

subject is as limited as our own. We assume to know of the antecedents and future of Indian policy no more than any one in the Colony who may be in the habit of reading the record of the current events of the day, as given by the different English and American journals.

Our distance from the scene of the disturbance—the vast difference between the elements of society in India—military, political and religious—from that to which we in this portion of the Empire have been accustomed, have naturally rendered us somewhat inattentive observers of events, which, however fraught with good or evil to Britain and to India, and however pregnant with results important to mankind in its collective capacity, and terribly important to those nearest the scene of their occurrence—have presented to our eyes more of the transient colours of dissolving views than the fixed lineaments of the daguerrotype.

It is certain that a mighty peril has impended over British power in the East. It is certain that powerful agencies have been at work to undermine that power—it is certain that Russia, long before the outbreak of the war between herself and the Western Powers of Europe, had used every means within the scope of the ablest diplomacy to make the Caspian sea a lake on which to float the "steeds of the ocean"—the Muscovite bearing their living freight, which shall have crossed the Caucasus, to extend its influence by the subversion of the prestige which British policy and British valour have established as the foundation of the Eastern portion of that Empire on which the sun never sets.

In looking at the uncontradicted facts attendant upon this most deplorable outbreak, we are struck with the manifest refutation they present to the most prominently paraded accounts of the cause. (Your true arguer seems to mitigate the weight of his opinion by subdivision.) It was asserted with a confidence which, if not that of truth itself, would be sworn to be nearest of kin to that virtue that the *causa telerma belli* was to be found in the shock which had been given to the religious prejudices of Native Indian Troops by the introduction of greased cartridges to be used by them. The falsity of this solution is to be found in the fact that the cartridges so greased and so complained of, were manufactured at Woolwich in England and at the cantonments in the Bengal Presidency itself, by the very men who, objecting to use them as being repugnant to their religious feelings and the rights of conscience, used them in shooting down, as though they were dogs, those whom they had sworn to obey, and their unoffending wives and children. From all we have been enabled to glean from our English files, embracing as they do the opinions of various parties, we are led to the belief that the true cause of the deplorable event which forms the subject of this article, is to be found in the concurrence of several conditions.

In the first place, it appears to be denied by none that the army of Bengal—to which, up to the latest date, the spirit of disaffection had been confined—had been, in the phrase of comparative indulgence, as regards the military forces of the other Presidencies, *petted*,—and that the system long since universally adopted in our East Indian armies of draining off the European Regimental Officers for staff and political duties, under the designation of political agents, &c.—a system which, prejudicial in the other Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, would inevitably prove disastrous in that of Bengal, which, as comprising the seat of British rule, Calcutta, and far away to the north-west the City of Benares, the Holy City—the very Mecca of the Hindoos—necessarily exposed the scanty remnant of the Europeans to the full effect of the cunningly combined influences of agitation, based upon religious traditions—historic reminiscences and prospects of national restoration to pristine glories—had been carried out to an extent elsewhere unknown. That Russia had a direct interest in fanning into flames the long smouldering discontent, is doubted by no one conversant with the traditional policy of that empire, and who considers for a moment what moral and physical advantages would have accrued to the Czar in the recent war, if, in the heat of that mighty struggle, Britain had been compelled to divert to the East that portion of her resources which would have been absolutely necessary to maintain authority over her enormous Indian territories, and the two hundred millions of inhabitants who there acknowledge her sway. Fortunately for Europe—fortunately for the interests of civilization—the poison took longer time to operate than they who administered it expected; and it was not until the Chinese embargo and the Persian war had withdrawn large portions of the British troops from India that the long pent up spirit manifested itself, and a rein was given to the worst passions of human nature. That a general mutiny of the entire native army of Bengal had been deliberately preconcerted—that the various military stations of that vast Presidency of Northern India had been in close communication on the subject of the revolt—is proved beyond a moral doubt by the fact, that whenever and wherever the news of the first outbreak was received—at any cantonment, fort, or garrison—no matter how distant from the bloody stage of the first act of the tragedy, the intelligence was received by the troops not with astonishment or regret, but with joy, and the evil example was followed, and the revolting details were copied, with fatal accuracy. Again, when the one regiment supposed to be true to its colours at Delhi was marched down to oppose the admission within the gates of the mutineers from Meerut, its European officers were at once shot down by their own men, and the mutineers were received with a welcome thus blood-stained. There are those who think, and not without reason, that the immediate agents in producing the excitement in the minds of the Hindoo soldiery, are Mahomedans, who, fully cognisant, from social intercourse for ages, with the nature of the former, have been the too successful agents of the Russian in inducing the chimerical belief that the power of a native Indian monarch, enthroned in the ancient and historic halls of Delhi, should drive the Anglo-Saxon from the Peninsula—reclaim the country from the rule of the Feringees, and inaugurate a return of the times when the Great Mogul received the "barbaric pearl and gold" of tributary princes. This delusion has, we hope, been already dispelled, and they who cherished it, and they whose conduct has been influenced by it to the commission of crimes too horrible to be made public—have expiated, as far as their second lives could atone for their villainies, in darkness and in blood. The probability of some such outbreak was foreseen by the present minds of Monro, Napier and others, who were capable of judging the future from the evidences afforded by the past and the present. Their warnings were disregarded by the general government at Calcutta, and, as a matter of course, by the East India Company and the Imperial authorities in England, whose information comes only from the Representative of Her Majesty in the country whose government he has been deputed to administer.

