taxation would be increased. We confess that this argument seems to us to stand on sandy foundations. Would a Maine Law make the people sober? We doubt it exceedingly. It could only prohibit the sale, and not the importation—nor, as we understand the proposal, the manufacture—of intoxicating drinks; and where there is, on the one hand, a right to manufacture and to possess unlimited quantities of liquor, and on the other an ardent desire to drink it, the only effect would be to give an enormous impulse to smuggling. If the Chinese cannot prevent opium smoking, we may be quite sure that we should not be able to prevent drinking. If the manufacture, as well as the sale of spirituous liquors were prohibited we should have the additional evil of bringing the law into disrepute, and exposing large classes of society to the constant temptation of breaking it. Smuggling has something of the charm of poaching—the most seductive, and one of the most demoralizing of crimes. To be village Robin Hoods, and to withstand with dauntless breasts the exciseman and the temperance detective, would be an irresistible temptation to the whole population of audacious youths who have more blood in their veins than brains in their heads. Even in the pattern State of Maine—where, by the way, the law has been repealed as intolerable—crime actually increased under the operation of the system, owing solely, says Dr. Lees, with *naive* triumph, to the convictions under the law itself. Is this such a desirable result? Is it a very encouraging consequence of prohibition that it produces more offences in one direction than it prevents in another? And if this is the state of things in a comparatively small and simple society, what would it be in the oldest and most complicated society in the world?

There is another item in Dr. Lees' little bill to which he does not advert, but which staggers us not a little. Though his proposed "reform" would, in all probability, operate principally by driving the trade into secret and illegal channels, it would give the existing brewers, distillers, wine-merchants, hotel-keepers, publicans, and beer-sellers an unquestionable claim to compensation. Dr. Lees tells us that intoxicating drinks of various kinds in this country sell for 56,000,000*l.* annually. How much capital is employed in producing this enormous amount? Is Dr. Lees prepared to add perhaps 25 per cent. to the National Debt, in order to buy it up; and can he point out the sources from which he proposes to rase a sum sufficient to pay the interest of the compensation-money, after cutting off the most fruitful of our branches of revenue? To a philanthropist and a speech-maker these considerations may appear vulgar enough; but to lawmakers we fancy they will appear sufficiently grave to postpone to a very distant day *indeed the enactment of a Maine Liquor Law in this country.*

We give below another article from the same paper of a still later date, on the same subject, because it is quite too good to be lost, and it will furnish "Brother" Arbuckle with additional employment. When any of the "Sons" in this Island will condescend to write anything half as clever on the other side of the question, we will cheerfully give it a place in our columns. We suppose the "Political Alliance" in Charlottetown have been induced to adopt *that* name from a consideration of the great success which has attended the efforts of their namesake in England, organized to propagate similar impracticable and visionary theories.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

There must be something very exhiliarating in a water diet. Every one has heard of Dutch courage, and of the miracles of daring sometimes achieved under the influence of baneful stimulants. It is a fact that the Russians fought well at Inkermann, and died like heroes with their flasks of raki in their pockets—though, as they fought well on all occasions, perhaps this cannot be quoted as more than negative evidence in favour of grog. But we never met with an instance of steady, cheerful resolution at all to compare with that displayed by the champions of the Maine Liquor Law at their recent meeting at Manchester. These water-drinking gentlemen brighten up at every discomfiture. They go far beyond the traditional character of the British soldier, who does not know when he is beaten. They do know it, and positively like it. Each reverse is accepted as an omen of triumph, and the more hopeless their cause appears, the more intoxicated they seem with visions of future victory.

Sir W. Trevelyan, the chairman of the day, seems to have *been cut out by nature to lead a forlorn hope, or defend an untenable fortress. He finds encouragement in failure, and cheers his followers with the narrative* of the heavy blows which their movement has received during the past year. Undismayed by the efforts of their enemies, he sees in them only a helping hand unwittingly stretched forth to prosper the great cause. The Act for lengthening the open hours of public houses has generally been regarded as a natural reaction against the attempts of the repression party to force the screw a turn too far; and we believe it was opposed, under this impression, by all the force which the United Kingdom Alliance could bring to bear. But this, says Sir Walter, is a great mistake. The Act is the best thing possible for the cause of prohibition, because in course of time the public will call for a *regime* still more advanced than that which had previously prevailed. Regarded in the same hopeful spirit, the fact that the Maine Law has been repealed as an intolerable nuisance in some of the American States, was another encouraging symptom which infallibly prognosticated its speedy re-enactment under "more stringent regulations." There is no possibility of damping the expectations of a man sanguine enough to draw comfort from discouragement itself. Besides, the chairman had a variety of other topics of consolation. In the first place, humanity is advancing, and therefore the Maine Law must advance too. Then, somebody had talked teetotalism at the Brussels Congress. Lord Stanley, too, had been weak enough to engage in an "important correspondence" with Mr. Pope; and, best of all, the *Times* had attacked the cause, and was therefore certain, before long, to favour the public with far more logical and able articles taking exactly the opposite side of the question.

