

duction, we can only say that it is a fate which it richly merited. This eminently Christian Minister proceeded in an ascending scale of crime, to show from unproven statistics, that murders increased in proportion to the spread of the Catholic religion; but stultified himself with his own weapons, by showing that Naples, or Naples, as he pronounced the word, was twice as bad off in this respect as Rome itself, the seat of the Pontificate! He arrived, by a train of reasoning peculiar to himself, at the conclusion, that "Popery," as he asserted, being on the decline, Protestants had every cause to exert themselves against its diminished strength, which would be exerted against them. We trust that the man who so confidently charged the Bishop with having been guilty of an act, of which we pronounce him to be as innocent as his assailant has shown himself to be of the first principles of our common Christianity, will, when he adduces the proofs of his assertion, at the same time establish the correctness of his statistics, that the public may judge of the amount of credit to which they and their enunciator may be entitled.

The crowded state of our columns this week prevents us, at present, devoting more space to this subject—which, however, will be resumed in our next issue, wherein we shall review the observations of the other speakers, and briefly shew the whole nature, origin and object of the present agitation.

So much of our space being, this week, devoted to spiritual affairs, we are compelled to withdraw our attention from some important temporal concerns. Amongst these, is the further consideration of those great public questions, which will shortly undergo discussion in our Legislative halls, and to which, at some length, we have already invited the notice of our readers. We intimated last week our intention to consider the necessity of establishing a Board of Works, which, instead of entailing on the country extra expenditure, will be the means of saving to it hundreds of pounds annually; besides affording, in its performance of the services that should be entrusted to it, much public satisfaction. Had we space, we would at once enter upon the discussion of the subject; but this we must defer until our next No.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Legislature of this Province met for the dispatch of business on the 11th inst. Amongst the various topics referred to in the Governor's Speech, His Excellency alludes to one which is of no small importance to the people of this Colony—namely, the improving the means of transit between the northern and eastern shores of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Our Government are fully prepared to co-operate in this very desirable work; and we have, therefore, no doubt that before the ensuing summer can elapse, we shall have improved facilities for crossing the Northumberland Strait at Beleque, as well as an improvement in the crossing on the winter route,—which will greatly extend the intercourse between the two Provinces. The following is the passage of the Speech referred to:—

"The attention of the Government has been directed to the insufficiency of the existing means of conveyance both of passengers and goods between the various ports on the northern and eastern shores of this Province and Prince Edward Island. You will, I am confident, recognise the advantage which the Province would derive from increased facilities of commercial intercourse with that Colony. The Government of P. E. Island are prepared to co-operate in making such arrangements as would afford to the people of both Colonies the advantage of a more complete system of intercommunication between them, and a proposal will be submitted to you for carrying into effect these arrangements."

Some of the New Brunswick papers very confidently predict a change in the Government of that Province before the close of the Session.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature of this Province has been in session since the 5th; and the principal occurrence we have been made acquainted with by our latest Halifax papers, is, the discussion on a vote of want of confidence in the Government, submitted by Mr. Johnston on the first day of the Session. It appears that the Catholic members of the House, who number eight or nine, and who have heretofore uniformly supported the Young Administration, deserted their party and their principles on this occasion, through a very violent personal antipathy towards Mr. Howe, with whom a section of the Halifax Catholics have had some angry contentions,—and who, being an officer of the Government, was supposed to exercise considerable control over it. Owing to this defection in the Liberal camp, Mr. Johnston's resolution, as we learn by a telegraphic message, was carried; but whether Mr. Young and his colleagues have resigned, we have not yet ascertained, but will probably learn by the ensuing Mail. In view of the unnatural alliance which has been formed to defeat the Government, and which every body knows cannot be enduring—we think Sir Gaspard Le Marchant ought to do as Sir Alexander did—when an unnatural alliance was near bringing this Colony into a state of anarchy—and appeal at once to the country for their decision. Should Mr. Johnston, however, be entrusted with the formation of an administration, he must give a large share of the offices and honours of the State to those Catholic members who so materially helped him to overthrow his adversaries; and as there is no common bond of union between them—as old feelings, associations, and ideas, cannot be suddenly rooted out of men's minds—as ancient feuds are not easily forgotten—we cannot believe that a Cabinet composed of Tory Protestants and Catholic Liberals will long hold together. If the Catholics be kept out of the Government—and Mr. Johnston and his Conservative friends would be only too happy to keep them out—his position, in such a case, would be a most unenviable one; and to give a week's purchase for his office, would be a most unwise speculation.

