

An Act to increase the Stock of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company.
An Act to incorporate the Trustees of St. David's Church in Georgetown.
An Act further to improve the Law of Evidence.
An Act relating to the Boundaries of the City of Charlottetown, and the Jurisdiction of the Mayor's and Police Courts of the said City, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
An Act to explain and amend the Statute of Limitations of Actions concerning Real Estate.
An Act to further amend the Act to incorporate the Ministers and Trustees of St. James's Church in the Town of Charlottetown.
An Act to alter and amend the Act relating to the Charlottetown Ferry, and the Wharfs connected therewith.
An Act to alter and amend the Act incorporating the Ministers and Elders of St. John's Church, Belfast.
An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of Prince Edward Island.
An Act to increase the number of Members to serve in the General Assembly, and to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Elections.
An Act for barring Estates Tail.
An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Weights and Measures.
An Act to repeal the Act relating to Light and Anchorage Duties, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.
An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts regulating the sale, by license, of Spirituous Liquors.
An Act for raising a Revenue, and to consolidate and amend several Acts therein mentioned.
An Act for appropriating certain moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.—PEACE NOT YET CONCLUDED.

The English Mail, which arrived in Halifax on Monday last, did not reach this Island until Friday night at a late hour. The latest London dates are to the 29th ult. Up to that time the Peace Conference continued in session in Paris, but the public confidence in the re-establishment of peace was every day becoming stronger. Our latest papers state that Monday, the 31st ult., was the day fixed for signing the Treaty. We give below some interesting extracts from our files. There was no intelligence of any consequence from the seat of war.

TREATY OF PEACE.

After a long period of discussion, kept secret with jealous care, the result of the Paris Conference is about to be given to the world. It is probable that peace will be concluded some day before the 31st, in order to avoid the necessity of renewing the armistice in the Crimea. A sub-committee has been formed to draw up the terms of the treaty, which will be signed as soon as they have completed their work. The sub-committee is composed of Lord Cowley, Baron Bunsen, Count Buol, Count Cavour, Ali Pasha and Baron Brunow, being one representative for each of the negotiating Powers. When peace shall have been signed, it is intended, we believe, that the Conference shall be dissolved, but that the committee shall be left sitting to carry out the details which there is not now time to arrange. The questions of the Principalities and of the Turkish Christians will probably receive the attention of this body. The Prussian Plenipotentiary, Baron Manteuffel, will assist at the formal signature of peace, in right of Prussia having been one of the parties to the Treaty of 1840. Whatever may have been the views of the English Government as to a Prussian Envoy's presence, they have felt bound not to oppose the wishes of other Powers on this point, and the Cabinet of Berlin will once more pledge itself to uphold the rights and independence of the Ottoman Porte. So far as we may consider matters to have been decided within the room in which the Conference met, it will be easily understood that Lord Clarendon and Count Orloff have borne the principal parts in the diplomatic struggle. As it is, we believe, determined that the proceedings of the Conference shall not be published, the details of what has taken place will probably either remain unknown, or only escape into publicity gradually and after a long interval. That the British Plenipotentiary, however, should boldly assert the determination of this country to obtain complete guarantees and satisfactory assurances, is only what might be expected of a Minister who knows the spirit of his countrymen, their undiminished resources, and the severe judgment they will pass on any one whom they may conceive to have abandoned the high position which they have attained by such exertions and sacrifices. The Plenipotentiaries of Turkey and Sardinia have, we believe, given to the representations of Lord Clarendon a support which makes us regret that the States which have acceded to them are the least powerful members of the alliance. Russia, by the admission of her own statesmen, has lost upwards of 400,000 men, is in want of money and material, and can continue the war only by the most unheard-of sacrifices. We cannot but think that the lesson which Russia has received will make it long before she again disturbs the peace of Europe. It may be said, therefore, that the object of the war will be attained, and the exertions of the Western Powers fully rewarded. But there certainly seems reason to doubt whether the terms likely to be agreed to are such as will satisfy the expectations entertained in England. The principal obstacle to a satisfactory peace has been, it is needless to say, the indiscreet and somewhat unworthy rejoicing with which the first news of a pacification was received on the continent. Count Orloff and his colleague would have been inclined to yield far more, had they not found how highly that gift was valued which they had the power to confer or withhold. So confirmed and earnest is the longing for peace now, that England is perhaps more unpopular for insisting on good terms for the Allies than Russia for withholding them.

