

the Commissioner of public lands should be one; and as to the Surveyor General, if Mr. Wright had been appointed, it would have been all right. Sir, the hon. gentleman in his anxiety to damage the Government, forgets that the line of conduct insinuated as likely to influence the hon. member, Mr. Dingwell, would have an effect directly contrary to his interests, were he, as stated by the hon. member, a land speculator, for in that case he would put as low a valuation as possible on the land; and although the hon. member has affirmed that the late Government was not liable to censure for their inaction on the subject, I ask, was not an offer to sell, under the Act, made by Mr. Haviland, sen., to that Government?

Mr. HAVILAND.—Mr. Speaker, I will answer that question. The offer alluded to was made to the Government which composed the party now in power.

(To be continued.)

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., FEBRUARY 26, 1855.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

As there is no chance of getting the reports of the Assembly in time for publication, owing to the number of printing offices to be supplied, we shall endeavour ourselves to keep an abstract of the proceedings, and inform our readers from week to week, of the actual business transacted, if we cannot report all the sayings of "hon. members." We begin our narrative from the date of our last publication.

Monday, Feb. 19.—The Bill to secure compensation to tenants was read a second time, and the House went into Committee upon it. Mr. Cooper urged the necessity of making provision in the Bill for 21 years leaseholders, at the expiration of their leases. The same gentleman, we believe, also urged the necessity of allowing compensation to squatters for any improvements they might make. These topics gave rise to much discussion, the majority of members opposing their introduction into the Bill on the ground that it would not probably receive the sanction of the other branch of the Legislature. It was suggested, however, to Mr. Cooper that if he would introduce a separate Bill to provide compensation to squatters and 21 years leaseholders at the expiration of their leases, members would, generally, give it support. Mr. Cooper, however, supported by his colleague, Mr. McIntosh, pressed his motion to secure compensation to 21 years leaseholders, and a division having been taken upon it—there appeared for it: Messrs. Cooper, McIntosh, Longworth and Montgomery. Against it: Messrs. Coles, Warburton, Perry, Monroe, Mooney, Laird, Lord, Muirhead, McDonald, Whelan, Wightman, Dingwell, Douce, and Mr. Speaker. Progress was then reported on the Bill, and the Speaker resumed the Chair.—The Hon. Colonial Secretary introduced a Bill for the establishment of a Normal School, and to make amendments in the Free Education Act. Bill read a first time.

Tuesday.—Several papers and reports of Commissioners—principally having reference to the opening of new lines of roads—sent down by Government, were laid on the table of the House by the Hon. Colonial Secretary.

Various petitions were received and read. When all those petitions come up for discussion, we will acquaint our readers of the manner in which they may be disposed of, and give the names of the members who presented them.

Mr. Clarke's seat was declared vacant, he having accepted the office of Controller of Navigation Laws and Collector of Light Duties. The election which this vacancy occasions, commences on the 7th March. There is no doubt that Mr. Clarke will be re-elected.

A motion being made to read a third time the Bill to alter the mode of appointing Sheriffs, Mr. Palmer moved in amendment, that it be read a third time that day three months. He stated, as his reason for making this amendment, that the alteration in the mode of appointing Sheriffs, contemplated by the Bill, tended to cast an unmerited reflection on his Honor the Chief Justice, in whom the nomination of Sheriffs now rested, and that to vest the appointment exclusively in the Executive, would lead to the election of partisan Sheriffs. This led to a warm discussion, in which many members took part—Mr. Coles, on the one side, reviewing the conduct of former Sheriffs, particularly that of Mr. Binns, in making an election return contrary to law, to suit a party purpose. He also adverted to the rise and fall of the late Tory Government, and commented on the circumstances connected with these occurrences. The discussion was very damaging to the opposition side of the House, and we are satisfied that Mr. Palmer must have been sorry for provoking it. His amendment was negatived on a division of 13 to 3—Messrs. Palmer, Longworth and Montgomery being the only members in the House who voted against the Bill.

Wednesday.—Numerous petitions were presented, principally praying for grants of money in aid of roads, bridges and wharfs.

Hon. Mr. Lord presented a message from His Excellency relating to the tenure of office by Deputies in the public departments. His Excellency communicated his decided opinion that those officers should be made independent of political changes, and suitably provided for. The message lies on the table of the House for future consideration.

