

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., JANUARY 19, 1857.

SUPREME COURT.

The trial of the action instituted by Duncan Maclean against ourselves for an alleged libel came off on Tuesday last. It will be in the recollection of our readers that in Trinity Term last our counsel, William M. Howe, Esqr., moved for a Special Jury. The panel, struck in accordance with the rule made on this motion, was objected to by the counsel for the plaintiff, and in consequence of their objections, which were, in substance, partiality on the part of the Deputy Sheriff of the County, the Court set aside the panel and substituted a new one. To this we had decided objections; and in Michaelmas Term last, were about to move for a rule to quash it, when the Court interposed, and stated that we were not bound to go to trial with it, but could take the common Jury. This we were quite willing to do. But on the first day of the present Hilary Term, the plaintiff's counsel, Charles Palmer, Esqr., moved for and obtained a Special Jury, which, having been struck in the usual manner, was impelled to try the cause on Tuesday last. Accordingly on that day the case was called on, and "the good men and true," asked for and approved of by the plaintiff's counsel, were sworn in the cause "to give a true verdict according to the evidence."

The plaintiff's counsel having opened the case against us at great length, and with every suggestion of exaggeration and aggravation, proved the delivery or sale of the papers containing the alleged libels. The publication never was or would have been denied by us; and taking our own case to the Jury—not that it could not have been put before them in better shape by our counsel—but because we felt that our position as a public journalist was assailed, and that it behoved us to vindicate our own cause—we cited so foul a mass of libels of the grossest nature, aimed at ourselves in every capacity, social and political, that the Jury, composed of men of all shades of opinion, decided, in order to save the inconvenience of remaining in the Jury box all night, that they would find a verdict of damages against us to the extent of "ONE FARTHING!!!" which verdict they accordingly brought into Court. It became our duty, before the Jury retired, in the conduct of our defence, to shew to them, the Court and the assembled crowd, which thronged the Court room and the passages leading to it, that the plaintiff had entitled himself to the remedy he sought, by the foul libels he had perpetrated against ourselves, in his capacity as editor of the *Islander*. This we flatter ourselves we did, though not without some revulsion of feeling, which must naturally be felt by any man of common susceptibilities, addressing, for the first time in his life, a Court and Jury on his defence to an action of this nature, the very defence of which imposed the task of reading the vilest columns against himself, with a repetition of which we shall not disgust our readers. After our address, which occupied some three hours, his Lordship Mr. Justice Peters charged the Jury, and stated in his charge, that if they believed that the plaintiff had written the libels which we had read, he was not in a position to claim damages at our hands. The Jury retired and brought into Court, some hours afterwards, a verdict which was the most emphatic condemnation of the plaintiff which could be pronounced by any twelve men. They found that the article in question was, according to strict legal interpretation, a libel, and on that preliminary decision they based their opinion that the lowest coin known to them was a sufficient compensation for the injuries that libel had inflicted on the character of the plaintiff, and so they assessed the value of that character at ONE FARTHING!

This case brought by Maclean, sought to be guarded by every protection which the legal experience and knowledge of his counsel, the Hon. E. Palmer and C. Palmer, Esquire, was fairly met by ourselves, and honestly put to the Jury, on a comprehensive view of the relative positions of both parties to the suit, and after a brief reference to the incessantly repeated attacks upon ourselves, with which the *Islander* has for years abounded, was decided by the Jury selected on motion of the plaintiff's counsel, not objected to by them, but on the contrary repeatedly eulogized during the trial as men who would do their duty, and nothing but their duty, irrespective of party or any other feeling. This case, we say, was decided by their finding damages to the extent of ONE FARTHING. Since the verdict we have to acknowledge the receipt of more farthings than we previously supposed were on the Island, the kind contributors of which we beg will receive our best thanks for the humorous expression of their sympathy.