SIGNING THE TREATY.

It was expected that the Treaty of Peace would be signed on Saturday (March 29.) The act of signature will be a mere matter of form; for everything shows that peace is already restored. An order was passed by the Cabinet at the meeting on Wednesday last, to discontinue enlistment and the embarkation of troops.

(From the London News of the World, March 30.)

THE CONFERENCES AT PARIS.

The latest rumours from Paris intimate that the business of the Congress proceeds at a rapid pace. There is, we believe, no doubt whatever that we rapidly approach a pacific solution of the Eastern question; but for the terms on which the Western Powers consent to lay down their arms we must be content to await the formal publication of the articles of peace. Whether they contain a full and sufficient guarantee against the disturbance of the repose of Europe by Russia, and provide, as they unquestionably should, for the introduction of political changes, and the freedom of those great commercial highways heretofore controlled by that power, we shall soon see. One difficulty in the way turns on the terms upon which Prussia will be admitted to sign the treaty. Russia would be much pleased to have Prussia in the Congress on the same footing as the other Powers, as she hopes that if it were brought about by her influence she would recover her prestige in Germany, and attach Prussia to her more firmly than ever. Besides, she considers she owns a debt of gratitude to Prussia for fidelity to her throughout. In Paris the point is not considered as one of importance—certainly not important enough to retard the great work of peace. The difficulty may be viewed in another light elsewhere, but, whatever be the importance it really deserves, it suffices to retard the solution all so earnestly desired. The term of the armistice is rapidly approaching, and something must be known forthwith.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Our latest accounts from Paris, received at the moment of going to press, are to the effect that everything will be arranged before Monday. The Plenipotentiaries meet every day, and are understood to be on the eve of closing their labours. It is said that the Prussian difficulty has been got over. The arrangement is that the allies shall sign one protocol and

that another shall be drawn up, to which the Prussian plenipotentiaries shall affix their signatures as well as the allies. It is no doubt expected that the treaty will be signed on or before Monday, but so serious a matter as the resumption of hostilities cannot be left to chance or exposed to accident. In order to avoid this, and with a humane desire to avoid the unnecessary effusion of blood, a message has been sent by telegraph to the head-quarters in the Crimea not to recommence hostilities without further orders.

THE CONCESSIONS OF RUSSIA.

It is said that Russia, at the Conference, has conceded the demand that Nicolai should cease to be a war port. Unless the concession includes the dismantling of the dockyards, the Western Powers may soon discover that they have been deceived. Russia may build a fleet of merchant-vessels at that port capable of being extemporised into war and troop ships, and in sufficient number to transport an army to any point of the Black Sea. The steam-ships of the Cunard line, the Peninsular and Oriental, and other large companies, are now all built with the view of being made available for war purposes at the shortest notice.

GREAT STORM IN THE BLACK SEA.—LOSS OF 20 SHIPS.

Another terrible storm has occurred in the Black Sea, in the vicinity of Kustendieff, between Varna and the mouth of the Danube. It broke out on the morning of the 14th inst., and continued with fearful violence, for forty-eight hours, in the course of which no less than six English barques, and five brigs, chiefly employed in the transport stores service, and ten foreign ships, were wholly wrecked. The crews were saved. The whole of the English vessels were insured.

MINIE RIFLES STOPPED ON THEIR WAY TO RUSSIA.

Thirty cases filled with Minie rifles, on their way from Belgium to Russia, have been seized at Berlin by the authorities within the last few days.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND HIS FRIEND THE PEACEMAKER.

From all that can be learned in respectable quarters there appears little doubt that peace is all but decided. There may, we are told, be certain points still to settle, certain formalities to fulfil, but they are not of a character to affect the certainty of the result, or hardly to retard it. The Russians are described as now presenting no serious difficulty, whether as regards the "neutralization" of the Black Sea, or the transformation of Nicolai into a purely commercial port, the neutrality of the Aland Isles, the rectification of the Moldavian frontier based on the report of commission, &c. There will be several matters to regulate after the signing of the treaty, but an easy solution is anticipated. Some are of opinion that it will be delayed. Whether the peace we are now promised will be durable or not is another question. It may be doubted if all the Plenipotentiaries are as well satisfied with the results as people here are, or pretend to be. If one could guess what passes in the mind of M. de Cavour, for instance, we hardly think his delight is excessive. If Count Buol were to speak his thoughts, we are pretty sure that he is neither overpleased nor over flattered at the result. But, if France and England are united and content, it is indifferent what anybody else likes or dislikes.