The Hon. Speaker laid before the House the Reports of the Inspector of Schools, which were read, and listened to with great interest. An order was made that 300 copies of the Royal Gazette, containing these Reports, should be furnished for the information of school teachers.

An Act to continue the Act relating to Emigrants, was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Lord and read.

An Act to provide remuneration for the members of the Legislative Council was introduced by Mr. Whelan, and read a first time. It will not come up for a second reading before the middle of the present week, perhaps—several members being absent, and the principle of the bill being one on which there will be much discussion.

Mr. Whelan presented a Petition from the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute, praying for an Act of Incorporation, and a grant of money in aid of the Library connected with that institution.

Thursday.—House in Committee on the appropriation for roads, bridges and wharfs. In the course of the debate which occurred, extending to no less than thirty-six speeches, honorable members commented freely as usual on the system of road-making, pretty nearly all agreeing that the present system was decidedly bad. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the amount to be granted for the road service for the present year—some members contending that it ought not to be any greater than that of last year, which was over £5000, while others, and a majority, urged a vote of £7000. This was ultimately carried on a motion made by Mr. Mooney—the £7000 to include special grants. The money is to be divided as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Queen's County, 1700; King's County, 1300; Prince County, 1300; Charlottetown and Royalty, 500; Contingent expenses for roads, bridges and wharfs, 300; Expenses under Road Compensation Act, 200; The balance of the £7000 to go for special appropriations.

Several petitions were presented, and in the afternoon the House went into Committee of Supply, and the first vote was

for a grant in aid of the Patriotic Fund. Hon. Mr. Coles commenced the discussion with some appropriate remarks as to the great claims which the brave troops in the East had upon the sympathies of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and instanced the liberal spirit displayed by the other Colonies in contributing a portion of their revenue towards the relief of the widows and orphans who are rendered destitute by the casualties of the present war. He concluded by recommending the House to give a grant of £2000. The extent of this amount surprised many members, all of whom thought that £1000 would have been a very liberal appropriation. The liberality of the Hon. Secretary was highly extolled by hon. members in the opposition, and those, on both sides, whose sympathies were warmly enlisted in favour of the gallant soldiers and their destitute widows and children, did not like to propose a smaller sum. Some gentlemen spoke in opposition. Messrs. Mooney and Cooper objected to any grant being given—the former gentlemen alleging that the majority of the people of this Island were opposed to it—that to take their money without their consent was compelling them to contribute to the Patriotic Fund, and that there was no patriotism in that. Mr. Cooper opposed the vote on the ground that the people had already liberally contributed at the various public meetings which had been held, and the public money therefore should be spared. Other gentlemen voted against the grant, but only because it appeared to them to be entirely too much for the means of the Colony. The vote was, however, agreed to by a large majority; and immediately after the Hon. Mr. Coles proposed three cheers for the Queen, and three cheers for the allied armies in the East, to which the House most heartily responded, and immediately adjourned.

Friday.—Several petitions presented, only one disposed of, which was a petition from Donald McKay, of New London, presented by Hon. Colonial Secretary, praying compensation for a barn and outhouse destroyed by fire in 1852—alleged to be the work of an incendiary,—ordered to be withdrawn, the House declining to establish a precedent for such applications.

Several Bills introduced and read a first time: From the Committee on expiring laws—An Act to continue and amend the Act relating to Herring and Alewives Fisheries;—an Act to continue the Emigration Act read a third time. Introduced by Mr. Muirhead: An Act to amend the Act relating to the appointment of Coroners, with a view to an increase of their numbers. By Hon. Mr. Palmer: A Bill to reduce the fees taken for registry of deeds; and a Bill relating to stamped instruments, the object of which is to render valid deeds and other conveyances of property in this Island when the same may be executed in Britain on unstamped paper. Those three Bills stand over for a second reading.—The House again went into Committee on the Tenant Compensation Bill, and agreed to the same. Adjourned, and has not since met.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English, Colonial and United States mails reached Charlottetown on Friday evening. We have dates to the 31 instant from Liverpool. The news from the seat of war is unimportant—the troops continued to endure great sufferings from their neglected condition, and the whole British nation rings with indignation at the mismanagement of the war. Lord Aberdeen's Ministry were defeated, by a large majority, on a motion by Mr. Roebuck in the House of Commons for a select Committee to inquire into the condition of the army before Sebastopol. The Ministry afterwards resigned, and the Earl of Derby was called upon by the Queen to form a new Ministry; but his Lordship failed to do so. Marquis of Lansdowne, it was believed, was charged with a similar trust; but no progress had been made in forming a new Government up to the time of the steamer's departure. Public expectation and public wishes appear to point to Lord Palmerston as the head of the new Government.

