has marched to the northward to meet him.

From all these circumstances it may be fairly concluded that, "wind and weather permitting," we shall shortly hear of some further desperate engagements in the Crimea.

(By Submarine and British Telegraph.)

PARIS, Thursday morning. The Monitor contains the following telegraphic dispatch:— "On the 5th instant Omar Pacha arrived at the camp before Sebastopol. Having made himself acquainted with the intended movements of the allied armies, Omar departed, on the 6th, for Varna; and, after giving his orders at the latter place, he will proceed immediately to take direction of the operations. "The Russians made another sortie on the 8th, but were vigorously repulsed."

The following are among the latest telegraphic despatches received:—

MARSEILLES, January 11. "The Euphrates, which left Constantinople on the 8th instant, has arrived."

"The news from the Crimea is to the 3rd of January. The French batteries were daily approaching nearer Sebastopol."

"Only two Russian ships remain now armed."

"Omar Pacha has returned to Varna from Eupatoria."

VIENNA, January 17.

"The English and French Ministers have received powers enabling them to treat for peace with Russia."

LATEST NEWS FROM TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 4. On the 2nd instant Omar Pacha embarked for Balaklava, where he will concert with Lord Raglan and Gen. Canrobert

on the plan of operations. He is expected to return to Varna on the 8th, to superintend the expedition of the Ottoman troops. Ismail Pacha, of Kalafat, takes command of the army of Rumelia ad interim. On the 2d inst. the Porte issued a special firman, accompanied by a letter of thanks to Omar Pacha, congratulating him on the efficient state of the army, which is called upon to co-operate with the allies in the Crimea. As already stated, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs is charged to proceed to head-quarters to publish the general order to the troops. The greatest preparations are made for the transport and maintenance of the army. The government has disposed of all its available resources. Sixteen steamers and sailing vessels have been equipped and placed under the command of Ahmet Pacha, the admiral in command of the Turkish station at Sebastopol. The British and French have promised to send to Varna the complement of steamers required to carry 30,000 men and 4000 cavalry to the Crimea. The only glaring difficulty in the way is, who is to manage their commissariat. The Turks are clever and intelligent, and much is expected from them, but in this case the ministers themselves pause at the odds against them in everything concerning the administration of that department.

Diplomatic relations with Greece are on the eve of being resumed, as it is well known the Porte, by setting aside her pretensions, has materially paved the way to a reconciliation. A few days since the draft of the new treaty that is to be concluded between the two governments reached from Athens, ready cut and dry. It appears that everything has been arranged so entirely to the satisfaction of the Turkish ministers that no disputes are likely to occur concerning its adoption.

The winter has set in in earnest now. This morning, for the first time, snow fell, and the thermometer with it, showing that this state of weather will continue for some time at least, rendering the navigation of the Black Sea as dangerous as it is disagreeable.

Dervish Pacha, the Ottoman commissioner to the Principalities, deputed to aid the local administration during the absence of the hospodars, is daily expected to arrive here, and it is supposed that he will be named ambassador at Vienna in the place of Arif Effendi.

Letters received by the last Austrian boat from Trebizonde are of a consoling character. It appears the Russians, who made a move on the Turkish frontier at Bayazid, have now withdrawn to their winter quarters at Erivan and Alexandrople. The cold was severely sharp at Erzeroum, where several feet depth of snow had fallen. The same letters give heart-rending accounts of the position of the Turkish army at Batoum, where starvation and misery stared the Turks in the face. It appears the Tunisian soldiers also were dying like rotten sheep.

Four hundred sick arrived from the Crimea this morning. The poor fellows mostly belong to the regiments lately arrived. One of the invalided officers told me that there is not a man in the whole of the British army there who can boast of perfect health.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir—I beg leave to call your attention to a practice which, for some time past, has disgraced our town—the open violation of the Lord's day, by the pastime of skating, by boys and young men, in the neighborhood of Government House; and as it is possible that some of the parents of these boys and young men may not be aware of the extent of their liabilities under the circumstances, I have thought it as well to request the favour of your giving publicity through your paper of that portion of the Statute which applies to them, in the hopes that by this timely admonition they may be saved the painful alternative of being called upon to answer for the consequences of any such future violation of the Statute.

