

It is pretty evident that the general election will, after all, resuscitate party feeling in a becoming energy; for in Liverpool, where there was a strong local motive for letting well enough alone, the adverse flags have been ostentatiously unfurled. The talk was, that the next parliament will be, as near as possible, an antagonistic one, Conservative vs. Liberal; that a few on either side will effect an alliance with Lord Palmerston, but that his lordship, if he remains in office, will have to choose an ally in either party; that with his own proper force he cannot challenge a single division; that the present parliament, owing to its origin, constant changes and long endurance, was undefined in its principles and uncertain in its impulses; that management was, therefore, possible, and was suggested by the varieties of war and peace, and that no one was more adroit in playing one party against another than the present premier; that want of fixedness of purpose, however, destroyed ministerial discipline, and that, in consequence, we have now an appeal to the country; that the new government will have the charm of freshness about it and the solidity of unassailed honesty; that the Reformers are up and so are the Conservatives; that the candidates must, with few exceptions, be for one and against the other; that the spirit of the age is latent in the majority, and that the Derbyites will find themselves, when mustered for a division in the House of Commons, in the minority; that no one need doubt this; that at the last election Lord Derby was in power; that he had the entire benefit of the influence of office, and that the Conservative feeling was never so strong—Conservative efforts never more energetic; that notwithstanding all this he failed to create a majority; that his chance now is infinitely less, and that Mr. Disraeli's advocacy of retrenchment deludes no one; that the world is incredulous of popular promises from his party; that between Conservatives and Liberals the line of demarcation is too difficult to be passed; that the Liberals are the majority in the country, and that although there is no rallying cry, Liberal votes will be given to Liberal candidates; that Lord Palmerston is the man to appreciate the result, and that before June next he will probably surround himself with colleagues adequate to new exigencies, and representatives of the scattered Liberal and Peelite influences.

It is undeniable that Lord Palmerston has the country with him. Everywhere members who voted against the government of Lord Palmerston on the Chinese difficulty have been taken seriously to task by their constituents, and although they have made out a strong plea for their conduct, in numerous instances this has not satisfied the irritated feelings of the electors.

Lord John Russell has been less fortunate. Representing the greatest commercial constituency in the empire, he has given them such deadly offence that they were anxious to secure the services of Lord Palmerston instead; but the present Premier knows well how fleeting popularity is, and he prudently declined to change his seat for the insignificant borough of Tiverton for the great trading community on the banks of the Thames. There was tact in this, and something more—delicacy towards a fallen rival. The city of London then proceeded to choose four candidates, leaving out Lord John Russell—an indication of feeling which it is impossible to mistake. It was supposed that Lord John would have keenly felt this indignity, and that he would, in consequence, retire upon one of the pocket boroughs of his brother, the Duke of Bedford. But Lord John Russell possesses great moral courage, and has addressed to the electors a document, setting forth the principal acts of his political life, with a view of claiming their suffrages on the proper occasion. If defeated, the probability is, that he will retire from public life in disgust, and that this alternative is before him, is evident from the want of sympathy which pervades the electoral body towards a man who, for more than forty years, has played a leading part on the stage of British politics.

The Peelites suffered severely at the last general election, and their number now so much thinned, is in a fair way of being still further diminished in the new Parliament. The "Manchester Party," properly so called, will also lose ground. Mr. Cobden gives up one of the most important constituencies, the West Riding, for a Lancashire Borough.

It is difficult to say what kind of result the elections in Ireland may produce. The country is prosperous, the people are contented, agitation is lulled, and party ties are broken up to an extent unknown during the last quarter of a century. The influence of the priesthood has received a serious check, it is said, by a mandate from Rome, desiring them to abstain from mixing themselves up in political movements; and all the fiery spirits who had a hold on Irish sympathies have disappeared from the stage. The popularity of the Premier has penetrated into Scotland, where the burghs for the most part are favorable to the policy which has compelled the dissolution. Altogether, a survey of the battle-field, judging from the tone of the press and the feeling of the constituencies, secures a triumph to the First Minister.

The present Speaker, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, has informed the House of Commons that he intends to retire from the chair at the end of the present Parliament, a position which he has filled with great credit and marked ability during the last eighteen years. He will get the customary reward of the men who have preceded him in the same position—a handsome pension and a peerage, than whom no man deserves it better.

