

And whilst it may do so, it must not preclude the labor from availing himself of the Bankrupt Laws. It is in this way that men who are innocent of fraud will find facility in obtaining credit and again appearing in business. With these objects was introduced into the Assembly last year, but it did not then pass. We understand from a person who takes great interest in this matter, that it was well suited to carry out the purpose in view. Let us hope in the next session it will become law. Without it we believe the day is far distant when our city will ever again rear its head, amid the rains of its numerous citizens who have failed, and credit and importance. Our honor requires a Bankrupt Law no less than our truest interest.

We trust and hope that the members of both branches of the Legislature will, for this one purpose at least, lay aside party machinations and rivalry, and be made to see how much the mutual interests of all require this step to be taken, in order to re-establish that fallen credit, without which, no matter what our capabilities, we cannot exist as a mercantile community. Let not the personal position of individuals, or the effect for the time which such an enactment may promise to have on personal interests, weigh for a single moment. No man is without interest in the public welfare or character, and of all men it is the duty of the legislator to keep a single eye to the maintenance no less of the public reputation than to the means of securing the public prosperity.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An English Mail was received here on Friday morning last. The news furnished is not important; we give, however, in our present issue some of the most interesting extracts which our files afford.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Our travelling Agent, Mr. Edward M. Cormack, will visit our subscribers in King's and part of Queen's County during the present and the following week, when he will present the accounts due to this office; and we hope those who call themselves our patrons will prove themselves such by promptly paying the amounts due us.

News by the English Mail.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

SUCCESS OF GENERAL ROBERTS OVER THE GWALIOR FUGITIVES—SEVEN HUNDRED REBELS KILLED.

The following Telegram from Mr. Acting-Agent and Consul-General Green, at Cochin, has been received at the Foreign-office:—

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 23, 1858.—The steamer Bengal arrived at Suva yesterday; she brings the Calcutta mails, &c. The Nubia had an accident to her machinery after she left Madras, and having reached Ceylon returned to Calcutta with the passengers, &c. Transferred from the Bengal, the steamer from Bombay arrived at Suva this morning. Dates: Bombay, 7th inst.; Aden, 18th inst.; B. Calcutta and Bombay mails go forward by the Salsetta to-morrow.

The fugitive rebels from Gwalior after being defeated on the 14th of August by General Roberts, retreated towards Chumbul. They left some seven hundred killed on the field; our loss was very trifling.

The fort of Pooree, after thirty hours' shelling, surrendered to General Napier, on the 24th of August.

Sir Hope Grant's force is still in the neighborhood of Salampore, but its movements are impeded by the rains.

A brilliant victory was lately gained by five hundred and fifty of the Police over about four thousand rebels.

INDIA HOUSE TELEGRAM.

OOCH.—On the 26th of August Sir Hope Grant sent a force across the Gouotee at Salampore, and occupied three villages in his front.

BEHARS DIVISION.—Captain McMullen, with his Sikhs, fell in with rebels at a village near Reation Ghazee, Pooken district, on the 23d of August; drove them out, killing and wounding 60.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—Capt. Denchey, with a detachment of regulars and a party of military police came up with Wunjab Sing, of Rewah, at B. arroh, on the 28th of August, and killed about 200 of his men.

CENTRAL INDIA.—The Gwalior rebels, after their defeat on the 14th of August, fled in a south-easterly direction, giving out that it was their intention to enter the Bombay Presidency, via Mandesore. However, on finding this line of retreat was manœuvred by the force from Noomuch, under Colonel Franks, they turned north towards Bheelwara. On the 28th of August they reached Jabra Patteen, which surrendered after some days' fighting with Rana's troops. They obtained possession of the town, which they have plundered. The Rana fled, and is now in Colonel Lockhart's camp at Soosmeen. Soosmeen is 55 miles from Oojein. The rebels are in full possession of Patteen, repairing defences and throwing up breast-works on the roads approaching.

A column under Colonel Hope left Indore on the 31 inst., to support the one which had been previously despatched under the command of Colonel Lockhart, Her Majesty's 92d Highlanders.

Adil Mohomed has moved from Jerouge, and taken possession of Poorasra; the movement threatened Bhalasa, and towards Guzevat.

A small force from Ahmedabad attacked and dispersed a body of Munbrances and Bhoels, at Mundete, on the 22d of August. The rest of the Bombay Presidency is quiet.

