

Lane's,—has known him for 12 or 13 years,—used to untackle his horse when he went to Lane's. All that he ever saw of him at Lane's induced him to believe he was sensible,—conversed with him frequently,—he recollected circumstances that had happened years before, and believed he was quite sensible.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—Has known prisoner for 12 or 13 years. He was living at his mother's when her house was burnt—don't know if it affected his mind—saw him frequently at Lane's—he appeared to him to be sensible any time he saw him. I met him in Charlottetown, three or four years ago, conversed with him—he was then quite sensible. Has seen him at his father's several times—sensible then. Has seen him 25 or 26 times while he was at deceased's. Never was on a crazy strain with him. Has heard he was crazy, never saw him so. His brother Roderick was said to be out of his mind. Has heard prisoner was under restraint at one time.

JOHN JENKINS—examined by Attorney General.—Lives at Lot 50. Knows prisoner by sight; was at Lane's the day of deceased's death; went in pursuit of prisoner; found him at MacGrath's; went into the house; prisoner sat at fire with his back to him—he got up—Collins came in—said, "we have got you." Prisoner said, "what for, what for? I never killed Lane." Nothing had been said about Lane's death before this time. Went to Lane's on the day in question; had heard the evidence of Sabine and Lane as to the appearance of deceased; it is quite correct. Had no acquaintance with prisoner previously—never saw him before.

SAMUEL FLETCHER—examined by Attorney General.—Lives next farm to deceased; knows prisoner; he worked a day or two for him. Ann Hayden came for him on day of murder. He was the first, after William Lane's wife, in the stable. When he went into the stable his wife had him in her arms holding him up. His head was towards the horses; some feet from them, within reach of him then, if they were tied long, and if they kicked; 2 horses were in the stable; both in one stall. Picked him up when his wife laid him down. Saw the cut in his head. Asked for McNeill; he was not to be found. Mrs. Lane said he was not there. The axe was standing up against side of barn when he saw it. Thought McNeill was a little odd from hearing him talking to himself; but whenever he conversed with him, he found him very acute, and to have full possession of his reasoning faculties, and knew well right from wrong. Wounds on deceased were as described by other witnesses.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—Only knew prisoner since he lived at Lane's; would argue very acutely. Often heard him talking aloud. Thought there was something wrong about him, until he came to converse with him, and always found him to be very cunning. Lane's wife was afraid of him, he believes. Can't say he heard her say so. Roderick, his brother, was queer.

EDWARD COX—examined by Attorney General.—Lives at Vernon River. Practises as surgeon and physician. Has been there about two years; has practised for 18 years before as surgeon and physician. Fletcher came for him; went to Lane's; found him in the kitchen; felt his hands cold; body warm; life was extinct. Saw mark of a blow on the ear with a blunt instrument; did not make a particular examination then; did so afterwards. Inquest took place at night; made a particular examination in presence of Coroner and Jury. On the left side of head a wound up and down; clean cut about 14 inch long; went through the scalp, then through parietal bone, fractured it and drove it into the brain. That wound was sufficient to occasion death; the bone was driven in upon the brain; an axe would be very likely to give such a wound; that blow could not have been given by a horse. A contused wound upon the left ear; something flat might have done this, the back of an axe. This blow would not occasion death; there was an injury on the back of the head, about two inches square. The scalp and skull were driven about one inch into the brain, forced out portions of the brain. This was sufficient to occasion death; it was a blow given with great violence. The back of an axe a likely instrument to effect this; deceased could not have inflicted such wounds upon himself.