NEWS BY THE STEAMER "ASIA."

LONDON, February 2.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Earl of Aberdeen announced to their Lordships the resignation of the Government, and entered at some length into an explanation of the circumstances which had led to that resignation. In opposing the motion of Monday night it was not the wish of the Government to avoid any inquiry into their conduct, but because he thought agreeing to it would be a gross injustice to his noble friend the Duke of Newcastle, whose conduct would stand the higher the more it was brought under discussion.

The Duke of Newcastle entered at considerable length into a defence of his proceedings, and strongly complained of the course pursued towards him by Lord John Russell. He had over and over again offered to resign his position to any of his colleagues, and to give his services in any other capacity than that of Minister of War. It would not, therefore, be his desire to retain his office that led to the withdrawal of the noble Lord, whose expressions of kindness, while endeavouring to remove him from his position, he could only consider as so much of what the Americans designate "soft sawder." He also said that it was his intention to have given up the office of Minister of War whether the motion of Mr. Roebuck had been successful or otherwise.

The Earl of Derby, after commenting on some of the observations of the Duke of Newcastle, stated the fact that he had been sent for by Her Majesty, and if he could have seen any hope of success, he would have attempted to form an administration. He felt that in such a crisis every one should sink their personal feelings, in order that Her Majesty should not be left without a Government; he yet felt that in the state of parties he could not offer to Her Majesty the assurances of being able satisfactorily to conduct the affairs of Government, and consequently he had at that moment no instructions from Her Majesty to form a Government.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord Palmerston formally announced the resignation of the Ministry, and moved the adjournment of the House until this day. The reason for so short an adjournment was owing to a communication which the Speaker had received from Sir De Laey Evans, intimating that the gallant officer will be in his place this evening to receive the thanks of the House for his services in the Crimea.

Some routine business was transacted, after which the House adjourned.

THE CRIMEA.

A despatch received at Paris on Monday states that according to a telegraphic message from Prince Menschikoff nothing extraordinary had occurred before Sebastopol up to the 14th.

Liprandi has again advanced his out-posts to the Tchernaya. Forty thousand Russians and eighty guns defend the lines of Percepot.

A Constantinople despatch, via Marseilles, says:—The besieged have re-occupied the Quarantine Fort which had been evacuated.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is not believed that any thing serious will occur at Sebastopol previous to the arrivals of Generals Neil and Pelissier, and the Imperial Guard.

A letter purporting to have been from St. Petersburg, and dated the 10th, says that numerous relays are posted at intervals of four leagues from Ojesski to Sebastopol, for the purpose of conveying as soon as the snow has frozen over, reinforcements for the Russian army to the amount of 40,000 men.

It is expected that by the 15th February the Russians will have an army of 160,000 men in the Crimea.

A letter from the Crimea received in Paris dated 8th, says the communication between the English camp and Bala Clava was interrupted, and that the English soldiers were on half rations.

The Herald correspondent's letters agree with those of the Post and Times as to the distressing state of the troops and the general mismanagement. Nearly 1,000 men had been sent in for invaliding between the 3d and 6th, but it also mentioned that some French soldiers had been frozen to death; and another letter says that the French horses and mules were dying off rapidly.

The Vienna Military Gazette of yesterday announces that the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas have left St. Petersburg, to rejoin the Russian army in the Crimea.