D. L. ANDERSON, Sec'y to the Government.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 7, 1858.

P. S. The following message, dated Kurrachee, Sept. 4, has just been received:—

Major Hamilton writes from Moortas (?) that at noon, on the 31st ult., the 69th and 62d Native Infantry, and the Native Artillery, all disarmed, broke out, and tried to seize the guns and arms of the Fusiliers. They were repulsed, great numbers slain, and the rest driven from the cantonment to jungles toward the river. Our loss was four men of the Royal Artillery, and, we regret to say, Captain Mules, of the Fusiliers. Major Hamilton heard of the intended outbreak in time to warn the military authorities. He had, with the police battalion, already arrested 90 of the fugitives.

D. L. ANDERSON, Sec'y to the Government.

CHINA.

ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE CHINESE AT CANTON—EFFECT OF THE TREATY AND PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—Our Hong-Kong advices are to the 12th of August. The Governor-General of the province of Canton, whose malignant proclamations and addresses to the "braves" were brought to England by the last mail, had received news of the conclusion of a treaty of peace, and had immediately announced it to the Cantonese. The immediate effect of this notification was a cessation of the rocketing and gun firing at night, so that the garrison at Canton was able once more to sleep in peace. It was hoped that these first fruits of the treaty would be permanent, and that the kidnapping and similar dastardly modes of warfare practised by the braves would cease. Great dis-

satisfaction was felt at Hong-Kong because the Earl of Elgin had appointed Shanghai as the place for adjusting the rate of the tariffs, and also for not making known the terms of the treaty. The *Friend of China* of the 10th of August states, that "doubts have been disseminated as to whether the Emperor knows of the terms of the treaty," and that such uncertainty was injuring our prestige with the Chinese. Hwang's proclamation, however, should dispose of these doubts. The Earl of Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour both left Shanghai together, on the 30th July, for Japan direct. The Earl, according to the *North China Herald*, expected to be back there to meet the Imperial Commissioners, in order to consider the new tariff, within a fortnight. It was thought probable that in about the same period Sir Michael Seymour would return to Hong-Kong. That the Admiral did not intend a long stay at Japan was inferred from the return of his tender the Coronandel to Hong-Kong. The Russian envoy remained at Tien-tsin. A large number of Russian ships and steamers were in the vicinity of, or on their way to, the Pei-ho.

The Hong-Kong papers report some engagements with the Chinese at Canton on the night of the 20th and morning of the 21st of July. Between the little North and the East Gate, the weakest part of our lines, the enemy crowded on the wall in numbers; but all our men had to do was to pelt at them through loopholes and embrasures as fast as they could load. With the approach of daylight the braves, who were headed by mounted mandarins, retired sulkily. The behaviour of a regiment of Bengal Sepoys, the 70th, who were re-armed for this expedition, is spoken of with approval. "No soldiers," says the *Friend*, "could have shown a better spirit." The Adventure, from Shanghai, had arrived at Hong-Kong, disembarked part of the detachment of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment, and left for Canton with the residue, about 300.

TROUBLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.—The important news—namely, that the Doncevic and Austerlitz had been despatched from Toulon to the Tagus to support the demand of the French Ambassador at Lisbon for compensation for the seizure of the French slave Charles George, turns out to be perfectly true. A Portuguese court of justice has pronounced the seizure lawful because the Charles George, a merchantman of Nantes, was in reality transporting slaves contrary to the provisions of the international treaty. The French government says that it was merely aiding in the laudable scheme of populating the French West Indian colonies with "free blacks." This scheme the French government, out of respect to the expressed indignation of the civilized world, has tardily promised to renounce. But one of the points now insisted upon is that the Charles George was seized by the Portuguese before this promise had been given. It is said that Portugal is countenanced by England. So far the aspect of the affair would seem to be very serious.

ALARMING CONDITION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—A letter from Berlin states that the King has become considerably worse, and that one of his sides being paralysed he could only be removed from one room to another in an arm-chair. The same letter says:—"It has been resolved to make modifications in our military organization. The landwehr is to be suppressed; and in place of one regiment of the landwehr for every regiment of the line, as heretofore, each regiment of infantry of the line is to have six battalions instead of three—three, however, only being actually called out, the others being kept as a reserve. In time of war the battalions will be completed by the soldiers who have finished their periods of service, and who have heretofore formed the landwehr. The total number of soldiers will therefore remain the same."