INDIA.—ANNEXATION OF OUDE.

The overgrown Empire of England in the East has just received a further extension in the annexation of the Kingdom of Oude. By the last accounts from India we learn that this foreseen, long deferred and little-desired step was at last finally taken by the Governor-General on the 7th of February. On that day proclamation was formally made that the Kingdom of Oude had been annexed to the territories of the East India Company. The events and considerations which led to this proceeding on the part of the English Government are set forth at length in the proclamation. They may be shortly stated as follows:—By the treaty of 1801, between the Company and the Sovereign of Oude, the latter engaged, in consideration of protection by the former against enemies, whether foreign or domestic, to establish "such a system of administration, to be carried into effect by his own officers, as should be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects and calculated to secure the lives and properties of the inhabitants." The Company has ever since kept its promise faithfully, preserving, at whatever inconvenience to itself, the territory of Oude free alike from foreign invasion and intestine commotion. But the pledge given by the ruler of this protected country has been, from first to last, deliberately and systematically violated. Unwilling, however, to exercise its undoubted right of regarding the broken treaty as void, and withdrawing its aid, the British Government has laboured unceasingly to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed people. Representations have been made to the Court of Oude, and the Sovereign has been solemnly warned on two several occasions—once by Lord William Bentinck, and again by Lord Hardinge—that a continuance in his course of misgovernment must and would end in his dethronement. But remonstrances and menaces have alike proved ineffectual. The chief condition of the treaty remains unfulfilled. The Government is incompetent, corrupt and tyrannical, and the people suffer under it helplessly and hopelessly. The King is a careless debauchee, swayed by the caprices of designing and worthless favourites. The revenue is arbitrarily extorted and lavishly squandered. The army, for the most part disorganized and clamorous for pay, is the terror, rather than the protection, of the peaceable inhabitants; law and justice are unknown; and gangs of armed marauders ply their trade unchecked, and render life and property totally insecure.

Such were the circumstances under which the British Government felt that the time had arrived for its active interposition. The violated treaty of 1801 was accordingly declared null and void. The King was invited to make an amicable transfer of his dominions to the Company, with the assurance of an ample provision for himself and his family. To this proposition he declined to give his assent. Therefore, the treaty having been cancelled, one of two things remained to be done by the British Government—either it must abandon the people of Oude to a blank and miserable future of never-ending tyranny and oppression, or it must put forth its strong arm to relieve them, and assume to itself once for ever the management of their country. It has adopted without hesitation the latter alternative; wherefore it now makes proclamation that the government of the territories of Oude is henceforth vested exclusively in the Hon. East India Company.

The territory thus newly acquired covers, it is said, an area of 24,000 square miles, with a population of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. General Outram is appointed to act as Chief Commissioner of the province, and the deposed King is to be allowed a pension of £150,000 a year. No outbreak on the part of the population is anticipated in consequence of the annexation. So far, all has been happily effected. But when are these unexampled extensions of territory to cease? There now remains in India but one native State of any considerable magnitude—that of Hyderabad, in the Deccan; and even this State is already tottering beneath the misrule of its native chief. How many years—nay, how many months—will elapse before we shall hear that Hyderabad also has become an integral part of the British possessions?—News of the World, March 23.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.—The belief in the safety of this vessel is becoming daily more extinct. Three months have elapsed since she left the Mersey, and no tidings have since been heard of her. The impression is that she must have struck an iceberg and gone down, we will not say with all on board, as her life boats were sufficient to hold all the passengers and crew, and some of them may have been picked up by some passing vessel. The past winter has been one of unusual severity on the Atlantic, and to add to the dangers of the tempest, the track usually followed by vessels bound to and from Europe has been impeded much earlier than usual by immense quantities of ice.