It now becomes our duty, and a right pleasing one it is, to declare our unqualified satisfaction at the treatment we experienced at the hands of Mr. Justice Peters, whose courteous and dignified patience during the long and painful trial, entitles him not only to our personal thanks, but to those of every man in the community who wishes to see fair play between man and man; and who is desirous that the character of the local press should be elevated to a higher moral and intellectual standard. To the gentlemen of the Jury, whose names we give, not only we, but the public generally, are deeply indebted for the emphatic condemnation which their verdict gave to the *Islander* and its editor. Composed of men of different creeds, political and religious, they have, in that solemn discharge of their sworn duties, given effect to the doctrine laid down by the Judge, and on which we based our defence, that a party complaining of having been libelled should come into Court with clean hands—should not leave it in the power of any one to prove him voluntarily steeped to the lips in the turbid streams, of which he complains that an odd drop or so may have fallen upon himself from the hands of an opponent.

The Jury fully estimated the force of our argument, that we, being defenders of an existing state of things, constantly attacked and vilified by the plaintiff, the natural inference was, that anything calculated to annoy his feelings, which may have appeared in our journal, was really but a hasty retort to the atrocious assaults upon ourselves, the Government, the Judges, and in fact every man whose dimensions either exceeded, or fell short of, the length of the bed of this self-constituted Procrustes. That the weapon which he fancied had inflicted a deadly stab was, in reality,

"—But
A dagger of the mind; a false creation,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain,"

that it was but the reflection from the burnished targe of the self-defending opponent, of the poisoned dagger aimed at his breast.

The moral results of this trial are indeed scarcely capable of being over-estimated. The result of the whole matter will be, we hope, that the *Islander* will in future endeavour to discuss public matters and men, with reference solely to their public natures and characters; and we think we are but expressing the moral sense and wishes of all respectable men in the Island, without reference to their various political opinions, when we put on record this statement of our wish that the Editor of the *Islander* may "go and sin no more," but exercise his talents in a way that may cause no blush to him or his friends. We feel it our duty, in consonance with our own personal feelings, in recognition of the principle on which the verdict was based, and in accordance with the sentiment of the great body of the people, to set an example which we ask the *Islander* to follow. Although subjected to a trying ordeal, we have come out of the fiery furnace unscathed; but no unseemly exultation over our victory, or the defeat of our late opponent, shall tarnish the bright page of our journal on which the result of our trial is recorded.

In conclusion we have to offer our grateful acknowledgments for the hearty congratulations we have received from men of all parties, and we are happy in the belief that the futile attempt to injure us has resulted in a large addition to our "list of friends."

Below we give the names of the gentlemen who composed the Jury:—

- J. P. Beete, John Stumbles, D. McIsaac, H. J. Calbeck, W. R. Watson, Ronald Walker, James N. Harris, George Deacon, John Wheatley, Joseph Warren, Thomas Green, John Wyatt.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The following Telegraphic Despatch was received at the News Room on Saturday evening last, and issued in slips from the *Islander* office this morning. It is of much importance, and we will be anxious to receive the details of the extraordinary event to which it relates.

The English Mail, we learn by the telegraph, arrived in Halifax last evening at five o'clock. It is difficult to say when it will reach here, as the roads must be in a very bad condition.

DECLARATION OF WAR!—CANTON BOMBARDED!—BASQUE PORTS TAKEN!

SACKVILLE, N.B., 17th January, 1857. Steamer *City of Washington* from Liverpool, December 31st, arrived at New York to-day. Canton bombarded by British Fleet under Admiral Seymour, caused by imprisonment of English sailors. Bombardment commenced twenty-fourth of October, and had continued two days; the walls were breached and Basque ports taken. Commerce paralyzed and teas gone up.

TELEGRAPHIC OFFICES.—The Government have entered into arrangements for the establishment of two Telegraph Offices, one at Cape Tormentine and the other at Cape Traverse, so as to expedite intelligence with regard to the transmission of the mails across the Strait, and afford information, when necessary, relating to passengers. These offices will be worked at the expense of the Government, and will incur no heavy outlay. We have no hesitation in saying that their establishment will be hailed with much satisfaction by the whole community, and especially by those who may be more immediately interested in the arrival of mails and passengers.

We understand that the Legislature of this Colony will meet for the dispatch of business, on Thursday, the 26th of February next.