The continental news presents nothing remarkable. The Corps de Legislative in France hesitates to give Louis Napoleon an additional tax upon railways; and it is believed that the proposition will be withdrawn or rendered harmless by modification. The Neufchatel question is still unsettled.

THE CHINA WAR.

HONG KONG, January 15.—The English Admiral, Sir Michael Seymour, abandoned on the 12th instant the position he had taken up in the old garden of the factories. He decided, after having blown down the Dutch Folly, which had been the centre of his operations against the town, to confine himself to the occupation of the fort known as the Bird's Nest Fort. Before quitting his entrenchments the Admiral set fire to the faubourgs extending from the west to the south-east of the factories. This measure, by isolating the walled-town, renders it more exposed to the bombs of the squadron. The rebel fleet has joined the Imperial fleet, in order to act together against the English; 600 war junks are assembled in the river. The Chinese appear determined to obstruct all the passages by sinking junks on the numerous bars of the Canton river. On the 13th the anchorage of Whampoa was abandoned by all the foreigners. The steamers which towed, under the protection of the ships of war, the floating dwellings of the English and Americans, were still in view when the Chinese began to pillage whatever had been left in the docks, and in the houses built on the banks of the river, without distinction of nationality. Hong Kong is in a state of great excitement, which increases every day. The foreign residents have organized themselves, and their patrols shoot, without pity, every Chinaman who appears in the streets or on the roofs after eight in the evening. At the departure of the courier all the Europeans in Hong Kong appeared to be poisoned, and the family of Sir John Bowring, especially, were suffering very severely. All the Chinese bakers have fled. It is believed they intended to poison every foreigner. Fortunately, there has been, as yet, no deaths.

ALARM AT SINGAPORE.—All the Europeans THREATENED WITH FIRE AND PILLAGE.—The European colony of Singapore is in a state of consternation in consequence of the news received from Canton, and the excitement of the native population. Of the 100,000 inhabitants of Singapore there are only 300 Europeans capable of bearing arms, and with

half-castes their whole adherents would not reach to more than 800. All the other inhabitants are naturally their enemies, and the Chinese, who form eight-tenths of the population, threaten the Europeans with fire and pillage. They have affixed several placards in the Chinese language, offering 200 piastres for the head of the governor, the resident, the judge, and the chief of the police. On the 2nd of January all shops were closed, and the work-people refused all assistance to the Europeans. The public markets were without supplies, and all business was suspended. But resistance was not only passive. The provisions destined for foreigners were intercepted, and menace and intimidation were employed to hinder their sale. The head of the police having induced one of the merchants to open his stores, the Chinese rushed en masse on the traitor, and in the melee many of the police were dangerously wounded. By the energy displayed on the occasion by the governor, he succeeded in establishing order in the town.

THE NEW PLENIPOTENTIARY FOR CHINA.—(From the Times.)—The Earl of Elgin has accepted the office to the Court of Peking, and will proceed on his arduous mission as soon as he has made himself sufficiently acquainted with the views of her Majesty's Government.

It would not be easy to name a more unexceptional man for the office, or even one with so many positive recommendations. It is a service both of difficulty and danger that he has undertaken.

When the Commander-in-Chief, General Pottenger, has made the proper dispositions, and is ready for an advance, the British Plenipotentiary will, we suppose, invite the Emperor to a peaceful settlement of affairs. It has been insinuated that we ought not to have taken advantage of an hour of distress to press our claims, but it is the imperial crisis itself which has brought on the rupture.

Commissioner Yeh having notoriously presumed on his security from imperial control, the Plenipotentiary will have to deal, then, not only with the Emperor and his mandarins, but with his insolent viceroys, and with a rebellion almost everywhere victorious.

It is likely enough, therefore, that circumstances will arise which may require great discretion, temper, and even courage. Should Lord Elgin meet with success, his will be a singular lot and an unique glory in achieving two great works of reconciliation so wide apart, and under such various circumstances.

A Russian corps of 8,000 men had been enthusiastically received at Tahir. The Persian army, which has to operate against the Afghans, has, it is said, been reinforced. Russia is endeavouring to occupy Khanak, with the view of extending her frontiers to the English possessions. The Sovereign of Bokhara, alarmed at these projects of invasion on the part of Russia, had solicited the mediation of the Sultan to have the independence of Khondzhand respected.