MUTINY AND MURDER ON BOARD SHIP.

PENANG.—On the 19th July, a portion of the crew of the American ship Golden State, lying in the harbour, mutinied while the captain was on shore. It is said that a plot had been formed by a number of them to take the ship some time before arriving here, but that they were deterred from executing it by the fear that they would not be able to get any one to navigate her. On that day the mutineer, on the pretence of being dissatisfied with the food, stood up, declared he would not serve any longer, and called on those who agreed with him to follow him to the forecastle, and those who did not to go below. He was joined by several of the men. The second mate ordered them to go to work, and on their refusing went for the first mate, who came and gave them the same order. A boy replied that they would not work. The mate struck him with his open hand. The boy returned the blow, and at the same moment the mate's foot slipped, and he fell on the deck. The mutineers seeing this, seized handspikes, threw themselves upon him, and struck him till his skull was fractured and beaten in. They then dragged him to the cabin, bound him to it, and beat him again. The second mate had run for his revolver, but three barrels missed fire. The men rushed on him, and he also was savagely beaten and thrown through the skylight into the cabin. The boatswain's mate was also attacked and severely hurt. The carpenter was the only man who displayed presence of mind and did his duty well. He first locked the cabin where his tools were kept. He then ran up the flag half-mast high, and rung the alarm bell, and finally seized a musket and placed himself beside the arms, warning off the mutineers. Meantime they had resolved to throw the first officer overboard, but the entreaties and tears of the cook induced them to refrain, and lowered one of the boats and pulled for the jetty. The captain had seen the flag and hurried down, to a boat and pulled off. He met the mutineers and ordered them to return to the ship. They continued to pull for the shore, and landed at the jetty, but a friend of the captain's had sent for the police, and they were all taken into custody. The first mate died in the hospital on the night of the same day.

THE CANADIAN DEPUTATION.

A deputation has arrived from Canada with a new request to the British Government. The mission is of considerable importance, and the gentlemen who have it in charge are persons of the highest rank in the colony. They are Mr. Cartier, the Premier; Mr. Galt, the Inspector-General; and Mr. Ross, the Speaker of the Legislative Council. Their object is to negotiate with the Government a guarantee to complete an intercolonial railway, and to arrange the basis of a federal union of the British provinces.

It is generally considered in Canada that to grant the guarantee would only be to fulfil an old promise given by Lord Grey, and repeated by Sir John Pakington, but put off for various reasons. The immediate purpose of the negotiations is in many respects remarkable. It cannot be denied that amongst the most urgent wants on the other side of the Atlantic is disengaged capital; the colonists, whether in the republic or in the British provinces, being in the habit of applying their resources in the most active way, both to business and pleasure; so that accumulated capital is not easy to be found. It has often been said that in New York for one sovereign of American capital, there is a five-pound note of British.

The Canadians have already spent £3,000,000 on the Great Trunk Railway; but they have also granted land for the New Brunswick extension; which the New Brunswick Legislature have likewise met by grants of land. This form of aiding a railway is of greater importance than in our own country; since, while supplying the land for the actual purposes of the line, it allows a property on either side that becomes of increasing value with the settlement which the railway promotes, while that settlement which always attends the formation of a road in the British provinces obviously furnishes business for the line. At this point, however, the Canadians find themselves short of capital, although the part to be completed is of peculiar necessity. Should it be accomplished, the British Government would be able to transport troops in winter from either Halifax or St. Andrews to the most distant parts of Canada. And the railway would more closely connect the British provinces.

The other part of the mission which the Canadian statesmen have in charge relates to a political union in the form

of a federation, which would also involve many advantages. It would enable the British provinces to co-operate for the extension of colonization westwards, with great benefit to all of them, since the influx of emigrants passing through to the West will not only bring trade, but will leave some permanent deposit of colonists and of capital within the older provinces. The federation would very likely overrule quarrels that have continued to this day between the eastern and the western portions of "united" Canada. It is expected that a new settlement will be formed in the interior, to strengthen the chain right across the Continent, to New Columbia, with its gold diggings and Vancouver's Island. The authority of the Hudson's Bay Company, already superseded in part, would have to be finally extinguished; and it is necessary to establish some general authority for the administration of affairs through the whole district. Canada rather shrank from the responsibility, but would be glad to occupy a foremost place in a federal authority over the whole of British North America. The idea has already been favourably entertained on this side; and the distinguished colonists have come over expressly for the purpose of arriving at a full understanding on these important measures. It is to be regretted that questions of this kind are not submitted to the public of England as well as to the Government; but by degrees, the representatives of our colonies will see the advantage of proceeding by that method.—*News of the World.*