The Pacific sailed from Liverpool on the 23d of January, before any ice had been reported, and it is thought that she reached the lat. of 47° N., lon. 46, about the 28th, where she would have encountered the ice. The New York Courier says, that the Persia, which sailed three days after the Pacific, struck the ice on the 31st Jan., in lat. 46, lon. 46. That encounter was not without peril. The steamship Edinburgh

reported that "on the 7th of February, in lat. 46 37, lon. 45 43, at 4 P. M., passed two oak doors, the knobs of which appeared to be white; also two windows with Venetian blinds, and a work box; and at the same time saw several pieces of wrecked stuff." This position is also indicated on the chart (marked F.) Bearing in mind that the Pacific would have steered for a point of latitude and longitude not more than thirty or forty miles distant from the place in which this wreck was seen, and that she probably reached that desired point ten days prior to the 7th of February, that she then certainly and unexpectedly encountered masses of ice, and it leaves scarcely a doubt that the Pacific was lost on or about the 28th of January, between the parallels of 46 and 47 of latitude, and 45 and 46 of longitude.

This is the third Atlantic steamer that has never been heard of. On the 11th March, 1841, the President sailed from New York with thirty passengers, and no one on board ever lived to tell her fate. On the 19th March, 1854 the City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia, with more than four hundred souls on board, and has never been heard of. She, too, is believed to have been destroyed by ice, for in that year there were more vessels that reported ice than had ever been known before. Ice is the great enemy which ships propelled by steam have to fear, and no form of construction seems to afford security.—The President was without compartments, the Pacific was partially provided with bulkheads, while the City of Glasgow was perfectly divided by watertight bulkheads.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT AT SEA.—The ship Wisconsin, Capt. Scott, from Havre, at New York, met with the following unusual phenomenon.

The ship was on lat. 37. 30 N., lon. 80. 40 W. Temperature of water, 69°, air 28° Fahrenheit. The weather dark and lowering, with sharp lightning, and barometer falling fast; ship under double reefed topsails, foresail and jib. At 2 A. M. commenced blowing hard, with heavy rain and sleet. At 2 30 A. M., while shortening sail, an immense ball of fire struck the main-royal mast head, and then fell on the main hatch, where it exploded with tremendous force, filling the deck with fire and sparks, with continued explosions of the particles like detonating powder of torpedoes. Owing to the ice, sleet, and snow, with which the decks, bulwarks, rigging, and sails were covered, the fire was soon extinguished. About 10 minutes afterwards a second ball struck near the same place, but was driven by the force of the wind just clear of the ship's side to leeward, when it exploded with a loud report and great commotion. There were several men furling the jib at the time, and the concussion was so great that it lifted them nearly clear of the boom. The tornado lasted all next day and night, from N. W. by N. The air very cold and water 69 deg., causing an immense exhalation from the Gulf, which congealed as soon as it rose, and was driven furiously over the ship, excluding the very light of day. One of the crew was knocked down and stunned. The mate was blinded by it, and probably will not recover the sight of both eyes. Had it not been for the ice, sleet and rain which deluged the ship, there can be no doubt but that she would have been on fire from the truck to the water. The fore-top-sail was blown out of the bolt-rope, and the royal mast head seared as it were with a red hot iron, being all the damage the ship received, which to say the least, was very providential.

MILLNER & CO'S PANORAMA.—We understand that Messrs. Millner, Murphy and Chappell leave Charlottetown this week for a tour of the Provinces, where they intend to exhibit during the ensuing summer their admirable Panorama of the Russian war. We were too closely engaged while it was on exhibition here, to enjoy a good opportunity of seeing it, but what we did see, during a short period of one evening, filled us with admiration of the talent and ingenuity displayed by our fellow-townsmen in preparing such a work of art. The Panorama on exhibition here last summer could bear no comparison to the work produced in this City, and the citizens of Charlottetown manifested their high appreciation of its merits, by crowding to the Temperance Hall on every night it was exhibited there. We sincerely trust that our enterprising artists will be liberally encouraged by our fellow Colonists abroad.

MEETING AT TATAMAGOUCHE.

A large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of this place met at the Grammar Schoolhouse on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of taking into consideration what facilities this port affords for the landing of mails and passengers from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, en route to Halifax. Mr. Williamson being called to the chair, and Mr. Archibald Campbell appointed Secretary, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:— Resolved, That this meeting has heard with much pleasure that the Government of Prince Edward Island have it in contemplation to establish mail communication with Nova Scotia by way of this port, and consider that it is for our interest to co-operate as far as in our power in the carrying out of this project.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a more frequent, speedy and safe communication can be carried on between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island by way of Tatamagouche than by any other port in Nova Scotia, the distance by water being such as to render easy a daily communication to and from the Island, while the distance by land hence to Halifax will be materially shortened, thus rendering the establishment of such a line of vast importance to the people of both Colonies.