We shall give our readers further information on this subject, when further advised ourselves.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

At a late hour on Friday night the Courier arrived from the Cape with the Foreign, Colonial and British Mails. A summary of the news will be found in our present No.

LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

Mr. CEPHAS BARKER, a Bible Christian Minister, lately arrived in this Island from England—delivered a Lecture on Education at the Temperance Hall, on Friday evening last. The Hall was densely crowded—many persons having been forced to stand in the passage leading to it. For nearly two hours the learned gentleman delighted his audience by a dis-

play of intellectual power never surpassed in that Hall. His sentiments were liberal in the highest degree, and his manner of expressing them was eloquent, vigorous and original, while full of light humour, with much pungent sarcasm, levelled at the sham theories on education lately enunciated in the same place. The whole discourse made a very favourable impression, and reflected the highest credit on the talented stranger. We shall give a full report of it as soon as our reporter, who was present, shall be able to extend his notes.

"THE SANCTIFIED PRESS."

The advertisement of the Rev. David Fitzgerald for subscriptions to a religious newspaper about to be published, delivered from a novel advertising office, namely, from the Pulpit of St. Paul's Church, was vigorously supported by the editorial puffs of the reverend gentleman; but he forgot to describe, with his usual suavity, the sad state of things in which we live, and neglected to tell us that peace and good will between neighbours and fellow Christians, had lasted too long in this our Island home—that consequently it was high time to kindle and throw abroad the torch and the firebrand, to set man against man, woman against woman. Does Mr. Fitzgerald lay the flattering unction to his soul, that the publication he contemplates, and the support which he invokes from the bigotted and the ignorant—will stop at raising an outcry against Roman Catholics? Is he prepared for all the controversies that will arise between the Church of England people, the Presbyterians of different sorts, the Baptists, the Bryanites, the Macdonaldites, the Universalists, and the thousand and one classes who live by disunion, and whose daily food is religious hatred, bigotry and controversy? We have hitherto been a peaceful community, cultivating that brotherly love and charitable forbearance which the Gospel inculcates. We owe to those whose short-sightedness and blind animosity are striving to interrupt this happy state of things. We look on religious periodicals in a community like ours, where learning is at so low an ebb, and intolerance so much in vogue—even amongst members of the same Church—with perfect abhorrence. The embryo production will never unite Protestants, while it will set them at variance with Roman Catholics. The Rev. D. Fitzgerald, *et hoc genus omne*, have no more tolerant feelings towards those of their own Church than they have for Catholics; and under such auspices we may look for no charity, forbearance, or brotherly love—no endeavour to convince, but denunciations and vengeance. Why should the proposed paper differ with those who are its promoters? Then, again, it is to be expected that a counter Press will be set up. Who is to put bounds to this animosity and ill-will? There never was a project better designed to injure society, and to subvert peace and true religion.

That there should be no difference in religious opinion, we know is impossible. In larger countries, and in better informed communities, though sincere men will urge controversial points, and it is their duty to do so, it would be done with learning and wisdom rather than rancour. With us the publication of the first number of the "Sanctified Press" will be, if it do not at once create an explosion, the placing the match to the train, which will ere long fire the magazine, and in which at present are stored peace, good order, and brotherly love. We regret the announcement advertised from the pulpit of St. Paul's Church. It speaks of contention and hatred, to be marshalled to the attack of every feeling of Christian brotherhood.

A PROTESTANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Mr. Stark's letter in *Hassard's Gazette* of the 18th inst.—purporting to be an answer to my former communication to you—contains some misstatements which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed.