Having referred to all these cheering signs of progress, the chairman made way for the Secretary of the Alliance. Mr. Pope, full of exultation at having inveigled a lord into a controversy, seems to have pestered all sorts of persons with invitations to attend the Manchester meeting, and, as a natural consequence, to have received a large crop of polite excuses from members of the Legislature and others. A refusal is almost as good as an acceptance to the brethren of this Band of Hope; for surely, argues Mr. Pope, it is something gained when gentlemen find themselves under the necessity of sending excuses. We wonder whether it ever occurred to the aqueous mind of the Secretary, that the necessity was the inevitable result of his own intrusiveness, and of the courtesy of his correspondents. It seems not; for he appears to have derived great satisfaction from finding that Mr. Digby Seymour, the Recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and a sufficiently well-known man on the Northern Circuit, pleaded another engagement, and that Mr. Hindley said he should be sorry to be thought discourteous, but was going somewhere else. It was regarded, too, as a very cheering circumstance that Mr. Rand did not quite see his way to promoting the movement, although the object of the Alliance was one in which he thought all good men must more or less sympathize. Mr. Rand's smypathy was rather of the lesser order, we presume, as it induced him to decline the pressing invitation. Mr. E. Baines' letter was quite a trump card, as he was of opinion that the arguments of the Alliance were not quite conclusive. It was something to get an admission that they had arguments at all; and so, of course, the *Leeds Mercury* was booked, like the *Times*, for future articles on the side of restriction. Mr. Morley, of the Administrative Reform Bubble, was set down as a friend, because he confessed his inability to see his way clearly in reference to the subject. Perhaps Mr. Pope had a right to reckon a want of clear vision as a favourable symptom of approaching conversion. Sir John Pakington did not think it desirable to introduce the Maine Law into this country, even if it were practicable, though he was not indifferent to exertions to check the habit of drinking. A very lively satisfaction seems to have been derived from this announcement, as well as from several other letters to the effect that the writers were too ill to come; and it was also thought worth while to proclaim that the Chancellor of the Exchequer "regretted he was unable to attend," and that Mr. Miall more bluntly declined.

The result of the letter-reading showed that Mr. Pope had sent a circular invitation to the whole House of Commons, and had not succeeded in trapping a single member. But the meeting was determined, like Mark Tapley, to be jolly under creditable circumstances, and cheered every civil rebuff with the utmost good-humour. The magnificent successes of the past year seem to have cost the Alliance about £8,500, and resolutions were passed recommending increased liberality and a more extended agitation for the future. What is still more to the purpose is, that a good round sum was collected in the room. The machinery proposed for carrying on the movement will, however, draw heavily on its resources; and unless an excitement can be got up on the scale of the old Anti-Corn Law League, the Society seems likely to end under the superintendance of an official manager. All England is to be apportioned into districts, with a paid superintending agent and a band of active auxiliaries in each. The organization is to extend even to Scotland, Wales and Ireland; and the whole country is to be vigorously canvassed. Other less costly means are to be used in aid of the organization. The Society, it appears, has a newspaper which will not sell—so subscribers are to be got by a personal canvass. Then there is a prize essay, which of course no one buys—and that is to be circulated for the enlightenment of the outer world. Clergymen and ministers of religion are to be canvassed to purchase copies of the essay, which seems rather hard upon them; and all magistrates are to be teased for their opinions, which is perhaps still harder. Besides this, "the religious sentiment which knocked off the fetters of the slave, and destroyed the Corn Laws" is to be evoked. This, at least, was urged by one Dr. McKerrow, of the Scotch Church, who may perhaps be better able than ourselves to explain the connexion between religious sentiment and free trade. "Buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest," is a sound enough financial maxim; but we never knew before that it was a matter of religion with any but the worshippers of Mammon. But most men make their hobbies a part of their religion, and we are therefore not at all surprised at Dr. McKerrow's charitable amazement that any religious man should be opposed to the cause of the Alliance.