JOSIAH McLEOD vs. W. W. TANTON, FOR CRIM. CON.—This interesting and long-pending suit was brought to a final issue, at St. Eleanor's, on Thursday the 12th inst. The auditory was so clearly proved that the jury agreed as to the guilt of the parties without a moment's discussion; but, as it appeared from the evidence that the woman was more the seducer than the seduced, the damages were limited to the moderate sum of £50.—*Com.*

ERRATA.—In the G. stanza of "Lines to my Daughter," published in last week's *Examiner*, instead of "each scattered ray of hope," read "ray of hope;" and in the 10th stanza, instead of "the meek, angelic face," read "thy meek," &c.

LECTURE AT SUMMERSIDE.—On Monday, the 11th inst., Dr. Knox delivered a lecture at Summerside, on the "Harmony that exists between Science and Revelation." It was indeed a masterpiece of logic and eloquence. The usual arguments adduced to reconcile the Mosaic to the Geological record of creation were clothed in a very attractive style, and the lecturer's efforts in behalf of Revelation, if not crowned with success, showed at least wonderful skill and ability. We were more pleased, however, with his remarks on the resurrection of the dead. As he approached the subject we trembled for the truth of science, but we soon discovered how groundless were our fears. We wished very much that many of those who believe that it will be necessary to our identity on the resurrection day that the self-same particles of matter which constituted our former bodies should be re-united and re-animated, were present to hear their old-fashioned and unscientific theory broken to fragments by the mighty engines of Scripture and reason. Dr. Knox is amongst the clergy of this Island a star of the first magnitude. He is not like many of the same class who, when you take them from their hobby, theology, show an amount of ignorance which often exposes them to the ridicule of even novices in science. He ranges the varied fields of science and literature with as much ease as that to which his education peculiarly fitted him. He is naturally of a vigorous and energetic character, has a clear, strong, expansive intellect, and possesses in a very large measure that enlarged and liberal sentiment, and that spirit of universal benevolence which are the droop of the "bigot theologian," but which always characterize true religion when tempered with true enlightenment.—*Com.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Two young men, named William McNeill and Richard Rollings, left North Rustico Harbour, on Monday the 11th inst., in a boat, for the purpose of carrying some Mackerel to the establishment of S. Fowle & Co., at Little Harbour, and on returning back, when within half a mile of home, were upset by a squall, and instantly sank in three fathoms of water. Rollings immediately swam for the shore, about 150 yards distant, but having heavy boots and clothes on, was unable to reach it, and, melancholy to relate, sank to rise no more. The other young man kept his head out of water by means of an empty barrel and the stern of the boat, which was just level with the water, till assistance was procured. The boat was not seen to upset by any one on shore, and the first that was known of the sad accident, was the shouting of McNeill, which was heard by a little girl, and before the poor fellow was finally rescued, one-and-a-half hour had elapsed. Rollings was a young man, about 27 years of age, second son of the late Major Rollings, of Rustico.—*Isl.*

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The members of this Institute are requested to meet at St. Dunstan's school-room on Thursday evening next, for the purpose of electing officers-bearers for the ensuing session.

EASTERN TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—On Saturday evening, the 10th inst., several Teachers of King's County met at Rollo Bay Schoolhouse, when they formed themselves into an Association, entitled the "Eastern Teachers' Institute," for which the following officers were elected for the current year:—

Patrick Sweeney, President; W. C. McKie, Vice President; Alex. McDonald, Recording Secretary; John Campbell, Corresponding Secretary; Ronald Campbell, Treasurer.

This Institute will meet on the first Saturday of every month, at six o'clock, p. m., when after the transaction of business, a lecture will be delivered, which the public are respectfully invited to attend. The next meeting will be held Nov. 6th., at Souris West Schoolhouse.

Other papers will oblige by copying.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Cor. Sec'y.

Rollo Bay, Oct. 19, 1858.

Married.

On the 11th inst., by Alex. Robertson, Esq., J. P., Mr. Thomas Burns to Miss Hannah Nicholson, both of Crapaud.