Mr. Stark says:—"From more than one conversation which I had with Mr. Coles on the subject," (that is, using the Bible in our mixed schools)—"some time before the opening of the Normal School, I was distinctly led to believe the Bible would be introduced." Now, Sir, I beg to say, that in any conversations which I have had with Mr. Stark, he has entirely misunderstood me, or he now asserts what he knows to be untrue. I never led him to believe that the Bible would be introduced as a class-book, and its reading made compulsory. On the contrary, I have always expressed to the Visitor of Schools my decided opinion, that in this country, where the population is composed of so many religious denominations, the reading of the Scriptures in our mixed schools could not be made compulsory by Act of Parliament; but that the reading of the Bible might be left, as at present, to the option of the Trustees in the several districts, and that in many of the schools the Bible was regularly read. Besides, Mr. Stark had for his guidance in superintending the Normal School the Act of the Legislature in reference to that institution, in which, had he read it, he might have seen that the Board of Education were alone empowered to make rules for the management of the Normal School.

Mr. Stark makes frequent allusion to Stow's "Training system," of which Bible training, he says, is the chief feature, and that a Master was appointed to carry out that system. This is a misrepresentation of the facts of the case. A Master was certainly appointed to conduct the Normal School of this place on the principles established by Mr. Stow, but in so far only as a secular education is concerned; even Mr. Stark himself admits, that "in the practical working of the 'Training system' the Bible is not used as a class-book." How, then, can he assert, that its use in such a way is indispensable to the carrying out of Mr. Stow's system? I again assert that Mr. Stark never received any intimation from me that the reading of the Bible in our mixed schools should be compulsory. I had no right to give Mr. Stark any instructions on the subject, and he—properly enough—never consulted me in regard to it. He had the law and the rules of the Board of Education for his guidance; and when he departed from the letter and spirit of them both, in declaring that a Bible lesson should be the first exercise of the day at the Normal School, his "injudicious" declaration was surely "unauthorised."

Another very palpable misrepresentation,—and, indeed, I might say, an untruth, is conveyed in the following passage of Mr. Stark's letter:—

"It does seem strange, however, that the Government, after making a rule to exclude the Bible from the Normal School, should print and publish at their own expense the speeches delivered at the opening of that Institution, and allow that 'injudicious and unauthorised' sentence to go forth to the world, which, in the altered circumstances of the case, proclaimed a falsehood."

The Government made no rule of the kind. But the Board of Education, of which Mr. Stark is a member, did make certain rules, revised by the Government, who authorised the use of the Lord's prayer instead of the formula prescribed by the Board; and those rules were printed as an appendix to the "speeches" referred to. The printed rules will not show that the Bible was to be used as a class-book; nor can the Minutes of the Board be adduced as evidence to prove that either Mr. Stark or Mr. Fitzgerald, previous to the present commotion, attempted to lay down a rule for the compulsory reading of the Scriptures.

The remark about Mr. Stark's "injudicious and unauthorised sentence" being permitted, by the Government, to go forth to the world, unchecked, is scarcely worthy of remark. The pamphlet in which the brilliant oration appeared, was printed solely and exclusively under the direction of the Soiree Committee; and it was hardly to be expected that even one member of the Government should peruse Mr. Stark's printed oratory with a critical eye, and with a view to detect "injudicious" and "unauthorised" assertions, after having been compelled to listen to it; and which, there is no doubt, it was not difficult to forget. I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, February 20, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR,—As we are aware that you take a deep interest in giving publicity to anything tending to the advancement of the human race, either social, moral or mental, we send you a sketch of the proceedings of the examination of the Aliberry Plain School, which was held on Friday, the 9th day of January, by the trustees.

Mr. J. H. Fletcher, our present teacher, has, no doubt, fully accomplished our expectations, as regards the instruction of the pupils intrusted to his care; and we feel fully confident that he will continue so. His method is, as we believe,

one of the best to encourage his scholars to stick to their studies. His reading classes, no doubt, have made rapid advancement in spelling, giving the meanings of words, and more particularly in the minding of the stops. The arithmetical classes have also improved; and we particularly noticed some children who had just begun to cipher six months ago, and now are able to work the rules of Reduction and Proportion very well; they are also very expert at Geography and Grammar, for the period of time that they have been studying them. An additional extra sum was procured for Mr. Fletcher, besides what was promised him at the commencement of the term of his engagement. Every one that had been present were highly pleased with the gentlemanly manner in which he conducted his school, and the meeting dispersed with three cheers for the teacher.