23 Geo. 3, cap. 3, sec. 3.

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that no truckman, driver of carts, laborer, or other person whatsoever, shall hereafter do or perform any labor, work or business appertaining to his or their respective ordinary callings or professions, or other worldly labor, or suffer the same to be done by his, her, or their child or children, servant or servants, either by land or by water, (works of necessity and charity excepted) or practice or suffer to be practised, any sport, fowling, game, play, or pastime whatsoever, in any of the country towns or other parts or places wheresoever, within this Island, on the Lord's Day, or any part thereof, upon pain that every person so offending upon conviction thereof by the oath of one credible witness, before any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in this Island, or upon the view of such Justice, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings, the same to be levied, in ease of non-payment, by warrant of distress and sale made of the offender's goods."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CIVIS.

February 9, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir—I observe in your paper of the 5th instant, a letter taken from the special correspondent of the Leader, at Portland, on the "Maine Law" in Maine, which letter, I have no hesitation in saying, contains the most unfounded statements that were ever penned to paper; and as I have heard you state your readiness at all times to open the columns of your paper for both sides of any question, I therefore request you will insert an answer to that letter, which is given by the editor of the Temperance Telegraph, in his paper of the 25th January.

And remain, your obedient servant,  
A SON OF TEMPERANCE.  
Charlottetown, February 9, 1855.

"The Morning Freeman of the 16th instant contained an extract from an article written by a special correspondent of the Toronto Leader, and copied into the State of Maine, in which the writer, who affects to have felt a strong desire to see the affirmation of the success of the Maine Law corroborated by a corresponding condition of criminal statistics, furnishes a table of crimes and offences in the City of Portland and County of Cumberland (Maine) from the year 1850 to the year 1854 inclusive, showing a larger number of offences in 1851—the year the law went into operation—than had occurred in 1850—the year previous, and a steady increase of crime from the year 1851 up to the 21st December last."

"We strongly suspect that there is some subtlety in connecting the County of Cumberland with the City of Portland in making up this table—supposing even the statements themselves to be literally true—for all the accounts that have come under our notice hitherto of the condition of Portland, as respects it as having undergone very great improvement since the period when the Maine Law went into operation.—It may be that the law has not been so rigidly enforced in the County of Cumberland as in the City or Portland or it may be that the correspondent of the Leader swells his figures in both County and City by the number of persons charged with selling liquor contrary to law.

"In the statistics under notice, the number of persons charged with crimes and offences in 1851 is set down at 523, and in 1850 at 492. Now how does this correspond with the Mayor of Portland's official report, who observes that the number of commitments to the Gaol of Portland for crime from June 1st to December 1st, 1850, the year prior to the law, was 192, for the corresponding months subsequent to

its enactment, 89, of which last 58 were liquor-sellers imprisoned (for violation of the Maine Law,) leaving but 31 commitments in 1851 against the 192 of the corresponding period of the previous year. Of course, the cases of commitment for breach of the Liquor Law are included in the special correspondent's statistics, but even then there is a discrepancy between the statements, which leave us no alternative but to suspect that the best face being put on the matter, the Leader man has told a whopper. It is singular how much more ready some people are to believe anonymous statements with regard to the operation of the Maine Law than even official and well authenticated documents, on the same subject. We do not recollect to have seen a single paragraph in any contemporary, of the various items of information published by the various civic authorities of Portland on the subject of the operation of the Maine Law. It would be but fair to give both sides, in order that the public might judge of the truth.

"The Leader's special correspondent also says that in 1850, 206 persons were charged with drunkenness or with being common drunkards, while 258 had been charged with the same offence to the 21st December in the present year. We cannot say anything about the drunkenness of the present year, but we take the liberty to say, we don't believe the statement. From the annual report of the Mayor of Portland for 1851, we find that 74 persons were committed to the House of Correction in 1850—the year before the Law went into force, while from June to the 16th October 1851; to December 21, there were none. On the 15th June 1852, the House was empty! The City Missionary of Portland writes, "The calls made for assistance in drunken families in Portland have been less than one seventh; and the cases where relief has been actually afforded, have been just one sixth as many as during the same months under the previous (license) law." "Men," he says, "that had wasted the fruits of their labor at the grogshop, now provide for their families and need not the hand of public charity."

"We could furnish columns of facts in vindication of the Maine Law, were we so disposed, but we will content ourselves with reminding the reader of the refutation of John Neal's and the Rev. Mr. O'Donnell's statements of the tenor of those of the Leader's correspondent, by some five hundred of the most respectable citizens of Portland under date of October 1853, and by the letter of the Rev. Bishop Burgess dated August 22, of same year.

"These documents are both to be found in 'An Appeal to the Public,' by the Executive Committee, of the American Temperance Union, which may be obtained at this office by any one who is desirous of obtaining information on this most momentous subject."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening, the Hon. Charles Young, the President, delivered a Lecture on "Physiognomy." He divided his interesting subject into the four following propositions:—

- 1st. What is Physiognomy?
- 2d. What is its nature?
- 3d. How do we know that it exists?
- 4th. Are we not, in our intercourse with society, involuntarily guided by it?