SUPREME COURT.—The docket this term has been rather large. Several causes have been tried, and others settled or referred. On the first day there were two causes disposed of—Peake vs. Clow, absent debtor; verdict £878 6s. 4d.—Haviland and Brecken for plaintiff. Paw vs. Harris and others, absent debtor; verdict £185 8s. 4d.—Lawson for plaintiff. The case of Jas. Anderson vs. Chas. Dempsey, Trover, was then tried, the circumstances of which case are as follows:—Alexander Macdonald having procured the endorsement of Mr. Anderson (the plaintiff) to a bill of exchange, for the purpose of more readily negotiating it, and the bill having been refused acceptance, Macdonald, in order to secure Anderson from loss in case of non-payment, executed to him a bill of sale of certain articles of furniture. In the meantime, before the time for payment which had been given to Macdonald had expired, Mr. Caffray had obtained a judgment against Macdonald, and issued out execution thereon, and having indemnified the Sheriff—Dempsey—the defendant in the case, the goods were sold. Anderson, upon this, brought this action, and on the trial proved the execution of the bill of sale; but the witness who proved the signing and sealing, was unable to prove the delivery of a chair in the name of the whole; the court, however, over-ruled this objection to the validity of the bill of sale, on the ground that, as the instrument itself was under seal and in other respects duly executed, and the only question that could arise was whether it was given for a bona fide consideration, and without fraud; and the jury being of opinion that such was the case, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages to the full amount of the appraised value of the goods. Haviland and Brecken for Plaintiff; Attorney General, Hon. E. Palmer and C. Palmer for Defendant.

This case is of importance in two respects, as having decided, first, that delivery of a chattel, when the instrument conveying it is under seal, and for a good consideration, is not essential to its validity; and secondly, that the Sheriff or other persons who choose to seize upon goods thus conveyed, must, when the instrument is substantiated in a court of justice, pay the full value of the articles enumerated in the bill of sale, and not the sum which they may have realized at a sale by auction.—*Hus. Gaz.*

We are indebted to D. Hodgson, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, for the following memoranda of the civil and criminal business transacted during the Term, with the sentences pronounced by the Court on Saturday last, on the several parties convicted of criminal offences:—

CRIMINAL CASES.

The Queen vs. John Hunter. Larceny. Convicted. Sentence—two calendar months imprisonment in County Jail with hard labour.

The Queen vs. Ann Wood. Larceny. Convicted. Sentence—six calendar months imprisonment in County Jail with hard labour.

The Queen vs. William Winchester. Larceny. Convicted. Sentence—one calendar months imprisonment in County Jail with hard labour.

The Queen vs. Alexander Galbraith and Elisha Crockett. Larceny. Convicted. Sentence—Galbraith to be imprisoned in County Jail for four calendar months with hard labour, and Crockett to be imprisoned one month with hard labour.

The Queen vs. Elisha Crockett and James Cahill. Larceny. Convicted. Sentence—each to be imprisoned for one calendar month in the County Jail with hard labour. Crockett's imprisonment to commence at the termination of the period of his former sentence.

The Queen vs. James McGonnell. Indicted for Manslaughter. Jury could not agree, and were thereupon discharged, and the prisoner re-committed to Jail.

CIVIL CASES.

James Peake vs. Thomas Clow, absent debtor. Verdict for plaintiff £875 6s. 4d. Haviland & Brecken attorneys.

Wm. T. Paw vs. George Harris and others, absent debtors. Verdict for plaintiff £185 8s. 4d. Lawson attorney.

James Anderson vs. Charles Dempsey. Verdict for plaintiff £87 5s. Haviland & Brecken attorneys.

Stephen Rice vs. H. W. Lobban. Verdict for plaintiff £20 2s. Hensley attorney.

Andrew Duncan and others vs. William Dingwell. Verdict for plaintiffs £220 11s. 4d. Hensley attorney.

John Macdonald vs. Patrick Mooney. Verdict for plaintiff £28 17s. 6d. Hensley attorney.

Jas. N. Harris vs. Geo. Harris and others, absent debtors. Verdict for plaintiff £275 3s. 8d. C. Palmer attorney.

James Smith vs. James Dewar. Verdict for plaintiff £20 0s. 2d. E. Palmer attorney.