It is impossible not to smile at the extravagant confidence of these advocates of compulsory sobriety. And yet it is sad to see so much enthusiasm thrown away. The men are probably in earnest. They must really have brought themselves to believe in their nostrums for drunkenness, or they could not go on subscribing, organizing and planning in the face of the most unequivocal indications that the movement must end in nothing. It is enough to say of a Maine Law that Englishmen won't have it. They will not be made decorous or sober by Act of Parliament, because each man feels that his own personal morality is a matter on which he has to answer only to God and his conscience. The evils of drunkenness are great enough; but if we once begin the vain attempt to render the vice physically impossible, we shall provoke opposition from the sober man as well as from the sot, and may give up, once for all, the hope of raising the only reliable barrier against the evil by inculcating habits of self-command. It may be difficult to teach men to resist the temptation to abuse that which they are allowed to use, and most difficult of all when the temptation is drink. Still, it is not half so desperate an enterprise as that which the United Kingdom Alliance has taken up. A generation or so back, drunkenness was the vice of the upper as well as of the lower classes. Now, it is almost confined to the lowest. If the one class could change its habits by the force of a higher training, who will say that the same engine may not work as effectual a transformation in the other? Not to-day nor to-morrow can such a result be looked for; but if the education, comfort and recreation of working men and their families were promoted with the same eagerness which the Maine Law zealots display on behalf of their crotchet, no year would pass without some progress being made towards habits of sobriety of a more genuine character than would ever be produced by barring the doors of the public-house. No drunkard was ever cured by stealing his bottle. You may baulk him for a time, but he will be sure to outwit you. The reform must be in the man himself; and what is true of the individual will be found equally true of a class or a nation. To eradicate a deeply-seated vice needs all the force that can be brought to bear against it; and it is because we are sensible of the frightful extent to which drunkenness prevails among us, that we are sorry to see the energies which might be used with effect against it squandered upon an agitation in favour of a tyrannical law, which will never be endured, and which would prove but an ineffectual palliative if it were.

THE *Royal Gazette* of Thursday last informs us that the Honorables Messrs. Forgan and Palmer, and John Lawson, Esq., have been appointed Queen's Counsel for this Island by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; and of course the parties were well inclined for the appointment, otherwise it would not have been Gazetted. The three gentlemen, we need not remind our readers, are Conservatives; and their acceptance of office from the present Administration shews that a far different state of feeling prevails from that which characterised the party when the Liberals first came into power in 1851. At that time Sir Alexander Bannerman offered, with the full approbation of his new advisers, the office of Queen's Counsel to the present Chief Justice, who had just then ceased to be Attorney General; but although we understood that the learned gentleman was quite willing to receive the appointment, his political friends persuaded him to decline it. He had, however, the good sense to resist any such persuasion, if ever offered, when the same party had the opportunity of elevating him to a seat on the Bench. Ever since the Liberals came into power, many of the Opposition—the most violent and unreasonable, we presume—have declared, that no true Conservative should hold any office under them. The reflection is, however, highly complimentary to the good sense of Messrs. Palmer and Lawson—they being always considered ultra-Conservatives—that they did not subscribe to such a silly and extravagant notion.

☞ Some remarks on Municipal Institutions, prepared for this day's paper, are unavoidably omitted to make room for the English news. We are likewise forced to omit, for the same reason, the report of some further discussion among the Unholies, furnished by Our Own Reporter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship *Arabia* arrived in Halifax on Wednesday last, the 3rd instant, with Liverpool dates to the 22d instant. The Mail for this place only reached Charlottetown yesterday (Sunday) evening. We give below the latest news furnished by our papers.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The *Morning Post* publishes the following statement, in its most conspicious type:—It is of the highest importance, at a moment like the present, to dispel the exaggerations of rumour, and to record the truth simply. We, therefore, emphatically state that we have reason to believe that never at any time was the alliance between England and France more solid and faithful than it is now. It is true that of late, though no dispute ever occurred, different views and different positions in reference to a number of minor questions, apparently of trifling importance, have been assumed by the two Governments. We believe that there is now the certainty that the two Governments will act together as in the past; and that together *they will insist on the fulfilment of the treaty for which both fought and conquered.* There is no doubt that the people of England and France are animated by the strongest feelings of good-will towards each other, no less than by a deep conviction of mutual interests and common aims. There never in this world was an alliance in which the parties to it had such strong motives for binding themselves firmly together. The nations and the monarchs are friends whom it would be, indeed, a difficult enterprise to divide—one which has failed, and which will fail again if ever attempted. The public opinion of this country has never for one moment doubted the sincerity of the Emperor Napoleon, and cordially ratifies the high opinion which the Sovereign has so much reason to entertain of his strict honour and unswerving truth."