By the same, on the 22d July, Mr. Allan McQuarry to Isabella McDougald, both of South Shore Road, Lot 30.

Died.

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 20th instant, Mr. James Wilson, Teacher, West River, aged 19 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED. Oct. 14.—Schr. Carrie M. Rich, Hardy, Beaton; goods. Archangel, Buchie, Arichat; herrings. Ellen, Spiny, Tatanagouche; boards. Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte; do. Arise, Moore, Halifax; goods. Alma, Jewers, do.; do. Active, Babin, Tracadie; shingles. Lark, Bears, Cape Gasco; herrings. Ne Plus Ultra, Malouin, McNair's Cove; do. 15.—Mary Ballou, Halifax; goods. Lovely, Malouin, Pictou; herring. Union, La Vache, Arichat; do. Catherine Elizabeth, LeBlanc, Ship Harbor; coal. 16.—Trusty, Sprague, Bay Verte; deals. Charlotte, LeBlanc, Arichat; bal. Elizabeth, Boudroit, Arichat; do. Campagne, Kennedy, St. Mary's N. S.; herring. 18.—Emily, LeBlanc, Arichat; ballast. West Gram, Watson, Gloucester; goods. Velocity, Michoux, Bastouche; boards. W. B., West, Evans, La Pointe, Newell, fish oil. 19.—Svevige, Parly, Pugwash; limestone. 20.—Mary Ann, Sintlop, Pictou; herrings. Falcon, Grant, Ship Harbor, bal. Bloomer, Flock, Cape Gasco; fish. CLEARED.

Oct. 14.—Schr. Helena, Roberts, Pictou; oats. Bee, Ogden, do.; bal. Luchiel, De Soire, Arichat; oats. Jubilee, Fugere, Boston; produce. B.—Blossom, Mason, Halifax; produce. Sophia, De Soire, Halifax; do. Samuel Thomas, Shelburne, Halifax; do. 16.—Lovely, Malouin, Arichat; produce. Jason, Finlayson, Richibucto; bal. Brigit, Aton, Tarnbull, Boston; produce. Schr. Prompt, Hugan, Newell; do. Reward, McIntosh, Halifax; do. Eglantine, Eldridge, Boston; do. 19.—Brigt, Neaithis, Cameron, London; timber.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Liverpool, Sept. 30.—Milo, Zephyr. Oct. 1.—Eliza.

Queenstown, Sept. 30.—Blise.

Gravesend, Sept. 27.—Jessie Brown.

Holloway's Ointment.—The bane of scrofula, the king's evil of our ancestors, has no foe like this detergent and eradicating salve. Its healing qualities are unequalled in the cure of bad legs, sore breasts, and the scald head, and ring-worm, the enemies of the nursery. It renews the coating of the skin, and leaves no trace behind of former disfigurement.

New Advertisements.

Household Furniture, Blocks, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Premises of Mr. JOHN P. OXLEY:—
1 Mahogany SIDE BOARD 1 HORSE
1 Wardrobe 1 COW
3 Bedsteads 1 set Gig Harness
Wash-stands 1 Cart Harness
2 Franklin STOVES 1 Wood Sleigh
1 large Cooking Stove 1 Saddle and Bridle
2 Bedroom Stoves 24 tons COAL,
1 Shop Stove Lot of Firewood
1 Round Table 1 pair Ship's Pumps
Lot Dressing Tables A large lot unfinished Blocks
3 or 4 tons STRAW 150 Dead Eyes and Bulls Eyes
Together with a variety of 2 tons Lignum Vitae
other articles. 300 Finished BLO. KS.

—ALSO—
The LEASEHOLD interest of half of a TOWN LOT, with the privilege of purchase. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, October 25, 1858.

AT YORK POINT, WEST RIVER, ON THURSDAY, the 24th instant.

Horses, Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Turnips, Straw, Farming Implements, Furniture, &c.

THE Subscribers have been instructed to Sell by AUCTION, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Geo. W. OWEN, York Point, West River, a quantity of valuable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, &c.

—ALSO—
2 MARES, 9 tons HAY, 2 CARTS, lot of splendid WHEAT, lot of STRAW, Ploughs, 500 bushels TURNIPS, lot of POTATOES, Harrows, 1 Wagon, 1 Sleigh, sets wagon and cart Harness, &c. &c. &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—£5 to £10 Two months, £10 and upwards, a credit of Three months, on approved Joint Notes of Hand.
J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers.
October 25, 1858.