Resolved, That in the event of an arrangement being completed by which mail communication is established between this port and Charlottetown, every facility should be afforded for the landing of mails and passengers, by the erection of a suitable wharf, to which access can be had at all times of tide, and also for the conveyance of passengers hence by the establishment of an efficient and comfortable stage line to Truro.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with parties in Charlottetown in order to ascertain the views of the Government of the Island on the subject, and, if necessary, to correspond with the members of the Legislature for the County and District, with the view of procuring legislative aid for the purpose of erecting a sufficient wharf, and to receive subscriptions for that object, and otherwise generally to forward by all means in their power the establishment of a direct line of communication hence to Charlottetown.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in two or more of the Prince Edward Island newspapers.

After which a subscription was entered into, at which about one hundred pounds was subscribed for the purpose of carrying out the views therein contained. (Signed) DAVID WILLIAMSON, Chairman. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Secretary. Tatamagouche, April 14, 1856.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—To-morrow (Tuesday) evening, Mr. Williams will conclude his lecture on "Cornish Mining." And on Tuesday evening, the 29th instant, Mr. Murphy, the Superintendent of the Gas Works, will lecture on "Coal Gas."

Police Court.

April 14.—Mr. William Bourke, for assault on John Ball, Esq.; convicted; fined 10s. with 18s. costs; paid in court. 15.—Patrick McWade, for assault and battery on Isabella Arbin; convicted; fined 30s., with 18s. 6d. costs, or be imprisoned 60 days; paid in court. D. O'M. Reddin, Esq., disorderly riding; submitted; fined 5s with costs. 18.—Robert Morton, George Byers and Edward Ingles, drunk and disorderly; convicted and fined 5s each, or be imprisoned forty-eight hours; committed. Daniel Bethune, for insulting and provoking language to John Henderson; parties settled out of court.

Married.

At Charlottetown, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. Leabain McLean, to Miss Mary Warren, both of Lot 32. At Georgetown, on the 10th inst., by W. E. Attkin, Esq., J. P. Mr. Daniel Baker, of that place, to Miss Margaret Mackay, St. Peter's Bay.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Isaac Murray, Mr. Gregor, Rustico, to Miss Amelia Doyle, New London. By the same, on the 7th inst., Mr. John R. Donald, Kildare, to Miss Ann M. Owen, of Cavendish.

Died.

At Cape Traverse, on the 11th instant, after a short illness, William Clark, in the 97th year of his age. The deceased was the second child born on this Island of British parents—his parents having arrived here from Canada immediately after the surrender of Quebec to the British; he saw the Island, as it were, emerge from obscurity, and watched its improvement till it has attained its present flourishing condition, and he had to encounter with others all the hardships, difficulties and privations peculiar to new colonists, and to which the first inhabitants of this Island were subjected, he, however, by strict honesty and persevering industry, obtained a respectable livelihood, and had to spare; his hospitality and benevolence were known to the traveller and the needy. He has seen his children, grand-children and great-grand-children advance to manhood, and now he is laid in the silent tomb, much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives, and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His end was peace. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

At Big Spring, Lot 44, on the 5th inst., after a long and severe illness, which he bore with the most unflinching Christian fortitude, Donald Gillis, aged 46 years. His upright conduct and amiable disposition gained for him the respect and affection of a large circle of friends and relatives. He calmly glided from this vain world of temptations into the presence of his Maker. May his soul enjoy everlasting rest. On the 6th April, of pulmonary consumption, Thomas M'Evoy, Campbellton, New London.

On 10th April, at his residence, DeSable, Mr. Alex. M'Quarry, aged 54 years.

A most astonishing cure of a Bad Breast by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Holt, of Quebec, was for a long time afflicted with a bad breast, every thing medical aid could do to cure her was unavailing, indeed, it became much worse, and the family surgeon finally suggested that the only hope of saving her life consisted in having the breast cut off. She determined to wait a short time to consider, and a sister of the sufferer who called in brought a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which she insisted on using *sub rosa* at first, this was continued for a few days, which improved her so much that she was induced to continue them, and at the expiration of six weeks, her breast was completely cured, and has remained well ever since.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extensive Sale at Auction,

AT Sr. ELEANOR'S, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and following days till all are disposed of, consisting in part— 40 bushels Western WHEAT, (good seed) 30 sides Neats' Leather, 20 pairs Boots, 4 dozen good Ploughs, Sets Gig, Pad and Cart Harness, Iron Hames, Chain Traces, Cloths, Clothing, Orleans, Coburgs, Delaines, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Shawls, and other articles too numerous to mention. TERMS.—All sums under 40s., cash; all sums above 40s., credit will be given till the 20th October next, on approved joint notes. April 21, 1856. C. S. HUNT, Auctioneer.