The *Times*, which appears to have received a similar intimation, writes still more emphatically, thus:—"A potentate of honourable mind very soon feels that it is no compliment to be taken into confidence apart from a stanch and generous ally, still less when he discovers that he has been imposed on by imperfect statements. His eyes will be fully opened when he finds that his prerogative has been assumed by those who should only represent him; and, lastly, he will see that he has been brought to the edge of a precipice, when he finds that his flatterer is equally confiding to those who may one day be in his place. The Emperor of the French has been indisposed in consequence of overwork, in a distant province of his empire, not very accessible to documents and advice, and he has had those not about him, but away from him, who have been only too glad to perform the part of an Emperor without its conscience and its responsibility. That state of things is happily now past and Napoleon III. has had a lesson that ever a blunt and plain-spoken friend is better than a smooth flatterer or a treacherous servant. We believe too, that he feels as we feel, that the alliance of the two countries is, next to the moral courage and natural resources of each, their greatest honour and support. At this moment, we believe we may say, that our Imperial ally is as free as he is ready to exercise his own clear judgment on the question stirred up by Russia, who will now boast in vain that she has pre-occupied his reason and his honour."

RUSSIA AND THE TREATY OF PARIS.

The *Debats* contains a letter from Berlin of the 13th, which says:—"It was asserted yesterday in well-informed circles that a courier from the Russian Government has just passed through Berlin, carrying to M. Kisseleff at Paris a note formally demanding of the French cabinet the convocation of a congress at Paris to definitely settle the difficulties which have arisen in the interpretation of the Treaty of the 30th March."

Le Nord enlarges upon the sacrifices incurred by Russia in consenting to the closing of the Black Sea against her vessels of war, and seeks to show that she was only induced to assent by the understanding that Europe would preserve the sea perfectly neutral. "If Europe," says *Le Nord*, "renounces the duty of causing the neutrality of the Black Sea to be respected, it ought—to be consistent—to relieve Russia of the engagement which she contracted to give up her naval power in those waters." *Le Nord* looks confidently to France for the enforcement of the Russian interpretation of the treaty.

The Paris *Patrie* doubts the fact which has been announced that Russia is prepared to concede the point relative to the Isle of Serpents. It argues that Russia was wrong as to that point, but not so wrong about Bolgrad. It, however, recommends that Power to give way in order to avoid the difficulties that would result from a postponement of the Treaty of Paris.

The *Independence Belge* states, in a letter from Paris, that Russia demands the neutralisation of the Isle of Serpents, and the eslablishment there of a commission composed of representatives of the various powers; in return she will abandon her pretensions to Bolgrad.

A letter from Constantinople to the Paris *Presse* says:—"The English cruisers do not get out of sight of the Isle of Serpents. Two frigates and a small steamer are moored before the island, and a corvette is constantly passing to and fro between the Island and Odessa. These measures are evidently taken in order to prevent the Russians from setting foot on the island. Meanwhile, the six Russians, one of whom is an officer and another a doctor, who find themselves 'transported' upon this rock, lead a very dull life. They have only some bad biscuits and bacon. Fortunately, the Turkish soldiers at the lighthouse keep up friendly relations with them, and generously give them of their meagre pittance. It was a Turkish officer who first gave them drinking water. The English have taken the precaution to deposit a flag at the lighthouse, which is to be hoisted if the Russians show themselves near the island."

THE NEAPOLITAN DIFFICULTY.—We hear that the Neapolitan difficulty is in a fair way of arrangements. The close alliance of the English and Austrian Governments has enabled the Ambassador of the latter, at Naples, to acquaint the King confidently that England is ready to forgive and forget, if he makes only the smallest formal concession. The Neapolitan Ambassadors at London and Paris still remain in those capitols.