The French Government journal, the *Patrie*, states that accounts from the frontiers of China received at St. Petersburg, and published by the *Journal of the Academy*, announces that the Government of Peking is in a state of dissolution; that the Emperor has no cash, and is forced to issue iron coin; that all the money he had left the city; and that the Chinese mandarins are in hostility.

CANADA.

HAMILTON, C. W., March 12th.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN CANADA—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.—Another of those fearful accidents which human forethought appears inadequate to the task of preventing, took place this evening near this City. The train from Toronto which is due at 5.45 had scarcely touched the swing bridge over the Desjardine canal, when it gave way, and the whole train was precipitated into the water, falling a distance of 40 feet. The Engine Tender and Baggage-Cars were all completely buried in the water; the forward passenger car in descending was turned upside down, leaving but little of it above the water; the forward end of the last passenger car rested upon either the engine or passenger car, and falling back upon the wall supporting the Bridge, remained in an upright position. Immediate assistance was rendered from the different shops and persons engaged on the works; all that were in the last car were taken out mostly wounded, and we are sorry to say, too many dead; a hole was cut in the bottom of the car which lay across the canal, and the bodies taken from it as soon as possible. But this could not be otherwise than a slow operation when it was considered how cold the water is at this season of the year, and that the depth was sufficient to hide an engine tender and baggage cars from view.

Mr. Mair, the traffic superintendent, was on board, but fortunately was in such a position at the time as allowed him to jump on terra firma as the car took the leap into the frightful abyss, where so many of his fellow passengers were hurried into the presence of their Maker. Mr. John C. Henderson, we are sorry to say, was among the killed. Mr. Barrett, conductor on the train, escaped without injury; the express messenger, post office clerk and conductor, escaped from the baggage-car when submerged in the water, by climbing to the top.

A list of the bodies as yet recovered, and of the names of those identified, is given. The number is already over 40, and as nearly 80 persons left Toronto by the train, it is feared that a great many more are yet to find.

THE LATE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.—Immediately on receiving intelligence of the catastrophe, two gentlemen from the *Globe* office left the city for Hamilton; they found the workmen hauling out of the water, with a crane and pulleys, a portion of the bridge which lay on the surface of the ice, with a view of reaching the first passenger car, which is entirely submerged under water. The second passenger car, half broken, lay on the bank at the base of the bridge, and it was from this that the sand and the dead bodies have been taken, and the other many feet below the water lie buried sixty or seventy human beings, who left Toronto in confidence of reaching the journey's end. The chain bridge was about 30 or 40 feet above the water, and the fall must have been tremendous. The locomotive or tender has not been seen at all. Roads have been cut on the face of the bank, and the passengers and the baggage of the train from the west were conveyed by them up to the gap. The bridge was on the main track of the Great Western Railway of the Toronto and Hamilton Section, as was at the first supposed. The whole train of stilted stone piers has gone with some portion of the swing platform. A large number of passengers came up by the one o'clock train from Toronto to learn the state of their friends. They found the buildings containing the bodies closed, and no opportunity of identifying them. It is supposed that between fifty and sixty persons were taken from the second car, and that about as many were in the first one, making altogether 100 passengers, not more than ten or twelve were saved. The loss of life must be about 90.—*Toronto Globe*, 13th.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE HOUSE PROROGUED.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AND GREAT INDIGNATION IN THE HOUSE—THE GOVERNMENT PURSUING A MOST DISREPUTABLE PART WHEN BEING THROWN INTO A MINORITY.

[By Telegraph.]

FREDERICTON, March 26.

Immediately after reading of Journals, Hon. Mr. Gray informed the House that the Executive Council has unanimously agreed in a recommendation to the Governor to p

rogue the House with the view of dissolution. Mr. Smith arose, and after speaking at some length in reference to the position of the Government, moved the following Resolution: "Whereas, the members of the Executive Council have declared their inability to carry on the business of the country; therefore Resolved, that it is in the opinion of this House they should immediately resign."

Mr. Street spoke for one hour in opposition to the Resolution. Mr. Lawrence followed on the same side, speaking for upwards of one hour, when House refused to hear him any longer.

A scene of great confusion and disorder followed. Lawrence persisted in keeping the floor.

Sutton, Johnson and others maintained that he should bow to the decision of the House.

Standing order moved. Great excitement, Sergeant at arms first unable to clear galleries.

Smith arose to speak but was interrupted from the gallery. Smith with much warmth declared he was not going to be brow-beaten by a Fredericton mob, and declared it high time for removal of seat of Government.