He then elucidated each question in a very elaborate manner, and interspersed his lecture with some appropriate anecdotes. James D. Hazard, Esquire, the Vice Patron, presided, and invited a discussion, which was sustained with much animation by different speakers.

On Tuesday evening next John G. Daly, Esquire, will deliver a Lecture "on the Reign of George the Third." As Mr. Daly is a young gentleman of much promise, we trust he will be encouraged in his effort, by giving him a bumper house.

On the 20th William M. Howe, Esquire, has promised to lecture. Subject will be hereafter announced; and on the 27th inst. T. Heath Haviland, Esquire, may be expected to lecture upon "Magna Charta."—Com.

The ladies of the Bay Fortune Section of the Rev. Henry Crawford's congregation, anxious to manifest their affection for their pastor; and desirous to render his different pulpits uniform, have presented him with a very beautiful Silk Gown. They have also lately decorated their pulpit in a very handsome style.

The ladies in the West St. Peter's section of the same congregation, influenced by the same views and feelings, have dressed their pulpit and procured for their pastor a very splendid Silk Gown.

Thus in each section of Mr. Crawford's congregation, the ladies have been making very creditable exertions to encourage their pastor in his extensive labors, and while God in his good providence has been permitting them to live in ceiled houses, they are exceedingly anxious that the houses in which they worship shall not be neglected.—Com.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Townsman," in reply to "Charity," did not come to hand until after the issue of our country edition, and therefore too late for this week's paper. We will cheerfully give his letter a place in our next No.

Passengers.

In the Ice Boat to Cape Tormentine, Wednesday, February 7th.—Mr. William Brown, Captain Selmond, and J. C. Morris, N. Brown, Esquire, from Liverpool; Cochrane Esquire, commissariat department. Messrs. James McLean, Alexander McKenzie, Edward Haldy, John Beaton, Cooke, Deagan.

Deaths.

In New York, January 18, 1855, Edward H. Cousins, aged 36 years, eldest son of John and Mary Cousins, and a native of this Island.

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

Provisions.		Poultry.	
Beef per lb.	4d a 6d	Turkeys each.	3s 6s a 5s
Do by qtr. per lb.	3d a 5d	Geese.	1s 9d a 2s 3d
Mutton per lb.	3d a 6d	Fowls	8d a 1s
Lamb per qtr.	2d a 4d	Chickens	none.
Veal do.	3d a 5d	Partridges, each.	7d a 9d
Pork per lb.	3d a 4d	Brants each.	none
Do (small)	2d a 3d	Wheat per bushel.	none
Four per lb.	3d a 3d	Barley do.	3s 6d a 4s 6d
Oatmeal per lb.	2d a 2d	Oats	2s a 2s 3d
Do per lb.	2d	Timothy Seed per Bushel.	none
Butter, (fresh)	1s 3d a 1s 6d	Fish.	15s a 18s
Do do, by tub, 1s 2d a 1s 4d		Godfish per qtr.	6d
Cheese (P. E. I.) per lb.	5d a 8d	Salmon per lb.	25s a 30s
Do (Am.) do.	none.	Herring per hbl.	1s 3d a 2s
Eggs per dozen	1s a 1s 2d	Mackerel per doz.	1s 3d a 2s
Lard per lb.	9d a 10d	Lumber.	
Pearl Barley per lb.	2d	Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d a 4s
Ham do.	6d a 7d	Do. Spruce	4s a 4s
Sausages.	8d	Shingles per M.,	9s a 14s
Potatoes, bushel.	2s a 2s 6d	Laths do.	3s a 4s
Turnips, per bush.	none	Sundries.	
Goscherries per qtr.	none	Tallow per lb.	11d a 1s
Carrots, bushel	3s	Hay per ton.	50s a 100s
Green Peas per quart.	none	Straw per owt.	2s a 2s 6d
Piams per quart.	5d	Hempspan per yard.	3s 6d a 4s

If anybody breaks any of their china, manglepiece, or other ornaments, they can have them mended by getting at SKINNER'S Drug Store a stick of Diamond Cement, which only costs NINEPENCE.

February 8.

If any person get a spot of grease, paint, balsam, or any stain on any of their wearing apparel, no matter how fine or good the article, it can be removed without injury to the finest fabric, by calling at SKINNER'S Drug Store, and get a cake of Chemical Soap for ninepence.—To wash a black coat with Chemical Soap will make it look like new.