LOCAL NEWS.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—As customary, of late years, at the commencement of each Session, the members of the Mechanics' Institute ushered in that of 1856—7 by a public Soiree on Tuesday last, at the Temperance Hall. At 6½ o'clock the company, numbering about 200, sat down to Tea. For some reason, the Committee decided not to advertise this affair, and the natural result was, that many who would have gone knew nothing of it. However, a very respectable company attended, among whom we noticed His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with Messrs. Malachi and D. Gore Daly, His Worship the Mayor, the lady and family of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, Hon. Provincial Treasurer, etc. The Hon. Charles Young, L.L.D., President of the Institute—after the repast (which was of a magnificent description) had been duly honored—having taken the Chair, rose and read a very interesting paper, illustrative of the great benefits accruing from a regular attendance on the Institute, and from the study of such literary and scientific subjects as are there periodically discussed. His Honor strikingly contrasted the man of education and intelligence with an illiterate and ignorant one,—the former always blessed with the means of pleasure at his command, while the latter, however favorable his position otherwise, was absolutely shut out from the source of true enjoyment. It would be impossible, in the space to which we are limited, to do justice to the very interesting address, so clear and lucid in its argument, and yet so fraught with eloquence, delivered by Mr. Young on this occasion; it was well received by the entire audience. Addresses were subsequently delivered by Messrs. Kenny, McKenzie, Whelan, Arch. McNeill, John P. Tanton and Monk, all of whom spoke with much force and effect. Capt. Lobban's Band furnished instrumental music. The Misses Preedy, also, sung a number of very pretty pieces, in their usual good style, and were warmly applauded. We were agreeably surprised with the announcement, by the President, that Miss Sophia Duchemin, by special request, had consented to sing. Now, we regard this young lady as the most accomplished artiste in the Colony, and the spirit and pathos which characterised her execution of "The Queen's Letter," but more fully confirmed our previous opinion. We do not wonder at the almost magical effect produced by that missive on our brave but suffering soldiery, especially if communicated to them with a tithe of the melody with which it was presented on this occasion. Miss D. played, as an accompaniment, a fine-toned melodeon. Three gentlemen of the Metropolitan Troupe also sung a couple of Trios, with great *eclat*. A vote of thanks was passed to the ladies and gentlemen who volunteered the music, and, with three cheers each for the Queen, the Lieut. Governor and the Institute, the company dispersed.—*Advertiser.*

Silas Barnard, Esq., will lecture to-morrow evening on "Ventilation." Mr. Barnard's thorough knowledge of this subject, and his well known ability to treat it fully, will, we have no doubt, secure for his lecture a large audience.

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, there will be a meeting of the members of the Institution, for the purpose of revising the constitution and bye-laws, of receiving the report of the last session, and of appointing Office-bearers for the current year. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

Married.

At Sackville, N. S., on Friday 21st inst., by the Rev. John Cameron, the Rev. John M. MacLeod, of St. Eleanor's, P. E. I., to Miss Amelia, second daughter of Francis Parker, Esq., M. P. P.

At Freetown, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Mr. John Heffel, Traveller's Rest, to Sybil Ann, daughter of Mr. John Burns, Freetown.

Died.

At Vernon River, on Monday, the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, Ann, wife of Mr. John Van Iderstine, aged 67 years.

Suddenly at Dalhousie, N. B., on the 29th October, at the advanced age of 78 years, shortly after recovering from a severe illness, in which he ever expressed his readiness to obey his Maker's call, Alexander Campbell, Esq., formerly of Bedeque House, Prince Edward Island.

Ship News.

The ship "Paxton," belonging to J. C. Pope, Esq., which was ashore in the Gut of Canso, has been got off, repaired, and is now in this Port ready for sea.

New Advertisements.

Please don't forget

THAT the extensive SALE OF DRY GOODS, TEA, &c., takes place TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's sale-room; also, at 7 o'clock in the evening.
Dec. 8. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Household Furniture, &c.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's Sale-room, Queen-street, a quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in part, viz:—

1 mahogany Sofa,	1 mahogany Table,
1 Piano Forte,	
1 handsome four-post Bedstead and Curtains,	
1 very handsome Tapestry Carpet (about 45 yards)	
1 mahogany Commode,	1 Slipper Bath,
1 very fine wool Mattrass,	2 hair Mattrasses,
2 straw Mattrasses,	4 cane-seated Chairs,
6 Rocking Chairs,	1 Dressing Table,
2 Basin Stands,	1 mahogany Towel Horse,
2 Tables,	3 Franklin Stoves,
1 air-tight Stove	1 Bronzed Urn,
Lot of Crockeryware,	1 pair handsome Decanters,
1 Tin Roaster, &c. &c.	