Galleries finally cleared, but considerable excitement outside.

Lawrence persisted in keeping the floor after the standing order had been moved, great confusion prevailed.

McMonagle finally obtained the floor and denounced the Government as imbecile and incompetent, and entitled no longer to the confidence of the House.

Governor came down to prorogue at 1 o'clock, proceedings so summary that no opportunity to try the question of Smith's Resolution.

Twenty-one members of the House remained in their seats during Prorogation, and but twenty proceeded to the Council Chamber.

Considerable excitement outside, but all quiet at 2 o'clock.

LOCAL NEWS.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last the Rev. George Sutherland delivered an extemporaneous Lecture on "Ancient Egypt." He entered very minutely into its geographical position; then explained the origin of its population; dilated upon the manners and customs of the people; shewed that Egypt had been the land of wonderful creation of human power, such as the vast Pyramids, the gigantic Sphinx, the lofty Pillars, &c., and was still an object of endless curiosity to the philosophic enquirer—that its people had understood many of the sciences, were well acquainted with some of the arts, and that Egypt had been the theatre of enterprise, civilization and science. He then gave a very lucid explanation of its *lingua scripta*, and the way in which its hieroglyphics had been discovered, and then reading made plain. He commented upon the fertilizing nature of its soil—for the overflowing of the Nile, at periodical seasons; and enumerated some of the natural productions of the country. He then remarked upon the race of Kings, and shewed clearly that the chronology of the Hebrews was fully to be relied on. Throughout the Lecture—which occupied one hour and a quarter in its delivery—the audience were enchained not only with the interesting matter adduced, but also with the bursts of eloquence spontaneously uttered.

A discussion followed, during which further information was elicited from the fertile mind of the Rev. Lecturer. On next Tuesday evening, William Monk, Esq., will lecture upon "The Air we breathe, and the Water we drink."—*Com.*

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—On Thursday evening, the 21st April inst., being the commencement of the second session of the above Society, the following gentlemen were chosen office-bearers for the ensuing six months:—Thomas Murphy, President, M. P. Rutledge, Vice President, Thomas Kelly, Secretary, Ronald Walker, Treasurer, Edward Rielly, Librarian, William Hawkins, Doorkeeper, Library Committee.—John J. McDonald, Richard B. Reid and Patrick Powers.

Committee for procuring Lecturers.—The President, Vice President and Secretary.

Auditing Committee.—John Reid and John Hickey.

The Library Committee, Secretary and Treasurer for the past half-year, presented their respective reports, which show that there are 178 volumes of valuable books in the Library, and a balance of £10 to the credit of the Society.

The young men of Charlottetown, who may be inclined to improve their minds by good practical experience, will find no place better calculated to draw out their latent faculties than the C.Y.M.L.I. The initiation fee, on becoming a member, is one dollar, with an annual subscription, (in the shape of monthly dues), of nine shillings.

On Thursday evening, the 9th instant, John Walsh will read a paper on "The early Poets."—*Com.*

ERRATA.—In the Rev. James McDonald's letter, printed in our last issue, 7th line from the top of the 3d column, 2d page, for the word *Bishop*, read "Bishops." For the sentence commencing "With what assurance," &c., in the 9th line from top of same column, read "With what assurance does the Rev. Mr. Patterson come before the public and say that the Catholic Clergy take the Bible from the people, when we know, and every Catholic knows, that we read it for them and commend them to read it." In the 4th column, 12th line, the words "while they" should have been omitted.

At Charlottetown, on Thursday morning, the 2d instant, the Hon. Capt. Stephen Rice, formerly of the 7th or Queen's Own Hussars, aged 62 years.

At Vernon River, on the 31st ult., in the 26th year of her age, Margaret Jane, beloved wife of Mr. George C. Vickerson, leaving a husband and two children to mourn their irreparable loss. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

At Nine Mile Creek, on the 26th ult., after an illness of three months, Mr. Alexander Campbell, aged 30 years, son of Mr. Archibald Campbell, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At Tryon, on Sunday the 29th ult., after a protracted illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Mary Sharp, wife of Mr. Robert Marshall, and a native of the parish of Terregles, Dumfriesshire, aged 61 years. She emigrated to this Island in the year 1820.

Police Court.

March 30.—Patrick McQuaid, charged with making disturbance at the store of Wm. Heard; complainant not appearing, he was dismissed.