JOHN T. JENKINS—examined by Attorney General.—Is a surgeon; is surgeon to jail. Prisoner has been under his notice since his committal; showed no evidence of insanity until yesterday. Had heard he was insane; asked him questions with a view of ascertaining his state of mind. At the time of his conversation with him he was not of unsound mind. At the time of committal the day after, he was perfectly rational, and so continued up to yesterday. Generally saw him once a week. His brother Louchan and Jalior were present yesterday. His brother asked him some questions about a forged bill; he was very incoherent on that subject, and about some fish he said had been stolen. He has a mark of a wound on back of his neck; very incoherent about this wound; said he had given it to himself for relief as he was smothering. Has made insanity a study. On former conversations he generally asked why he was confined there; told him he would be tried in January; asked why he left Lane's? He said he was assisting Lane; the cattle got in and Lane found fault. Lane and he disagreed about the cattle; Lane had said he had never lost so much of the crop as when prisoner was there. Lane told him to go, and he left. He said he asked him for his wages, and Lane said he would pay him when he pleased; and he spoke of cloth he was to have. His conduct yesterday shook his opinion a little as to his sanity, but would not set that up against all his former observation and opinion of him.

Cross examined by Mr. Palmer.—Prisoner knew he was surgeon; showed no symptoms of insanity until yesterday. Violence of action and incoherence of speech are tests of insanity—violence of action might be alone; always observed a vacant stare about prisoner, but not sufficient of itself to induce a belief of his insanity. Appetite of insane persons often voracious, but of itself no symptom of insanity. Insanity may come on suddenly or gradually. Hereditary insanity would show itself by any shock to person's system, either from physical or moral causes; often produced by hereditary disposition; not safe in testing insanity without previous reference to habits and conduct of the party.

DONALD McRAE—examined by Attorney General.—Lives at Lot 50, about 8 miles from deceased's. Prisoner was captured at his house; prisoner came to his house about sun set on a Tuesday evening. Had not seen him for a long time previous; it was a cold and wet night; he was in his shirt sleeves, no coat on; was very wet; asked him to take his supper? Asked prisoner if he heard of a man being killed? He asked what man it was? He replied William Lane; he said it was impossible, that he left him well that morning. He asked for lodging? made him a bed; he remained. Collins and Jenkins came at 8 o'clock next morning and captured him. Did not know he had lived with Lane.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—Had known the prisoner for many years; knows when his mother's house was burnt; he lived with her then; it was 8 or 10 years ago. Has not seen prisoner many times since; was always considered in his senses before the house was burnt; was not so considered after the house was burnt,—not in a right state of mind. Only saw him twice since the house was burnt, until he came to his house after Lane's death. He lived in different places. Case closed on the part of the Crown. [Conclusion next week.]

THE NEW LONDON MEETING.

The editor of the *Islander*, being hard up for a topic on which to excite a feeling of hostility to the present Government, has, in the last number, drawn on his imagination for materials wherewith to assail those whose public conduct he cannot truthfully impugn. In the article which appeared last Friday under the above caption, there is but one statement which bears the remotest probability of truth, viz: that the meeting may have been respectably attended. We are willing to admit that, inasmuch as the editor himself acknowledges that he was not present, the meeting may be considered entitled to the comparative respectability of character caused by his absence. If, however, he means that it was respectable in point of numbers, the admission, that the roads were "almost impassable," argues a zeal and unanimity of sentiment "among all shades of politicians" at New London, which can only be attributed to the feeling of universal satisfaction experienced by his neighbours that the intimation, that "his room was better than his company," had the effect of causing the editor to stay at home.

The gist of the rhodomontade is but a relash of the nonsensical falsehoods already circulated by the *Islander* to the effect,

that it was the intention of the Government to press the Board of Works and Municipal Corporations Bills through the Legislature, without reference to the wishes or feelings of the constituencies. They who originated and circulated such reports know full well that they were lying; but what cared they, if at the cost of truth and decency, their political opponents and rulers could be damaged in public opinion, and their influence diminished or perhaps destroyed? Once more, we state that the intention of pressing these measures was never for a moment entertained by the Government; that it was expressly repudiated on the floor of the House of Assembly; and the very fact, which might convince any who may be the dupes of this shallow artifice, that the Bills were published for general information, proves that the only object the Government had in view was, to submit the principle of such institutions to the consideration of the people, with a view to elicit their opinions on the question of an extension of the principles of self-government.