THE Trustees of the School on Peter's Road, Lot 63, are desirous to engage the service of a Teacher for the said School. WILLIAM CHEVY, Chairman of the Trustees. Lot 63, February 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Positive Sale by Auction of DRY GOODS, LIQUORS, &c. &c. BY WILLIAM DODD.

TO BE SOLD, by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 20th FEBRUARY, instant, at the Store of the Subscriber, Queen Street, Charlottetown, without any reserve, one of the largest and most extensive assortments of Goods ever offered at auction in Charlottetown. Sale commencing at 11 o'clock, and to be continued in the evenings and from day to day until the whole is disposed of. Comprising in part— 12 pipes high-proof RUM 20 blis. do do 5 do BRANDY } American 5 do GIN } 3 pipes do } 3 do real Geneva GIN 2 do Hennessy's BRANDY 3 part casks Port and Sherry WINES.

Punchons Molasses, chests Tea, boxes Tobacco, bags out Nails, Soap, Indigo, Burning Fluid, Buckets, Brooms, Sole Leather, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, 20-hour & 8-day Clocks; black, brown & blue superfine Broad Cloths; Pilot, Benver and Whitney Cloths; Flushing, Dockings, Cassimeres, Tweeds, American Satinets, Moleskins, Indian Homespun, Socks and Mitts, Coburgs, Orleans, Alpaccas, Lustras, Delaines, Gaiters, Plaids, Cloakings, printed Cottons, Ginghams, Jeans, Drills, white and blue Flannels; Blankets, Rugs, Sheets, Bed Tickings, Quiltings, striped Shirting, grey and white Cottons, Threads in variety, Shawls, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Neck Ties, Head Dresses, Habit Shirts, Sleeves and Collars; bonnet Silks and Ribbons, black and white Laces, Edgings, Maslins, Netts, Linen, children's Hoods, Gloves, Hosiery, Cotton Warp, Hats and Caps, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs; Genes' red, white and blue Flannel and Cotton Shirting; Table Cloths, Towels, Bonnet Flowers, Cap Fronts, Polka-Jackets, Umbrellas, Oil Cloth Table Covers; Cooking Stoves, consisting of 'Forest Queen,' 'Young America,' 'Eastern Premium,' and other patterns, and being the latest importation from Boston this fall, will be found the best assortment in the market; also, Franklin and tight air Stoves in variety.

Part of the above goods being on consignment, and as the whole must be sold without reserve, merchants and others will find it to their advantage to attend; and as the goods are all new and fashionable, they will be found suitable for this market.

Remember Tuesday, 20th, at 11 o'clock, precisely. JOHN ANDREW McDONALD. (Isl Ad & H's Gaz)

Charlottetown, February 12.

Now or Never! Look Here!

THE Subscriber will sell by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 1st March next, at the Store of Mr. W. R. DAWSON, Grafton Street, the whole of his large and varied Stock of GOODS, remaining on hand, consisting in part of—

- Cheats Tea, Kegs Tobacco, hbls. Molasses, blis. Crushed and Brown Sugar, bags Coffee; Cooking, Franklin and Air-Tight Stoves; Buckets, Brooms, nests Tubs, wash Boards, Glass, 25 cases Boots and Shoes, Glass in variety cases Hats, Cane and Wood seat Chairs, Rocking, Arm and Office Chairs, Children's do.; Extension, Card Centre, Tea and Toilet do.; 2 square black Walnut do., wash Stands, Towel Stands, 6 malogany Chairs, Cradles, lot Glassware, a large quantity of Confectionary, 20 boxes & 2 blis. Lozenges, Spices, blis. Walnuts, bags Filberts, 1 hbl. Almonds, blis. Pilot Bread, do. Crackers, do. ship Bread, 2 blis. Rice, blis. Lard Oil; 12 blis. Onions; Room Paper; 1 case Scenery Window Shades. Lot Dry Goods, consisting of white, grey and fawn Cottons, Checks, Bedticks, Flannels, Irish Linen, Sheetings, Satinets, Tweeds, Drills, printed Cottons, &c.; lot of Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Spades, hoes and manure Forks, Shovels, Axes, Hatches, Hammers, garden and turnip Hoes, scythe Sneaths, hay Knives, Crookeryware, Milk dishes, butter crocks, stone bottles, baskets, grass and rope mats, bags salt, a large assortment of toys, chimney ornaments, dressing cases, work boxes, port mauls, cloth, hair, and tooth brushes; bottles cologne; side, rack, and back-saws.
- Also—A lot Ready made CLOTHING, 12 sizes SOLE LEATHER, 100 sides Neats do., 100 sides Harness do., 12 dozen Calf Skins, 1 tanners' improved Bark Mill; curriers', shoemakers' and carpenters' TOOLS; also a great variety of other articles.