On behalf of the trustees,
CHARLES SABINE.

Jan. 15, 1857.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

PROBABLE SUBMISSION OF PERSIA.

There appears to be some reason for the belief entertained in official circles that the Court of Teheran has submitted to the demands of the British Government. The Turkish Minister there has sent a despatch to Constantinople to that effect; and the intelligence has been forwarded to England by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. It is, therefore, probable that the Persian difficulty will be arranged without further hostilities. We do not believe that the fall of Bushire had anything to do with the decision at which the Shah of Persia has come; for being perfectly well acquainted with the weakness of that place, he could not have reckoned upon its ability to withstand the assault of a British force. It is strange that the defences at Bushire should have been altogether neglected; but such is the fact. Its situation at the head of a promontory, almost surrounded with shallow water and intricate channels, would have marked it, in the opinion of an engineer, of ordinary discernment, as a place for the construction of a stronghold of the first importance; but as these natural advantages have been altogether overlooked or neglected by the Persian Government, the British expeditionary force had little to do in mastering it. By the erection of batteries on the sea face of the town, and on the neighbouring island of Sheik Shaad, an attack from sea might have been made impossible; whilst the construction of works on the short space across the promontory in the rear of the town would have given an immunity of trouble to the invaders. The wall in the rear of Bushire, however, is described as a paste-board castle of the Chinese style. The only fortification worthy of mention was a single bastion, erected under the direction of a French officer in the service of the Shah. On the island of Sheik Shaad, which might have been made a most formidable obstacle to any hostile ships approaching the town, no work of defence, or battery of any description, had been erected. We cannot believe, therefore, that it is our success at Bushire that has determined the Shah of Persia to make peace upon our own terms. There is more probability in the rumour that it is Russia that has given pacific advice to the Court of Teheran, from a conviction that the British expedition would have established itself in a position very injurious to the objects of her own ambition. Without attaching too much importance to Russian movements in that part of the world, we do not overlook the significance of the words of the First Napoleon, who said, "Above all Powers, Russia is to be feared, especially by you (the English.)" When Paul was so violent against you, he sent me to you for a plan to invade India. I sent one, with instructions in detail. From a point in the Caspian Sea, he was to have marched on India." Now we know that the Russian flotilla in the Caspian has long been the basis of aggressive advances; none the less aggressive because they have been made silently. Whilst Russia was under the impression that the proceedings of the Shah would not provoke retaliation, the Shah was encouraged to go on. The British Government has manifested the reality of its anger, and the Shah is recommended to draw back. Russian statesmen have a very proper fear of Palmerston.

PRUSSIA.

PRIVATE UNDERSTANDING WITH FRANCE FOR SETTLING THE NEUCHÂTEL AFFAIR.—The Prussian Government, if we may credit the *National Gazette* of Berlin, has it in contemplation to come to an understanding in a private manner with France on the negotiations for the definitive settlement of the Neuchâtel affair. It has communicated confidentially to the French Government, the rumour goes, the conditions on which the King of Prussia would renounce the sovereignty of that canton. He will reserve to himself the right of property over the domains and chateaux which were not appropriated to public purposes before 1848. It will not be admitted that these shall be the property of the State, and in fact, since 1848, the Prussian Government has protested against the sale of a certain part of this property, for which it will demand an indemnity. The renunciation of the sovereignty by the King will not, however, do away with this title of Prince de Neuchâtel. Lastly, it would appear that his Majesty is desirous, as was before mentioned, of retaining a protection over several charitable foundations. It is thought that the Conference will take place in the middle of February. "It is besides positively stated," adds the *National Gazette*, "that the diplomatic relations between Prussia and Switzerland will be speedily resumed, and that France will also become the mediator on this subject."

CAPTURE OF BUSHIRE AND KARRACK BY THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION.—We have received from Trieste, by way of Vienna, the following despatch:—Bushire surrendered on the 19th of December, after four hours' fire from the fleet, without a single casualty. Fort Bushire was captured on the previous day after a smart action. Brigadier Stopford, Colonel Mallet, and Lieutenants Utterson and Warren were killed, besides about 20 rank and file. Only one officer, Captain Wood, was wounded. Karrack was occupied on the 4th of December. Large reinforcements are to be sent up the Gulf.