31.—James Ormond, for assault and battery on his wife; convicted and ordered to find sureties to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for 3 months, and to pay costs.

April 1.—Nicholas Murphy, drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; dismissed when sober.

2.—Hugh McKenna, laborer, drunk and disorderly; convicted and fined 5s.

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, APRIL 4.

Provisions. Beef, (small) 5d @ 8d Partridges, each... none.

Do, by qtr. 44d @ 7d Turkeys, each... 4s @ 7s 6d

Mutton, 6d @ 8d Fowls, each... 1s @ 1s 6d

Pork, 3d @ 7d Fish. Veal, 5d @ 7d Codfish, 12s @ 20s

Do, (small) 7d @ 9d Salmon, 6d @ 6d

Lamb, 5d @ 6d Herrings, 30s @ 40s

Butter, 1s 3d @ 1s 6d Mackerel, 1s @ 1s 6d

Do, by tub, 1s 2d @ 1s 3d Lumber. Boards, (hemlock)... 4s @ 5s

Cheese, 4d @ 6d Do, (spruce)... 5s @ 6s

Pearl barley, 2d @ 2 1/2d Do, (pine)... 7s @ 8s

Lard, 10d @ 12d Shingles, 7s @ 9s

Ham, 8d @ 9d Laths... 2s @ 3s

Flour, 3d @ 3 1/2d Sundries. Timothy seed, 15s @ 20s

Oatmeal, 13d @ 2d Cloverseed, 1s 2d @ 1s 4d

Eggs, 10d @ 1s Wool, 11d @ 1s

Rabbits, each... 4d @ 5d Hay, 7s @ 8s

Vegetables. Potatoes, 3s @ 3s 3d Straw, 1s 3d @ 1s 6d

Carrots, 1 bushel... none Homospan, 7s @ 8s

Pears, 1 quart... none Turnips, 1s @ 1s 3d

Grain. Wheat, 13s @ 14s Apples, (P.E.I.) bus... none

Barley, 1 bushel... 4s @ 5s Calfs, 7d @ 9d

Oats, 1 bushel... 2s 3d @ 2s 4d Hides, 5d @ 6d

New Advertisements.

Building Lots! Building Lots!
TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 4th May next, on the premises, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon—
Town Lots Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40,

in the second hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, together with the large and valuable building lots recently erected thereon. This property comprises an entire block fronting on all sides of streets, and is well worthy the attention of persons requiring building lots.
A plan of the property, with all particulars, may be obtained at the office of W. H. Pope, Esq., or of the subscriber.
Terms very liberal.
Ch. Town, April 6, 1857. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

To His Worship the Mayor.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, having learned that a Convention has recently been entered into between the Governments of Great Britain and France, conceding most valuable Fishing Rights on the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland to the latter nation, which, if confirmed, will be extremely detrimental to the interests of this Island, and to the trade of the sister Provinces generally: We therefore request that you will call a Public Meeting, at your earliest convenience, that the citizens of Charlottetown may express their disapprobation and protest against the concessions contemplated, as an invasion of the constitutional rights of our fellow Colonists of Newfoundland.

Samuel Nelson	Robert Stewart	George Allan
Kenneth Mackenzie	Thomas Pettkick	Philip MacLaren
Donald MacIsaac	William R. Watson	Jonathan Rider
John Lawson	James Roman	Charles Bigns, son.
John Trennam	William T. Paw	Thomas Esary
George A. Thresher	James Anderson	Francis MacKenna
Thomas Brodyrick	James Purdie	William Lowe
James McCraith	Theophilus Desbrisay	John Lea
John Rigg	Cornelius Little	Thomas W. Dodd
G. F. C. Lowden	Francis MacCarron	William Dodd
A. H. Yates	John A. Macdonald	Neil Rankin
Thomas B. Tremm	J. W. Morrison	John Power
William Hickey	J. E. S. Bagnall	Charles Bell
James N. Harris	William S. Longworth	Robert Bell
F. P. Norton	John Williams	W. C. Bonkowsky
Charles MacNutt	James J. Devan	Daniel Brennan
James Desbrisay	John Rider	William Welsh
John Ings	J. C. Macdonald	John Loughran
George R. Beer	Pierce Gault	Hugh MacKenna
James Reid	J. Macdonald	F. P. Nelson
Stephen Swabey	John Morris	Wellington Nelson
John Gainsford	Charles Stas	Robert Hyndman
W. B. Wellner	James Thompson	George Beer
Thomas Williams	William Sweeney	John Godkin
Thomas F. Rowe	Peter Mackinnon	R. B. Reid
Henry Longworth	Peter Macgowan	Thomas Foley
James D. Lawson	John Breckin	

Charlottetown, April 2, 1857.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held at the City Hall in this City, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.
ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.
City of Charlottetown, April 3, 1857.