Household Furniture, Sleigh, Wagon, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21 day of November, at 11 o'clock, at the subscribers' Sale-Room, Queen-street, a quantity of valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, PANTRYWARE, &c.
Also,—1 Jaunting Sleigh, 1 Wagon, &c., being the property of a gentleman about leaving the Island.
Terms liberal. For particulars see handbills.
J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers.
Ch. Town, October 25, 1858. (Isl)

Valuable Household Furniture, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 4th NOVEMBER, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of J. P. BEETE, Esq., a quantity of valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of—
Rosewood Couch, Rosewood Chiffonier, Mahogany Centre Table, 8 Mahogany Chairs, Brussel Carpets, Stoves, Moreen Curtains, Brass Poles and Bands, 2 handsome Dinner Services, Bed-Room Furniture, consisting of—Mahogany Bedsteads and Curtains, Chests Drawers, Wash Stands, Carpets, &c., &c., 1 Patent Mangle, 1 Double Sleigh, with a variety of other articles.
Terms Liberal. J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers.
October 25, 1858. (Pro. & Isl.)

FALL CONSIGNMENT FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tea, Soap, Gin, Brandy, Wines, Nails, &c.

THE subscribers have just received, per *Isabel* from Liverpool, the following GOODS, which they offer at moderate prices, viz:—
50 chests superior TEA,
50 boxes LIVERPOOL SOAP,
10 hds. HOLLAND GIN,
4 casks BRANDY,
Casks Port and Sherry WINES,
Bbls. Porter and Ale, boxes Starch, Mustard
Blus, Blacking, &c., &c.
J. & T. MORRIS.
Queen-street, Oct. 25, 1858. (Isl)

NEW STORE!

British Warehouse, Queen's Square.

THE subscriber, having re-commenced business in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. JARVIS McLEAN, takes the earliest opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received per ship *Isabel*, from Liverpool, his FALL SUPPLY of

BRITISH DRY GOODS,

suited to the season.

—ALSO—
72 Chests TEA,
60 Half chests do.,
100 Boxes SOAP,
10 Bags RICE,
Porto Rico and Crushed SUGAR,
Currants, Raisins, Pickles,
And superior Salad Oil,
which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.
WILLIAM BROWN.
Charlottetown, October 21, 1858.

POST!—On Friday afternoon, October 22d, between three and four o'clock, within 4 miles from the residence of Judge Peters, lower Malpeque Road, a Stone Martin BOA. Whoever will deliver the same at Dr. JOHNSON'S Dispensary will be satisfactorily rewarded.
Ch. Town, October 25, 1858.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Island, on or about the 17th NOVEMBER next, notifies all persons having demands on him to send in their Accounts for adjustment.
WILLIAM WELSH.
Charlottetown, October 25, 1858. 1w

Final Notice.

ALL amounts due the Subscriber either by Note of Hand or Book Account, if not paid by the 25th DECEMBER, will be sued for without any distinction of persons.
GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN.
Charlottetown, October 25, 1858. 3m

Wanted.

AT the Charlottetown Gas Works, a steady Man, who can write, to act as Fireman. He must be able to give a good reference. Wages to commence at 30s. per week.
WILLIAM MURPHY, Manager.
Charlottetown, Oct. 7, 1858. Isl.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Partnership business heretofore existing and carried on under the style and firm of WELLS & MILLER, is this day dissolved by virtue of an award to me directed by J. W. Morrison, Arbitrator, and Theophilus Des Brisay, Umpire.
GEORGE W. MILLER.
Ch. Town, August 12, 1858. (R. Gaz. & Ex. 3m. Isl Im)

To Let.

THE premises in Dorchester Street, lately occupied by Mr. D. A. Barry, consisting of Dwelling House, Shop and Warehouse. These premises are well known as the former residence and place of business of the subscriber. Possession given immediately. Apply to
W. W. LORD.
Charlottetown, Sept. 27, 1858.

Damsons, Damsons.

50 BUSHELS Prime Nova Scotia DAMSONS, very good, received by last Steamer, which will be sold low by the bushel, gallon or quart by
M. W. SKINNER.
Oct. 11, 1858. Isl.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!

HAVANA CIGARS of Superior quality. Wholesale, at the CITY DRUG STORE.
W. R. WATSON.
September 13, 1858.