The Times Paris correspondent writes on Wednesday evening:—I am credibly informed that official despatches have been received from the Crimea, which speak in a more positive manner than such communications have hitherto done of the date fixed for the assault. From the 5th to the 10th of next month it is stated this long expected event will take place. It does not, however, follow that the expectations of the allied generals will be realized.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says:—Neither the Government of France nor England at the present moment entertain the least hope of peace; nor do they think it desirable that the concessions of the Czar, however verbally extensive, should be made the basis of negotiations. It appears that Russia is still using every exertion to keep Austria back. The agents of the Czar are loud in their assurances that Russia sincerely desires to close the war; and they furthermore address the cabinets of Europe in a tone as if the Emperor of all the Russias was a victim to a union of European jealousy. I have also further confirmation of what I have already stated—viz., that Prince Gortschakoff is instructed to make unusual sacrifices to prevent the German powers from sending troops to the Crimea, and engage in active hostilities. In fact diplomacy is paralysed. If I am rightly informed, the Vienna Congress is likely to be carried on even after both parties are convinced of its folly, solely to please the German powers. Whatever Turkey may demand, and whatever the allies may think proper to insist upon, it is clear from passing events that Russia will not give a flat denial to demands, although she ought to do so, if there were any honesty in her composition.

SAD CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

One cannot read, without the profoundest melancholy, the late accounts from the Crimea of the distressing condition of the army. The Morning Post, which never distorts a statement for party purposes, supplies the most recent facts, and in the main they seem reliable. All that has hitherto transpired of the state of the army is nothing compared with their sufferings between the 1st and 8th of the present month. The weather has been frightfully severe even for that inhospitable clime. Rain in torrents, alternated with snow knee-deep in a single night, frost cutting to the bone and stiffening the bed clothes of the unfortunate men. It is a frightful picture—deaths at the rate of fifty and seventy per day—and amputation of frost bitten members rendered necessary. The poor soldiers still work in the trenches, and when they return from nights of long and patient vigil in their frost-stiffened clothes, they find no shelter—they have no fuel to cook with except what they dig up from beneath the snow—and the consequence is that more than 14,000 are on the sick list.

The wooden huts, which reached Balaklava—or, at least, the first instalment of them—had been in store on the 1st of January. Others were on the way; but the whole, even if they were on the ground would not shelter one-half the force. It is melancholy to witness sufferings which care might have obviated. We now hear of cloaks and leggings having been contracted for, and a first portion of the contract executed just when the men are being frozen to death in tents and trenches. Such foresight is not creditable in the War office.

Now, too, there is a rumor about patent fuel, or charcoal, or something of that kind. War-office had been offered an almost unlimited supply of patent fuel on very reasonable terms some three months ago. With the usual fate of such offers, they were bandied about and laughed at by some humane gentlemen with their pens stuck in their ears. The result was that the fuel was reported unnecessary, government having made the required provision. How that was realised we see in the groping for bits of wood under several feet of snow. The coal pits of Heraclea were also to furnish large supplies—but not an ounce appears to have reached Balaklava from that quarter. There was abundance of wood on the southern shore of the Black Sea, which, with a couple of steamers working half a dozen saw mills, could be supplied very promptly—but the curse of officialism hung over and neutralised every project.

We sincerely hope that things may not prove quite so disastrous as the correspondent of the Morning Post reports. The French retreat from Moscow, or that of the Russian corps from Orenberg, are the only resemblances to the respective state of the army if the weather should continue equally severe. Rain, snow, frost, and piercing winds must destroy any army unprovided with resources to resist their killing effects. To advance is almost as destructive as to stand still. A campaign among the hills and steppes of the Crimea is not to be thought of in such a winter.

We are requested to state that no more students will be received at the St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown Royalty, until after the next summer's vacation.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"An old Teacher" is omitted for want of space. We will endeavour to give it a place in our next issue.

The letter signed "a Member of the Mechanics' Institute" has been carefully considered. The personal allusions with which it is filled are unjustifiably harsh, and totally render the letter unfit for publication.

Married.

At Lot 11, on Tuesday the 13th instant, by the Rev. H. B. Swabey, Mr. Thomas Murray, of St. Eleanor's, to Mrs. Ellen Ramsay, relict of the late Mr. Malcolm Ramsay, of Lot 11.

Died.

At St. Eleanor's, on the 10th instant, Horatio Nelson, aged five years and eight months, son of Allan G. Howitt. His end was peace.

Passengers.