Published by Authority of the City Council.
A LAW FOR LEVYING AN ASSESSMENT ON REAL ESTATE FOR CITY PURPOSES.
(Assented to, April 2, 1857.)

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

SECTION 1. There shall be an Assessment levied on Real Estate within the City for the purpose of raising a revenue for the current year, and that such Assessment shall be at the rate of seven shillings and one penny on each one hundred pounds on the value of such Real Estate, equal to eight-pence half penny on every one pound on the rental, and shall be paid by the occupants of Real Estate within the City according to the several proportions or valuations entered against the name of each and every person in the Assessment books prepared from the Returns of the Assessors, according to the Act of Incorporation.

SECTION 2. The moneys, when collected according to the By-law of the City for that purpose, shall be expended and paid to and for the use of the City in such way and manner as the City Council shall direct and appoint, and in conformity with the Act of Incorporation.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk.

Sons of Temperance SOIREE.

A TEMPERANCE TEA will take place in the Temperance Hall, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, to be followed with a number of Addresses, by several gentlemen, on the Temperance Question, as well as Vocal and Instrumental Music, kindly guaranteed by Mr. Cupples for the occasion.
The doors will be open at half past 6 o'clock. Tea to commence at 7 o'clock.
Tickets 1s. 6d., to be had at the Stores of Messrs. Hazard, Watson and Beer; and of the Committee—Messrs. T. Williams, J. Evans, S. Brown, B. Chappell, W. Morris, J. Bowers, or of the Secretary.
April 6, 1857. (All the papers.) J. P. TANTON.

No. 52. LLOYD'S Register of British and Foreign Shipping.
Established 1824.

IT having been represented to the Committee that much inconvenience and loss will be incurred by the Ship-builders in the British North American Colonies, if the Regulation passed on the 15th May last, "That on and after the 1st July, 1857, Ships which proceed to sea without being fastened with the Iron Knees and Riders prescribed by the Rules, will have one year deducted from the period to which they would otherwise be entitled to be classed in the Register Book," be carried rigidly into effect: NOTICE is hereby given, that with a view to obviate, as far as practicable, the inconvenience complained of, arising from the difficulty at present experienced in obtaining the Iron Knees and Riders required, it has been this day resolved to postpone the application of the Regulation above quoted until the 1st January, 1858, after which time its provisions will be strictly enforced.

By order of the Committee,
CHARLES R. COKER, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Charlottetown, April 6, 1857. 1st 3w

Boards, Boards, Boards, and Scantling.

TENDERS will be received at the office of this paper until Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to supply the undermentioned articles:—

4000 feet prime Spruce Flooring-Boards, from 7 to 10 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick, the boards to be sawed parallel.
1500 feet Spruce Boards, full inch thick, from 7 to 10 inches wide.
About 10,000 feet square edged Hemlock Boards.
And from 1 to 2,000 feet of Scantling, according to a Bill.
Further information may be obtained at the office of this paper.
April 6, 1857.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—Good SLACK COAL

at the Gas Works for 21s. per ton.

April 6. WILLIAM MURPHY, Manager.

COKE! COKE!! COKE!!!—At the Gas Works

for 21s. per chaldron.

April 6. WILLIAM MURPHY, Manager.

Horticultural Society.

FRESH AND VALUABLE FLOWER SEEDS may now be purchased of the society, at Mr. G. T. Hazard's Book-store, Queen-square.

The semi-Annual Exhibition will be held in July next, of which timely notice will be given.

April 6, 1857. By order, G. HUBBARD, Sec'y.

Juniper Posts, Rails, &c.

FOR SALE, at the subscriber's yard a quantity of Juniper Posts, Rails, Pickets, Ladders and Shingles. Also 150 cords of FIREWOOD.
Ch. Town, April 6, 1857. 2m. BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

For Sale.

A VERY neat double-seated WAGON, with patent Axles, trimmed and aproned.
Also—a young MARE, five years old, warranted sound.
Apply at the subscriber's sale-room, Queen-square.