We have emphatically denied that the Government ever had contemplated the premature passage of the measures in question. We certainly did expect some legitimate expression of public opinion on the merits or demerits of the subjects involved. And now, forsooth, after the Bills have been in the hands of the people for nearly twelve months, comes forth the Jupiter Tonans of the Tories, and from his New London Olympus launches his thunderbolt against the Government, in the shape of a notice that a meeting had been held; nobody knows where—respectably attended, nobody knows by whom—presided over by a Mr. Nobody—appointed a myth for Secretary—passed resolutions unanimously, of which nobody knows the tenor or subject—and, finally, dissolved itself into thin air, at the command of the Prospero whose magic wand had called it into existence.

The fact is, we are inclined to think that the editor had been indulging too freely, and dreamed a dream, and saw visions in his slumbers; and that he had not got over the effects sufficiently to discriminate between fact and imagination when he penned the notice of the Great New London Meeting, which consisted of himself, his pipe, and tumbler. The alleged unanimity of the meeting favors this hypothesis, as he was never known to fall out with either.

THE INDIAN NEWS.

SELDOM have we been called upon to notice an event causing us more pain than we experience in directing the attention of our readers to the telegraphic news furnished us by Messrs. Longworth & Hyndman. Sir Henry Havelock is no more! Worn down by his herculean efforts and exhausted by fatigue, he has fallen a victim to the deadly climate in which he had so rapidly reaped his laurels, alas! too soon to be exchanged for the cypress of the tomb.

His death, in the mid career of victory, is so suggestive that we regret that our want of space prevents us from a more extended notice. Among the long list of those to whom British honor was dear, and whose zeal and talents combined to augment that honor, no name stands higher than that of the hero we deplore. Called suddenly to act, with limited means, first on the defensive against countless foes, he, as suddenly assumed the offensive, and no matter what the opposing numbers, his ubiquitous banner was always victorious. Other Generals may have had wider scope for the manifestation of their particular capabilities, but none have ever carried a claim to a higher niche in the Temple of Fame than some of the Europeans engaged in the suppression of this atrocious mutiny; and, on the bright record, what name shall stand above that of Sir Henry Havelock, of Lucknow?

"Soldier, rest, thy warfare o'er—
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;
Dream of battle-fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EXCHANGE ROOMS.
CHARLOTTETOWN, 25th January, 1858.
Europa arrived at New York yesterday morning, 24th inst. General Havelock died November 25th, of dysentery.
British under General Windham defeated by mutineers, near Cawnpore, in which the 64th Regiment was seriously cut up. Sir Colin Campbell, hearing of this disaster, quitted Lucknow, 7th Dec., came up with the mutineers, and totally defeated them, capturing 16 guns and an immense quantity of ammunition, and the whole of their baggage.
Rachel, the actress, died. Bank rates reduced to 6 per cent. Consols 94, for account 95 1/2. Breadstuffs dull.
Tea slightly advanced, business improving.
ROBERT HYNDMAN & Co.

THE CHAMPION OF THE BANK DIRECTORY AGAIN!

The *Islander* of last Friday contains another article from the pen of the individual who figured in its columns, a few weeks ago, as self-constituted Champion of the Bank Directory; but as our present sheet is too crowded to give anything like a lengthened notice of this second lucubration—we shall give more than merited attention to his misstatements in our next No., and by a few elegant extracts from the article in question, show that its writer has attained to such a proficiency in the use of the long bow as might well excite an envious feeling in the Father of Lies himself, of whom he is, no doubt, the most promising member of his numerous progeny on the terrestrial side of the Stygian ferry.

FIRE.

A SMALL log house, situate in King street, adjoining the new building of Mr. Jas. Stanley, was totally consumed by fire on Friday evening last. The fire was discovered and the alarm given about 9 o'clock; and so prompt were the exertions of the Fire Companies and the citizens generally, that the flames were wholly subdued in less than an hour, and no material damage was sustained by the surrounding buildings. The house was owned by Ralph Brecken, Esq. and was in the occupation of two or three families. There was a large heap of oakum in one part of the house, from a spark falling into which it is believed the fire originated.

THE LATE TRIAL FOR MURDER.