In the Ice Boat to Cape Tormentine, on Tuesday, 13th inst.—Cochran, Esq., Commissariat, and Mr. Abbott. In do., to Cape Traverse, on Thursday, 15th.—Capt. Ireland, Messrs. T. Weatherly, Alexander Larkins. In do., to Cape Tormentine, on Tuesday 20th.—Hon. D. Beaton. In do., to Cape Traverse, on Friday 23d.—D. I. Roberts, Esq., London, Capt. Phillips, Messrs Thomas Foley, and D. Gamble.

Legislative Council Chamber,

FEBRUARY 20th, 1855.

RESOLVED, That the following Standing Order of the House be twice inserted in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the public, viz:—ORDERED, That no Bill, Resolution, or other proceeding, founded upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly.

CHARLES DESBRISSAY, C. L. C.

By JOHN C. TRAVERS,

At his Sale Room in Queen Street, by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 27th of FEBRUARY, inst., at 11 o'clock, forenoon, a quantity of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of: men's Whitney Over-coats, Pen Jackets, fancy and other Coats, Vests, Pants, black Satin Vests; Regatta Shirts, pieces Regatta Shirts, Cashmere, Orleans, Colberg, Delaines, Gala Plaid, Lace, Ticking, Ginghams, Carpetings, grey, striped, white and printed Cottons, furniture Cottons, Window Blinds, blue and white Cotton Warp, Ladies' Scarf and other Shawls, Broad Cloths, Hamespun, blue and grey Whitney for over-coats, American Satinets for pants, Blankets, Rugs, oil cloth Table Covers, linen Table Cloths, gents' Fur Caps in boxes, plush, fur, fur-bound, worsted and cloth Caps, beaver, woolen and glazed Hats, silk Neck Ties, Braces, black and white Cotton Reels in boxes, red and colored worsted Gravats, gents' Rubber and Leather Boots, boys' do.; Looking Glasses, Umbrellas, Wood Cards, Pianos and Hand-saws; Bibles and Testaments; Glassware, large and small Alarms and other Clocks, Crier Stands, 4 & 6 bottles each, spare bottles for do., boxes Matches, Saleratus, Tobacco, Luzonges, Gun Caps, barrel of Crackers, &c. &c.

3 Franklin Stoves, 1 Cooking Stove, 1 pair spring carriage Lamps, 2 pair ball oil Lamps, 1 pair hanging camphine shop Lamps, 1 shop oil Lamp, 2 burners, 3 counter oil Lamps, 2 burners each, cane-seated Chairs, toilet and work Tables with drawers, Washstands, do. Churns, Hay Cutter, Trunks, cut Nails, Earthenware, Knives and Forks, Tea Kettles, Soapcans, Gridirons, Counter Scales, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. As the above goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, great bargains may be expected. Terms.—All sums under £5, cash on delivery; over £5, two months; over £10, three months, on approved joint notes. Charlottetown, Feb. 19.

Now or Never! Look Here!

THE Subscriber will sell by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 1st March next, at the Store of Mr. W. B. DAWSON, Grafton Street, the whole of his large and varied Stock of GOODS, remaining on hand, consisting in part, of—Chests Tea, Kegs Tobacco, hds. Molasses, lbs. Crushed and Brown Sugar, bags Coffee; Cooking, Franklin and Air-Tight Stoves; Buckets, Brooms, nests Tubs, wash Boards, boxes Glass, 25 cases Boots and Shoes, Clocks in variety, cases Hats, Cane and Wood seat Chairs, Rocking, Arm and Office Chairs, Children's do.; Extension, Card Centre, Tea and Toilet do.; 2 square black Walnut do., wash Stands, Towel Stands, 6 mchogany Chairs, Cradles, 1st Glassware, a large quantity of Confectionery, 20 boxes & 2 bbls. Lozenges, Spices, bbls. Walnuts, bag Fibers, 1 bbl. Almonds, lbs. Pilot Bread, do. Crackers, do. ship Bread, 2 bbls. Rice, bbls. Lard Oil; 12 bbls. Onions; Room Paper; 1 case Scenery Window Shades. Lot Dry Goods, consisting of white, grey and fawn Cottons, Checks, Bedticks, Flannels, Irish Linen, Sheetings Satinets, Tweeds Drills, printed Cottons, &c.; lot of Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Spades, hay and manure Forks, Shovels, Axes, Hatches, Hammers, garden and turfing Hoes, scythes Smeath, hay Knives, Crockery ware, Milk dials, butter cranks, stone bottles, baskets, grass and rope mats, bagr salt, a large assortment of toys, chimney ornaments, dressing cases, work boxes, port monies, cloth, hair, and tooth brushes; bottles cologne; side, rack, and back combs. ALSO—A lot Ready made CLOTHING, 12 sides SOLE LEATHER, 100 sides Neats do., 100 sides Harness do., 12 dozen Galf Skins, 1 tanner's improved Bark Mill; sawyers', shoemakers' and carpenters' TOOLS; also a great variety of other articles. TERMS.—All sums over £5, 3 Months; over £10, 6 Months; on approved Joint Notes. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. (Isl. H. Gazz. & Adver.) Charlottetown, February 12.