Terms of Sale.—£5, three months; £10, and upwards, five months, on approved Notes.
Dec. 8. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Christmas is coming.

Valuable Lot of Books.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the subscriber's Sale-room, Queen-street,

TWO CASES BOOKS,

received on consignment, per "Obi," from London, containing 1,500 volumes, comprising Religious, Historical, Scientific, Classical and other standard works, in every department of Literature.

☞ Catalogues to be had at the book-store of S. Westacott, or from the Auctioneer.
Dec. 8. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Public Lands.

PERSONS who have in part purchased their lands on the Worrell Estate, and whose instalments have become due, are hereby notified to settle as soon as possible with the Commissioner of Public Lands.
Dec. 8, 1856. (Ex & Gaz) WM. SWABEY, Comr.

Notice.

WHEREAS GEORGE WALSH, late of Summerside, in Prince County, merchant, did, by a written document duly executed and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1856, assign and make over unto the subscriber all his, the said George Walsh's, books of account and all debts due thereon, together with all other outstanding debts due or owing unto him by Bonds, Notes of Hand, or otherwise, both in this Island and the neighbouring Colonies, with power to demand, receive, sue for, and recover the same:

This is to notify all persons indebted to the said George Walsh by Bond, Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, to pay the same to me forthwith, or they will be proceeded against without further notice.

Dated at Saint Eleanor's, this 4th day of December, 1856.
Dec. 8. ARTHUR S. CRASWELL.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS!

Extensive Sale of British Merchandize and Ready-made Clothing, &c.

TO be sold by auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th December next, at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's Sale-room, Queen-street—THE WHOLE OF HIS STOCK OF GOODS, comprising in part, viz:—

300 pieces Fancy Prints;
100 pieces Striped Shirtings, White Cottons and Bedticks;
20 pieces Cloths, Doeskins, Cashmeres, &c.;
Bales Cotton Warp;
A lot of Hosiery, Braces, Shawls, Handkerchiefs;
Cotton Balls, Buttons, Thread, &c.;
2 cases Ready-made Clothing;
Company Coats, Jackets, Vests, Trowsers, Caps, &c. &c.;

—ALSO—

40 chests Congou Tea;
50 boxes 10 × 12 Glass;
Boxes Soap, Candles, Sauces;
Kegs Paints, casks Oil, boxes Boots;
A lot of Windsor Soap, &c. &c.
Terms liberal. JAMES MORRIS.
Charlottetown, November 24, 1856. Isl.

Extensive Sale at Auction!

BY WILLIAM DODD.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on the Premises, in SUMMERSIDE VILLAGE, Bedeque, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next, the whole of the Subscriber's

Real Estate

in this Island, consisting of some 50 VILLAGE LOTS in said Village, in which are included about 900 feet along the shore of the Harbor of Bedeque, and which is laid out in WATER LOTS, and the front secured by a breast-work at considerable expense, and on which is the best location in the Village for a Wharf. On part of these Lots stands two DWELLING HOUSES, one STORE and Warehouse, and one Carriage Factory, which will be sold with the Lots on which they stand.

Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about 90 acres, 50 of which is in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of Beech and Maple. There are also a large BARN, a small FARM-HOUSE, Out-houses, a Well, and a large Spring of superior water on the premises. This farm being situated on the north side of Bedeque Bay, and gradually descending south to said Village, renders its location pleasant; and as it commands a full view of the Straits, with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for residences—consequently it will be sold in 5 to 10 acre Lots, or in the whole, as may best suit purchasers, a large portion of which, however, will be required to supply the growth of the Village. This property, in point of beauty for private residences, and convenience for all sorts of fishing, shipping, &c., is second to none in the Island. Much might be said of the many business advantages, &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to Shediac—the terminus of the Railroad.

ALSO—at the same time and place—will be sold 300 acres of LAND on Lot 8; 100 acres on Lot 3; 100 acres on Lot 15; and also, an interest in other Lands at Fifteen Point. ALSO—the freehold of two FARMS on Lot 25, under leases, and paying annually £9 14s., currency, rent.

The whole of this property will positively be sold in lots and portions to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms. Good titles will be given to all the said property. For further particulars apply to Messrs BEER & SON, Charlottetown, or to P. BAKER, Esquire, Bedeque, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen.

Nov. 10, 1856. J. WEATHERBE.
(St. John, N.B., Courier, and Westmorland Times)

The above sale is postponed until further notice for want of the necessary instructions. Dec. 8, 1856.