Gas Company vs. Thomas Pleadwell. Verdict for plaintiffs £7 7s. Haviland & Brecken attorneys.

Doe Dorn Rider vs. Rattery. Verdict for defendant. Haviland & Brecken attorneys.

Wm. Murdoch and others vs. Thomas Clow, absent debtor. Verdict for plaintiffs £237 14s. 6d. Haviland & Brecken attorneys.

James Stewart vs. John S. Macleod and others. Verdict for plaintiff £8. C. Palmer attorney.

Duncan Maclean vs. Edward Whelan. Verdict for plaintiff £0 0s. 0d.

Donald MacIsaac, appellant, vs. Daniel Brennan, respondent. Judgment in favor of respondent. E. Palmer attorney.

Edward Carey, appellant, vs. Daniel Brennan, respondent. Judgment in favor of respondent.

Daniel Brennan, appellant, vs. Thos. Pleadwell, respondent. Judgment for appellant.

The character of the *Islander* as a public journal having been estimated by twelve intelligent and unprejudiced men, and their decision having elicited the unmistakable approbation of the community—it would ill become us, after penning the observations on the recent trial, which will be found in another column, to notice in detail or at any length the several articles which appeared in Friday's issue of the condemned paper. Editorials, as well as communications, still breathe the customary spirit, and furnish to the vitiated taste of those who can read it with any interest or pleasure, more than the usual supply of defamation. We cannot but expect that the editor should manifest some irritation at this particular time; but we ask, is it prudent—is it indicative of the least good feeling or sound sense, to fill the journal which he controls with low scurrillity, embracing much libellous matter, directed against ourselves as well as our political friends, nearly about the time that he had made his complaint in open Court that his own character had been injured by libellous publications? We say nothing for moderate men, or for those who espouse neither side in politics, but we think there are many ultra Conservatives who do not make politics their religion, who must have sickened over the contents of the last *Islander*.

FREE SCHOOLS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—We give a degree of prominence in this number of the *Journal*, to a highly interesting account of the inauguration of the Normal and Model Schools in the Island of Prince Edward. We do so with sincere pleasure, being deeply interested in the success of a kindred work in a sister Province. The remarks of His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, and the lucid speech of the Provincial Secretary, deserve special attention. Mr. Coles, the able author of the present school system in Prince Edward Island, has embodied in his speech a variety of valuable statistical information in regard to the origin and progress of education, and of the educational system of the Island. "In 1808," he observes, "the legislative grant for the encouragement of education throughout the Island was only £327; in 1839, it had reached but £605; in 1844, it was more than double (£1,271); in 1850, it had only reached £1,825; but in 1854, it was increased to £9,000; and in 1856, £12,000 or about one-third of the whole revenue of the Island!"—"a fact (as stated by the Hon. Col. Strabey) unparalleled in any other country." In regard to the schools and school attendances, Mr. Coles remarked that in 1851, the year before the passing of the School Act, there were not more than 90 common schools in operation throughout the Island, and that the number of pupils attending them did not exceed 4,000. Now, however, the number of schools amounts to 260, and of pupils to 12,000. Thus both have increased three hundred per cent. in five years. These facts are most cheering, and augur well for the future educational prosperity of the Island.

The distinguishing feature of the Prince Edward Island educational system is the recognition and embodiment of the principle of Free Schools—Free Schools in the fullest sense of the term. This important principle was derived by Mr. Coles from Ohio, and by him incorporated in the Draft of a Bill which he submitted to the Legislature of the Island in 1852. The Legislature, with enlightened and patriotic unanimity, passed the Bill; and it is now the educational charter of the Province. The application of the free school system in Mr. Coles' Act differs from the application in either the Canadian or American system. It imposes, by legislative authority, a tax of one half-penny per acre on all the lands in the Island; while at the same time it relieves all persons of the payment of school fees, or other charges, except for books, &c. In Ohio, as in New York, a tax is imposed by authority of the State of one-eighth or one-tenth of a mill in the dollar on all taxable property; while with us, a variable rate is imposed (with the consent of the parties concerned, expressed at a public meeting) upon the taxable property of the school section, according to its wishes and requirements.