Valuable Real Estate.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to dispose of, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the COURT HOUSE, in Georgetown, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of MARCH next, at 1 o'clock p.m. the following valuable

REAL ESTATE,

the property of the late JOHN HADLEY, situate in the Royalty of Georgetown, distant from the Queen's Wharf about 1/4 of a mile on the Road to Charlottetown, viz.—PASTURE LOTS Nos 43 and 31 containing SIXTEEN ACRES of LAND, twelve of which are ready for Crop, with the COTTAGE and large BARN situate thereon. The Cottage comprises a Dining room, Drawing room, two Bed rooms on the lower floor, together with the Kitchen, Scullery, Wash-house and attic Bed rooms. There is a Cellar under the wharf, and a Pump-well of excellent water at the kitchen door. A small Garden of fruit trees adjoining the Cottage. Likewise Pasture LOT'S Nos 74 and 77, situate on the Western Royalty Road, adjoining the Property of Colin McDonald, Esq. containing sixteen acres of Land of most excellent quality, ready to take crop, the whole forming a handsome small Estate, in an eligible situation, to ensure a remunerative return for investment, capital. For Title and any other information respecting the Estate, application is to be made to

W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer.

Terms at Sale. Georgetown, February 5, 1855.

Rare chance of a

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE

IN CHARLOTTETOWN, TO BE SOLD IN BUILDING LOTS, CONTAINING ONE QUARTER OF A TOWN LOT EACH.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the seventeenth MARCH next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all that valuable BLOCK of LAND, situate in the centre of Charlottetown, known as FANNING'S GARDEN, consisting of FIVE TOWN LOTS, which, for beauty of situation, either for private residences or business stands, cannot be surpassed. They front on Queen Square, Grant George, Sidney and Prince Streets, being conveniently situated to all the places of public worship in Charlottetown. The Colonial Building, Markets, &c., make them most desirable. These LOTS having been recently purchased in one Block, will now be offered in Building Lots, containing a quarter of a Town Lot each, to suit purchasers, according to the plan hereunder, and further particulars made known at any time by application to the Auctioneer.

GREAT GEORGE STREET.

Table with 4 columns: Lot No. and Dimensions. No. 1 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 2 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 3 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 4 (40 ft x 81 ft).

Table with 4 columns: Lot No. and Dimensions. No. 5 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 6 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 7 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 8 (40 ft x 81 ft).

Table with 4 columns: Lot No. and Dimensions. No. 9 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 10 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 11 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 12 (40 ft x 81 ft).

Table with 4 columns: Lot No. and Dimensions. No. 13 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 14 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 15 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 16 (40 ft x 81 ft).

Table with 4 columns: Lot No. and Dimensions. No. 17 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 18 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 19 (40 ft x 81 ft), No. 20 (40 ft x 81 ft).

PRINCE STREET.

TERMS OF SALE.—20 per cent. deposit on the day of Sale, the remainder of one-half on the 10th day of April next, and the remaining half in 5 years from the day of Sale, with interest thereon, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises. An indisputable title will be given. BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, February 19, 1855.

In the House of Assembly,

TUESDAY, February 13, 1855.

RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges, or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after TUESDAY, the 6th day of March next.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Resolution be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlottetown. JOHN McNEILL, C. H. A.

JUST TRY

Wee Jamie Duncan's

NEW ESTABLISHMENT of Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work. Next door to the residence of the Hon. George Coles. From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P. S.—Jobbing punctually attended to. Charlottetown, January 23, (All papers.)