We give in our present No. the first part of the trial of Donald McNeill, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of William Lane. As public opinion is somewhat divided with respect to the propriety of carrying out this awful sentence upon the wretched criminal, from the belief entertained by very many that he is a person of unsound mind—we have deemed it our duty to place before our readers the evidence adduced upon the trial, so that from a dispassionate review of all the facts of the case they may recognize the propriety or impropriety of carrying out the sentence of the law. The address of Counsel for the defence, together with the evidence, will be given in our next.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

INDIAN NEWS.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—Lucknow was relieved on the 19th of November. Thus has been accomplished an object which for some time caused great anxiety. A most discouraging calamity, frequently apprehended, has been escaped, and British endurance and pre-eminence very conspicuously demonstrated. This victory, with the capture of Delhi, is considered a crowning event of the war, leaving the complete subjugation of the enemy a work of time chiefly; a question of marches and evolutions, rather than of any extensive and extreme conflict.

Sir Colin Campbell, having reached Cawnpore on the 9th of November, joined the force at Alumbagh on the 11th. On the 13th active preparations commenced, and for the next six days there was a series of severe and bloody struggles with the enemy. On the 19th, their principal strongholds having been captured, the beleaguered garrison was relieved. On the 20th the sick and wounded, ladies and children, were sent to Cawnpore. The army under the Commander-in-Chief now amounts to 12,000 men, sufficient to reduce Oude to entire subjection—a task which will occupy them for some months to come. The Malwa field force, under Brigadier Stuart, had relieved Nussacabad, dispersed the Mehidpore and Mundesore rebels, and is now clearing Malwa of the insurgents. European troops are reaching India weekly, and we are now relieved of alarm for our various garrisons and outposts, lately in such imminent peril.

ODE.—In our last we mentioned the arrival of Grant's column at Cawnpore, on the 27th of October. After crossing the Ganges, they arrived at Alumbagh, on the 1st of November. It had now become known that Outram and Havelock were not only holding their own, but were suffering comparatively little injury from the almost unceasing fire kept up on them by the enemy. There were understood to be 100,000 rebels in arms around. His Excellency and staff reached Cawnpore on the 3rd of November. On the 9th, the 5th, 53rd, 84th, 93rd, with portions of other regiments, crossed the Ganges, and were speedily followed by the Naval Brigade, who dragged their twenty-four guns along with them. Large supplies of provisions had by this time been sent into Alumbagh, and arrangements of all sorts were made with the caution required and deliberation permitted by the occasion. Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore on the 11th, and rode forty miles at a stretch in the direction of Lucknow. The sick and wounded left by Havelock at Alumbagh, were sent into his camp, with the view of returning to Cawnpore, under a guard of Sikh horsemen. As they approached the British camp they were mistaken by the seamen of Peel's Naval Brigade for the advanced guard of the enemy, when the guns, loaded with grape, were levelled and about to be fired. The face of the European surgeon was recognised in time to prevent mischief. The Commander-in-Chief had with him a European Horse-Battery, two troops of Horse Artillery, sixty Royal Artillerymen, 8th of the 9th Lancers; detachments of H. M.'s 5th, 8th, 53rd, 75th, and 93rd, and 300 of the Naval Brigade, or, including the 900 joining him from Alumbagh, above 3000 Europeans in all; besides a squadron of Sikhs and of Hodson's horse, 1000 Sikh Infantry, Sappers and Miners, &c., or an additional 2000 natives. On the 13th he advanced to the banks of the canal, dispersing the rebels who approached him and capturing all their guns. On the 15th the rebels, after a running fire of a couple of hours, were driven from the Dikohia and La Martiniere. They shortly after rallied, however, and made an attack on the British position, when a severe repulse was sustained by them. On the 16th the canal was crossed which separates Alumbagh from Lucknow, the chief advancing on Secunderbagh, which was carried after a severe struggle, the enemy suffering terribly. Having garrisoned each position as we advanced, the Samuwa was attacked about three o'clock in the afternoon, and after a tremendous cannonade, was carried about dusk. Sir Colin Campbell describes it as one of the most severe fights he had ever witnessed. Early on the morning of the 17th communications were opened to the left rear of the barracks towards the canal. A heavy cannonade having been kept up all the morning on the mess house, that very strong position was carried by assault at three p.m., when the troops were able to seize the Motee Mahal before dusk. Sir Colin Campbell now approached the brave garrison, who had been closely beset since the 25th of September, when Generals Outram and Havelock came out to meet him. Although the enemy was yet completely subdued, the communications were re-opened, and the sick and wounded, the ladies and children, were sent to Cawnpore. Our loss, though considerable, was less so than might have been expected. Our latest tidings extend only to the 21st, and have been supplied by electric telegraph alone, so as to be meagre and incomplete. The routes from Cawnpore westward are interrupted. The Commander-in-Chief has now a numerous force at his disposal; and Lucknow being relieved, can consult his convenience in matter of time.