The Legislature and people of Prince Edward Island have reason to be proud of their system of common school education. They are quite in advance in this particular of any other British Colony, with the exception of Upper Canada. This was felt and expressed at the Inaugural Meeting by several speakers. The Hon. Mr. Whelan, in his remarks, stated that they considered they were entitled to boast that they have taken the lead, and set an example to all the North American group of Colonies in the important matter of education. We rejoice in their educational progress; and feel that in its prosperity among them as in the other British Provinces, we are all alike interested. It is gratifying to observe that Normal Schools are now in successful operation in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.—*Canadian Journal of Education.*

CHARLOTTETOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last John Kenny, Esq., Vice President, delivered a very instructive lecture on "Physical Geography." The learned lecturer proceeded to describe the changes the earth must have undergone before arriving at its present state—the distribution of light and heat on its surface—the internal heat, as revealed by deep mines and artesian wells—the discussion of some difficult questions proposed at the last lecture delivered before the Institute—the connection between parallel chains of mountains, &c.; and for about an hour rivetted the attention of every individual in the large and respectable audience assembled on the occasion, by an address of great force and clearness. To-morrow evening Mr. John P. Tanton will deliver a lecture on "The British Empire."—*Com.*

TEMPERANCE.—At a meeting quite numerously attended in the Dog River School-house, on Thursday evening, the 15th instant, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the best method of arresting, in some degree, the evils of Intemperance—it was Resolved, That this people establish a Temperance Society in this place, having for its object the disse and utter extermination of all alcoholic and stimulating drinks. That this Society shall bear the name of "The Dog River Total Abstinence Society," and shall meet on the third Friday in each month to advocate the cause of Temperance. The following gentlemen were chosen office-bearers for the ensuing year: Mr. Adam Stephenson, President; Mr. Alex. Dixon, Vice President; Mr. J. S. de B. Carvell, Secretary and Treasurer; Messrs. George D. Dixon, Madison Dixon, Henry Alder, John MacPhail and John Livingston—Committee. After the officers were duly installed, the President addressed the meeting in a very appropriate and edifying speech. Some other matters of minor importance having been amicably settled, the meeting was closed with prayer. J. S. de B. CARVELL, Sec'y & Treas.

Married.

At Charlottetown, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. John McDonald, of Lot 33, to Miss Catherine Ross, of Lot 24.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. John McMurray, Mr. Charles Cox, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Prowse.

At Georgetown, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, by William Sanderson, Esq., J. P., Mr. James Burke, of Montague River, to Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. William Duncan, of Brudenell River.

Died.

On his passage to England, in the *Brig Haider*, from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, on the 8th of last month, Mr. Thomas Shinner, for 21 years out-door agent for Messrs. Panton & Mann. The *Haider* was in sight of land at the time of his decease, and the Captain (John Tucker) kindly and attentively put into Plymouth, and landed the remains, which were shortly after conveyed to Totness, to his venerable and sorrowing mother and relatives. The deceased was nephew to Mr. James N. Harris, of this City.

At Charlottetown, on the 14th instant, Captain Simon Dodd, in the — year of his age. At Lot 49, on the 6th instant, of consumption, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John McEachern, in the 22nd year of her age.

New Advertisements.

THE AUCTION.

MR. DAVIES begs to inform the public that the Sale of BRITISH MERCHANDISE,

which has been going on during the past week at POPE'S WAREHOUSE, adjoining the BANK, will be resumed on MONDAY, the 2d of February next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, when the balance of the GOODS remaining—about £2,000 worth—will be sold to the highest bidders, in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—Sums under £10, cash; over £10, and under £30, three months credit; over £100, six months—on approved notes. (all pa. 2s) Jan. 19, 1857.

American Hotel, Georgetown.

THE subscriber—in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public in general, for their liberal patronage during the last four years—respectfully begs to inform them that he has removed to the above new and commodious building, on the Main Street, and trusts, by his further efforts to please, to merit a continuance of past favors.

He has also opened a STORE, in the same building, with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Spirits, Hardware, Room Papering, Window Blinds, &c., &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or produce. Jan. 19, 1857. CAPTAIN JOHN MACDONALD.

Notice of Removal.