TERMS.—All sums over £5, 3 Months; over £10, 6 Months; on approved Joint Notes.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. (Isl. H. Gaz. & Adver.)

Charlottetown, February 12.

Herrings!

BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, Queen Street: 50 barrels HERRINGS.

February 12. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him by note of hand or book account to make immediate payment. Oats will be taken in payment at the market price. Also, he will dispose of his remaining stock of Goods and Groceries, at low prices, for good Oats and Barley. For Sale, or to Let, and possession given the 1st of May, the unexpired lease of the Dwelling and Outhouses now occupied by the Subscriber. This property is well known and requires no particular notice. It is one of the best stands for business in Charlottetown, being about the centre of the town, and contiguous to the Main Post Roads.

Kent Street, February 12. Isl Im THOMAS GREEN.

Extensive Sale of British and American MERCHANDIZE, & C.

BY JAMES MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at his SALE ROOM, Queen Street, on THURSDAY, the 15th of February, at 11 o'clock, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, consisting in part, viz:—

- 200 pieces fancy and blue Prints Cravats, Cotton Balls, Thread, 100 do white Cotton Tapes, &c.
- 10 do handsome Delaines 50 pieces Grey Cotton
- 40 do Denims and Drills 50 do Orleans and Coburgs
- 10 doz. Plaid Shawls 40 do Stripes
- 20 pairs Blankets 40 do cotton Handkerchiefs
- 15 doz. Ladies' Boots, Shoes 10 doz. Fancy Shirts
- 4 very fine Buffalo Coats 4 very fine Buffalo Coats
- 7 doz. Vests 5 doz. Drill Coats
- A quantity of Silk Handkerchiefs. Opera Ties.

- Also—
- Chests and half chests TEA 5 Pans. MOLASSES
- 7 Hbls. SUGAR 25 Boxes Tobacco
- 10 Cases Boots 5 Bbls. crushed SUGAR
- 5 Bags Coffee 20 Boxes No. 1 Soap
- 2 doz. Clocks 10 pieces Oil Cloth.
- 10 Boxes of Patent Starch, &c.

Terms Liberal. January 29, 1855.

Valuable Real Estate.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to dispose of, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the COURT HOUSE, in Georgetown, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of MARCH next, at 1 o'clock p.m., the following valuable

REAL ESTATE.

the property of the late JOHN HADLEY, situate in the Royalty of Georgetown, distant from the Queen's Wharf about 3/4 of a mile, on the Road to Charlottetown, viz—PASTURE LOTS Nos 43 and 31, containing SIXTEEN ACRES of LAND, twelve of which are ready for Crop, with the COTTAGE and large BARN situate thereon. The Cottage comprises a Dining room, Drawing room, two Bed rooms on the lower floor, together with the Kitchen, Scullery, Wash-house and attic Bed-rooms. There is a Cellar under the whole, and a Pump-well of excellent water at the kitchen door. A small Garden of fruit trees adjoining the Cottage. Likewise PASTURE LOTS Nos 74 and 77, situate on the Western Royalty Road, adjoining the Property of Lot 10, McDonald, Esq., containing Sixteen acres of Land of most excellent quality, ready to take crop, the whole forming a handsome small Estate, in an eligible situation, to ensure a remunerative return for laid out capital. For Title and any other information respecting the Estate, application is to be made to

W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer.

Terms at Sale. Georgetown, February 5, 1855.

Masonic Hall Company.

TENDERS will be received at the store of the subscriber until Thursday, the 15th day of February next, for the erection of a MASONIC HALL, in the following separate Tenders:

- First—For Stone, of good quality, for the Cellar Wall, 60 feet by 43, 2 feet thick, 7 feet high—rate at per perch
  - Second—For the Mason and Bricklayer's work, comprehending the building of the Walls, Piers and Flues—Contractor to provide Lime and Sand
  - Third—For the Framing, Rough-boarding, Shingling and finishing complete the outside of the Building.
  - Fourth—For the finishing the inside Joiner's work.
  - Fifth—For the Lathing and Plastering.
  - Sixth—For the Painting and Glazing.
- The whole to be completed according to Plans and Specifications which can be seen at the store of the subscriber, who will make known the mode for finishing such contract, and furnish such other information as may be required.
- Contractors for 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th contracts to provide all materials. Good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance of each contract.
- J. W. McERSON, Secy. Charlottetown, February 12, 1855.