HONGKONG, Dec. 15.—Affairs at Canton have undergone but slight alteration since our last, it being apparently Sir Michael Seymour's policy to hold his present position until he receives from home replies to his despatches by last mail.

The *Strait Times* and *Singapore Journal*, of Dec. 23, states that its latest advices from Canton mention that "the British were pouring shot and shell into the city, which place, it was expected, would be completely destroyed in a few days."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last Mr. Archibald MacNeill delivered an extemporaneous address on "Education." He compared the formation and growth of the mind to that of the body, and treated on Education as the means by which the mind is developed, performing for the intellect that which is done for the body, when the latter receives the care and nourishment necessary for its growth and strength. He then proceeded to show the necessity of Education in a Colony like this, possessing, as we do, the privileges, and sharing in the responsibilities incident to self-government. He adverted to the necessity of training teachers for their profession, second to none for its importance. He compared the state of Education in this Island some twenty years since with its present prospects, with the advantages of the Free School system—after which a spirited debate followed.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—Mr. Thomas Kirwan will deliver a lecture on "The Earth," in the above Institute, on Thursday evening, the 26th inst.

On Thursday evening last, the Rev. Thos. Phelan—Patron of the C. Y. M. L. Institute—presented it with 6 volumes of books, and the handsome and unsolicited donation of £3. A committee was appointed to wait on the reverend gentleman and thank him, in the name of the Society, for his kind and generous liberality.

Married.

In St. Thomas's Church, New London, on Thursday, the 12th Feb., by the Rev. William Meek, Mr. Jabez Burrows to Caroline, daughter of Mr. James Orr, both of New London.
On Tuesday last, by the Rev. John Knox, Mr. Alexander Forbes, of Lot 43, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Mr. John McLaren, of New Perth.
At Beleque, on Thursday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Mr. Jas. Stewart, of Lot 25, to Miss Ann Waugh, of Lot 19.

Died.

Of consumption, at Baltic Road, Lot 48, on the 11th instant, Mr. John Ferguson, aged 29 years.
At Fredericton, on the 5th instant, after a long and painful illness, Sophia S., wife of Mr. G. W. C. Lagrin, and youngest daughter of the late James Bagnall, Esquire, of Prince Edward Island, in the 27th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

Auction.

THE Subscriber will sell at the MANCHESTER HOUSE, SYDNEY STREET, opposite the Firm of Messrs. S. NELSON & SON, on TUESDAY, 3d MARCH, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., to the highest bidders, the residue of the GOODS unsold, imported by William McGill, Esq., consisting of the following articles, viz:—
A large assortment of Plaid Wool Shawls,
Pieces printed Orleans, do. Coburgs, Gala Plaids,
Thread, Buttons, Reels, Comforters, Gents' Silk Ties,
Handkerchiefs, Brown Cotton, Tweeds and Doeskins,
Men's Braces, Guernsey Frocks,
Cotton Handkerchiefs,
1 Pun. MOLASSES, 1 Hhd. SUGAR,
A few chests and half chests TEA,
50 gross PIPES, 10,000 Cheroots,
Together with many other articles—value over £700.
The advantages in buying at this sale are, that the goods are new, that they will be sold without reserve, and the terms are, sums under £10 cash, over £10 and under £50 three months, over £50 six months, on approved Joint Notes.
Feb. 19, 1857. BFNJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

Sale at Auction.

BY GEORGE ANDERSON, Auctioneer, at the Store of Dundee McIntyre, Esq., New London, on TUESDAY, the 3rd of March, at 10 o'clock, a. m. AN ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE Ready Made CLOTHING, TEA, SOLE LEATHER, HARNESS, and SADDLERY, &c., &c.
The above Sale will be positive, and will continue until the whole, amounting to about £800 worth, shall be disposed of. Credit until October next, and produce taken in payment at cash prices. For further particulars, see Handbills. New London, Feb. 21, 1857.