While these scenes were enacting at the capital of Oude, the garrison of Cawnpore was not altogether without its own anxieties, arising from the movements of Gwalior mutineers. These men, formidable from their numbers, their discipline, and their powerful field and siege artillery, were supposed to be at Calpee, on the Jumna, bound for Oude. It now appears that in the earlier days of last month they crossed the river into the Doab, and on the 15th were within 35 miles of Cawnpore. The distance there afterwards, as we hear, reduced to 15, and General Windham, commanding at Cawnpore, is stated to have even left the station to give them battle. But with that irresolution and want of purpose that has marked all their proceedings as compared with those of other mutineers, they suddenly turned back to the Jumna, re-crossed it, and again encamped at Calpee. What they now intend to do we cannot divine. Strength they have in abundance. The majority of the Dinapore mutineers from Banda are said to have joined them.

THE LEVIATHAN.—Preparations are being made to launch this ship early next week. All the buttresses are being strengthened; as well as the moorings. No doubt is entertained of success, now that the necessary power is employed.

We have received the appeal of the Circassian chiefs to the powers of Western Europe. The chiefs assert—that they never sanctioned the right of the Porte to cede their country to Russia. On the contrary, as far as they could, by every means available to a primitive people, the Circassians have protested against and resisted the treaty of Adrianople, so far as it applied to them. The memorialists pray that the European powers will restore to them the line of coast wrested from them by Russia, and pledge themselves to assist the commercial development of trade along the Eastern coast of the Black Sea.

The Bank of France, following the example of the Bank of England, has reduced its rate of discount. The former rate was 6 per cent.; the present is 5.

Orders have just been received at Cherbourg for the construction of a steam yacht for the Emperor. The vessel is to be ready for sea by the 1st of August next. The tonnage will be about 2000 tons. It is to be propelled by a paddle engine of 500 horse power. The paddle has been adopted in preference to the screw on account of the excessive pitching of French screw vessels, even in calm weather.

On Saturday, the 25th, the Bank of Ireland, following the course of the Bank of England, made a reduction of 2 per cent. in their charge for discount.

CHARLOTTETOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last, a very interesting and highly scientific lecture on "Physical Geography" was delivered, with several instructive illustrations and experiments, by the second Vice President, John Kenny, Esquire.
On to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, Mr. William Monk will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Reading," with illustrations. Doors to be opened at 7 1/2 o'clock, and positively closed at 8 past 8, when the lecture will commence.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Peter Howat Maclean, son of Mr. Alexr. Maclean, of Grand River (West), while engaged in felling timber in the woods, on Thursday, the 14th instant, the tree he was cutting accidentally lodged in another, and while he was cutting away in order to let it down, it suddenly fell, striking him on the head, causing almost instant death. The deceased is quite a young man, and is spoken of in the highest terms. He leaves a disconsolate wife, two young children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.—Com.

Wid.

At Goose Pond, St. Peter's Road, on Sunday morning, the 24th inst., ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Alexander Robertson, Esq., after a lingering illness of eight months, aged 24 years. Funeral to take place to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock.
At Hillsborough House, on the 21st instant, Mary Ward, wife of John Barrow, Esq., formerly of Hill Park, County of Kent, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral to take place on Monday next, at 2 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

CLOSING SALE.