Seed Wheat.

200 BUSHELS OF PRIME WESTERN WHEAT will be sold here, at Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of May next. J. ANDREW & Co. Summerside, Bedouque, April 21, 1856.

Household Furniture.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th May next, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Upper Prince Street, all that gentleman's HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c. For further particulars, see Handbills. April 21, 1856. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

A CARD.

JOHN MURPHY, Painter, wishing to acknowledge his grateful thanks to the gentry of Charlottetown and vicinity, takes the present opportunity of doing so for the many favours he has received from a kind and indulgent public. He also begs leave to inform his many patrons that he is about leaving the Island for a short time, and that he has disposed of his business to Mr. EDWARD MARTIN, a young man who has served his apprenticeship in his employ, and, therefore, he can recommend him as an honest, sober, trustworthy person, and capable of giving that satisfaction which he flatters himself, he has ever done. (all papers 3s.) April 21, No. 10.

LLOYD'S Register of British and Foreign Shipping. Established 1834.

THE Committee having reason to believe that, in building new Ships, a practice prevails in some outports and in the Colonies, which is inconsistent with the rules of this Society, and that instead of the Rabbet of the Keel, Stem and Sternpost being properly wrought, it too frequently happens that no wood is left to form a back Rabbet, a practice considered to be exceedingly objectionable: Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Committee this day, it will be the duty of the Surveyors decidedly to object to a continuance of the mode in question, and to require the Rabbet to be so far extended upon the Keel, Stem, and Sternpost, as to leave a sufficient substance of wood to form a substantial back Rabbet. By order of the Committee, GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, Dec. 27, 1855. By order, C. R. COKER.

Bank of Prince Edward Island. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH a view to afford all classes an equal chance of participating in the privileges conferred on the Bank, the Act of Incorporation restricts the number of shares which any individual can in the first instance subscribe for, to forty: The public are hereby notified that the share-list is open at the Secretary's office, where all who desire it may subscribe for shares under this limitation. The share restriction, however, terminates on Wednesday, the 25th day of May next, so that this is probably the only opportunity which will ever be afforded to small capitalists of purchasing shares at par. The first General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Court House, on Monday, the 12th day of May next, 11, a. m., for the purpose of framing bye-laws, and electing Directors, agreeably to the 3d section of the Act of Incorporation. JOHN KENNY, Chairman of Committee. THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Secy. (all papers.) April 17, 1856.

Sale of Valuable Town Lots.

BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, 29th April, at 12 o'clock, on the premises— 4 VALUABLE TOWN LOTS, pleasantly situated, and near the residence of John Barrow, Esq., being Lots 28, 29, 30 and 62, in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots. The property will be put up in lots to suit purchasers, and will be well worthy the attention of parties wishing to build, as each of them commands a fine view of the Hillsborough and the harbour. Terms—33 per cent. to be paid down, and the balance to remain upon security. For further particulars apply to JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, April 7.

Bonshaw Farm for Sale.

THIS well known and eligible Property, situated at West or Elliot River Bridge, consists of 300 acres of excellent Land—200 acres (on which the Dwelling House and Farm Buildings are erected) are freehold; 100 acres are held under a lease for 999 years, at an annual rent of £5 11s. 2d., currency, with a right of purchase at the rate of 20s. (one-ninth sterling) per annum, within thirty years; and 75 acres on the rear of the freehold are leased to different parties for short terms. On the freehold portion of the farm there is a substantial building, shingled all over, 40 feet square and 20 feet post, with three floors, capable of being converted into an excellent store, which is much wanted in the district. The farm fronts on the West River, and the post road to Tryon divides the freehold from the leasehold. The property is well watered, and bears an ample supply of firewood and fencing stuff. There are Grist, Saw and Carding Mills within a quarter of a mile of the farm; also, a blacksmith's forge on the property, and carpenters and other tradesmen in the immediate vicinity. A portion of the purchase money may remain on the property, and for full particulars apply to Wm. W. IRVING, at the R. A. Society's Office, Charlottetown. April 14, 1856. (all papers.)