SEALED TENDERS, of the form prescribed by the City Council, will be received at the office of the City Clerk, until Wednesday, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to contract for the following articles, required for repairing the Pownall Street Wharf, viz:—
12 M. feet Hemlock Plank, 5 inches thick,
25 tons square Hemlock Timber, 28 feet long, 14 x 16 inches,
20 tons round Hemlock Logs, for Piles,
10 Tons do do one half 25 feet long, the other half thirty feet long, not less than 15 inches diameter at the small end,
12 hundred feet of Scantling, 8 inches square.
By order,
Feb. 23, 1857. W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk.



Notice to Mariners.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS, HALIFAX, 21st Nov., 1856.
THE LIGHT HOUSE recently erected on Flint Island, off the eastern coast of Cape Breton, in latitude 46° 11' 5 N., and longitude 59° 45' 50 W., was lighted on the 1st day of this month, and exhibits a bright flash light every fifteen seconds, visible from all points of the compass. The Light is 65 feet above sea level, and can be seen at the distance of 12 miles.
H. BELL,
Feb. 23, 1857. 3m Chairman Board of Works.

Removal.

J. & S. PROWSE have removed to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. J. R. WATT, in Great George-street, next door to Messrs. Thomas & Dawson's, where they will dispose of their fine Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and HARDWARE, at their usual low prices. Charlottetown, February 23, 1857.

Piano Fortes & Melodeons.

FOR SALE two of CHICKERING & SON'S renowned PIANO FORTES. These instruments have never been used, and the makers are pronounced, by judges, to be the best. Also—Two Superior MELODEONS, made by Mason & Hamblin. The above instruments can be seen by applying to SAMUEL A. FOWLE.
Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1857. 4t

Farms for Sale.

A FEW very convenient FARMS, averaging from Forty to Eighty Acres each, situated in and near those thriving Settlements, North and South Wiltshire. There are good clearances, excellent soil, well wooded and watered, and only about one hour's drive from the city. None need apply but good Practical Farmers, of good repute.
WILLIAM DOUSE, Proprietor.
Charlottetown, Feb. 19, 1857.

Vessel's Frame for Sale.

FOR SALE a VESSEL'S FRAME, suitable for the Newfoundland market, now building at Pinette, and ready for Planking, the dimensions are as follow: length of keel 81 feet, do. deck 94 feet, beam 24 feet, hold 11 feet. The above is offered for sale with the use of shipyards, and timber enough to nearly finish her. She will be sold cheap by applying at the office of SAMUEL A. FOWLE.
Old Custom House, Peake's Buildings,
Charlottetown, Feb. 23, 1857. 4i

Notice.

THE subscriber, intending to change his present business on the first day of JUNE next, hereby gives notice to all parties indebted to him, and whose accounts have been repeatedly furnished, that unless the same are paid at or before the above date, they will be handed to an Attorney for Collection, without distinction.
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, February, 1857.

WANTED by the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, a steady person to act as Collector and keep the general Accounts. Applications to be addressed to the Board of Directors in applicant's own hand writing, stating salary required, on or before Monday next, the 23d instant,
By Order,
Feb. 20, 1857. WM. MURPHY, Manager.
N. B. Security will be required.

Valuable and suitable Goods.

BY A. H. YATES.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 5th of March next, at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's store, in Queen-street—
25 chests choice Souchong TEA (warranted)
10 barrels SUGAR
10 puncheons Porto Rico MOLASSES
50 barrels superior Family FLOUR
25 barrels CORNMEAL
10 boxes CANDLES, 3 bales HOPS
The contents of 5 crates EARTHENWARE, consisting of Tea Sets (Pencil and China), painted and blue Cups and Saucers, Mugs & Jugs, black and Rockingham Teapots, Bowls, Toilet Sets, &c.
2 bales DRY GOODS, consisting of grey & white Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Printed Cottons, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braces, Comforters, Coburgs and Delaines, ready-made Vests, woolen Shawls, &c. &c. 50 bundles Cotton Warp, 50 reams Wrapping Paper. Also, a lot of Glassware, viz: 25 dozen Tumblers (half-pints), &c. &c. Terms at sale.
Feb. 16, 1857. H's G. THOS. BROYDERICK.

TO BE LET BY AUCTION, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m., at the Market House, TWO STALLS in the said Market House, agreeably to a Bye-Law of the Corporation, intitled a law respecting Markets.
GEORGE LEWIS,
Charlottetown, Feb. 16, 1857. Market Clerk.