ON THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of Wm. B. Dawson, Grafton-street, will be offered at Public Auction the remainder of his STOCK, viz:—
A quantity of STOVES,
Lot of BREAD,
Lot Tin and Sheet Iron,
Lot DRY GOODS,
CROCKERYWARE,
CONFECTIONARY.
Lot of FURNITURE, consisting of Sofas, Bed-room sets, Toilet Tables, &c., with a variety of other articles.
The whole will positively be sold without the least reserve.
—ALSO—
One of Allen's patent Mowing Machines.
Jan. 25. Pro Wm. DODD, Auctioneer.

Prince Edward Island Regular Trader!

THE fast-sailing ship "ISABEL," 700 tons burthen, A 1 at Lloyd's, coppered and copper fastened, commanded by ALEXANDER McDONALD, an experienced person in the trade, will sail from Liverpool, England, for this port direct, early in April next. She has always landed her cargoes in good condition, and performed her trips with regularity. There has never been any cause for claim on the underwriters for Goods shipped by this vessel. Persons intending to forward by this conveyance will please have their Goods alongside at an early date. For further particulars respecting Freight or Passage, apply to ANDREW DUNCAN, Esq., 12 Baltic Buildings, Liverpool; or to DUNCAN, MASON & CO. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 25, 1858. 6i.

A Card.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are informed that unless their Accounts be paid before the 25th FEBRUARY next, prompt coercive steps will be taken to enforce payment. No further Credit will be given to parties while their old Accounts remain unsettled.
JAMES ROMANS.
City Hardware Store, Jan. 25, 1858. 4w.

Prepare for Lent.

AS the above season draws near, the subscriber considers it a duty he owes to the public to make known that he has on hand a very superior article of

Fresh Oysters, Mackerel and Lobsters!
These have been carefully prepared and Hermetically Sealed during the past season, by Cairns & Romans, and will be found as well-flavored as if just taken from their native element. Try them, and judge for yourselves.
Owing to the large cash outlay connected with getting up this delicious preparation, the terms of sale will be invariably Cash on delivery—whether by wholesale or retail.
JAMES ROMANS.
City Hardware Store, Jan. 25, 1858. 4w.

NOTIFICATION.

1858 NEW YEAR! 1858
THE subscriber will dispose of his present Stock of
BRITISH DRY GOODS, &c. &c.
at cost. No Reserve.
Queen-street, Jan. 25, 1858. THOMAS KELLY.

Notice.

THE subscriber, being about to make an alteration in his present business, requests all persons indebted to him to settle their respective accounts forthwith.
January 25, 1858. C. B. SMITH.

On hand, a variety of British and American GOODS, to be sold cheap for CASH.
3 tons of Flour.
WANTED—immediately at St. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE, Charlottetown Royalty—3 tons of prime P. E. Island FLOUR.
Jan. 25, 1858.

Notice.

THE subscriber notifies all persons indebted to him by Note of Hand or Book Account, that unless their accounts are settled before the 20th of February next, they will be sued for without further notice.
Jan. 25, 1858. Jour. 4w JAMES COLES, jun.

GREAT BARGAINS!

Dry Goods Stock selling off at the QUEEN STREET HOUSE.
THE subscriber will dispose of his Stock of DRY GOODS at a great reduction from former prices, until 1st April. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call, before purchasing elsewhere.
Jan. 25, 1858. ALEXANDER MACKINNON.

Card.

THE subscriber returns his thanks, under Providence, to the citizens of Charlottetown, for their strenuous efforts in saving his house from fire on the evening of Friday last, the 22d instant, being the second occasion on which they have efficiently rendered him most valuable service.
Jan. 25, 1858. P. I. & M. I. JAMES STANLEY.

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

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 4th of February next, at 11 o'clock, in front of the subscriber's Sale Room—
50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
10 casks Burning FLUID,
30 chests Congou TEA, (an excellent article),
30 barrels Choice SUGAR,
20 puncheons Prime Porto Rico MOLASSES,
50 boxes Liverpool SOAP,
10 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,
50 sides SOLE LEATHER,
18 puncheons HIGH WINES,
100 gross MATCHES.
Also—A sale of DRY GOODS in the evening.

Terms.—Three months' credit on all sums over £10, on approved Joint Notes.
Jan. 18, 1858. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

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