THE public are requested to observe that THE LIBRARY has lately been removed from Dawson's Building, Kent-street, to the premises built by Mr. Thomas Tanton, and immediately opposite Messrs. Thomas & Dawson's, Great George-street. The proprietor having made considerable additions to his Catalogue of BOOKS, which now embraces the best works in HISTORY, TRAVELS, BIOGRAPHY, and choice LIGHT LITERATURE, solicits the support of the community generally, and promises, if encouraged in this undertaking, to establish, what is greatly needed in this City, a Good LIBRARY, at terms accessible to all who are in pursuit of instruction and amusement. Parties residing throughout the Island are invited to avail themselves of the privileges connected with this Library, which will be seen by a perusal of the

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

£0 12 6 per annum, one volume at a time allowed, and exchanged as often as required. £1 0 0 do. two volumes, do. do. £1 8 0 do. three volumes, do. do. £1 15 0 do. four volumes, do. do.

N. B.—A full Catalogue is in course of preparation, and will be soon in the hands of the public. Jan. 19, 1857. 1m JOHN BENNETT STRONG.

A Card.

MRS. CANTELO begs leave to draw public attention to her several Dancing Classes, viz:—

ASSEMBLY—every Monday evening, from 8 to 10; term lately commenced. JUVENILE CLASS—Monday and Wednesday afternoons, from 4 to 6; term to commence on Monday, 2d February.

ADULT CLASS—Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 8 to 10; term to commence on Wednesday, 4th February.

SEWING CLASS.—This Class, for instruction in Plain Sewing, will continue to meet every Saturday afternoon, from 4 to 6; a term to commence on Saturday, 7th February.

Mrs. C.; gratefully acknowledging the liberal encouragement hitherto afforded, respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor, which no effort will be spared to merit. 3i Jan. 19.

To be Sold.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of JANUARY next, at 12 o'clock noon (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale).

One-fourth part of TOWN LOT No. 76, in the First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Sydney-street, adjoining the Roman Catholic School, to the westward, and being now in the possession of Joseph McDonald, Esquire.

For terms of sale, and title, please apply at the Office of the Hon. Charles Young. H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Dec. 24th, 1856.

Valuable and Suitable Goods.

BY A. H. YATES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's store, in Queen-street—

25 Chests choice Souchong TEA (warranted), 10 Barrels SUGAR, 10 Puncheons Porto Rico MOLASSES, 50 Barrels superior family FLOUR, 25 Barrels CORNMEAL, 10 Boxes CANDLES.

The contents of 5 Crates EARTHENWARE, consisting of Tea Sets (Pencil and China), Painted and Blue Cups and Saucers, Mugs and Jugs, Black and Rockingham Tea-pots, Bowls, Toilet Sets, &c. 2 Bales DRY GOODS, consisting of—Gray and White Cottons, Striped Shirts, Printed Cottons, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braees, Comforters, Cobourgs and Delaines. Ready-made Vests, Woollen Shawls, &c., &c. 50 Bundles Cotton Warp, 50 Reams Wrapping Paper; also, a lot of GLASSWARE, viz: 25 doz. Tumblers (half pints), &c., &c. TERMS AT SALE. January 5, 1857. H'sG. THOS. BROYDERICK.

POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the stormy weather and bad state of the roads, the above SALE OF GOODS, advertised for Sale by Auction to-morrow, at the store of Mr. Thomas Brodyerick, is postponed until THURSDAY, the 5th of February next, then positively to take place. (H's Gaz) Jan. 19, 1857.

AUCTION!

WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing on TUESDAY, the 10th February next, and will be continued until the whole is disposed of, the Extensive and Valuable

Stock of General Merchandize,

of HENRY HASZARD, Esq., in

British, West India & American Manufactures, who proposes closing his present business. Sale to commence each day at TEN o'clock, a.m.

A Catalogue of the quantity and description of the various kinds of GOODS will be distributed in a few days.

TERMS.—All sums under £10, Cash. Approved Notes at 3 months above £20 and under £30; at 4 months above £30 and under £50; at 6 months above £50 and under £100; at 12 months above £100—bearing interest after 9 months. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1857.