In addition to the paucity of European officers to which we have already alluded, as one element in the production of the disturbance, the policy of centralization has been carried out to an extent utterly incompatible with military discipline and subordination in a country of such extent, and where military stations are necessarily so far distant from head-quarters as they are in India. Will it be credited that but the other day an order issued from Calcutta authorizing colonels of regiments to hold Courts-martial, on their own authority, without reference to head-quarters? Let even our non-military reader imagine the position in which the commanding officer of a regiment must have been placed when he could not, and his soldiers knew it, order a Court-martial for a breach of discipline without referring to Calcutta, perhaps thousands of miles distant, for leave to do so! Such a system would be enough to damp the energies of any officer who might feel a soldier's pride in those placed under his command, and at the same time would diminish the sentiment of respect for authority in the breast of the soldier who was aware of the "cribbed, cabined and confined" power of his immediate superior, who was not invested with much more power than himself.

The employment of a large portion of the more experienced regimental officers in staff and diplomatic situations left to the native regiments but few other than raw inexperienced youths, many of them mere wild, thoughtless boys, who, knowing nothing of their profession, would, in many instances, be placed in authority over those from whom they required to be taught the very rudiments of their profession! The natural influence of this abnormal state of affairs on the mind of the men would be, if not positive contempt, certainly an absence of respect for those who, nominally his superiors, were in reality, in all that regarded their common profession, immeasurably his inferiors. Instead of identifying himself with his men, the young European, just fresh from school, new to India and its people—their creeds, customs, history, languages and modes of thought—was content in too many instances to

yield himself to the enervating sensuality which an Indian sun is prone to induce, and leave his duties to be discharged, as best they might, by his native subordinates of various grades, who thus came to be regarded by the men as the virtual depositaries of authority, and as the only superiors who manifested any interest in their comfort and well-being.

We see it very confidently stated, by those who must be supposed to have good means of knowing the truth, and whose experience of India and its native population entitles their opinions to great weight—that the well-intentioned but over-zealous efforts of the European and American missionaries to shake the ancient faith of the natives in the traditions on which their religious and social institutions are based, has had the primary effect of opening the door to the succeeding influences which we have enumerated. We fear there is ground for this supposition. All men know that a religious creed, the inheritance of generations, is cherished by its adherents with a love which in lapse of time amounts to a conviction, against which reason and truth are for long powerless; and the history of mankind shows that an intelligent people under the sway of foreigners will submit to the loss of property, dominion, liberty, may life itself, yet adhere to the particular code of belief in that life beyond the grave, which, as no earthly ruler or power, no earthly ruler can ever take away.

That is the instinct of humanity, and in dealing with that instinct they who seek to uproot the strongly embedded ties which bind the living of to-day in dearest connection with the departed tenants of the spirit land, in which he believes his sires have found all the solaces offered by his Church, (and this belief to him is as a fact,) should be wary in their approaches, and take heed lest they alarm and repel those whom they mean to conciliate and allure. We have every reason to believe that the injudicious efforts of partially educated missionaries, and their probably more partially educated wives, to supplant the faith, and to show the absurdities of the ceremonies long cherished and observed by the Hindoos, has given rise to the impression, that it was part of the policy of their European rulers to compel them to deny their gods, and to abandon to desecration, (to them) "beautiful house in which their fathers worshipped." Christians may deplore the fact that they are without the fold, and it is but in accordance with the spirit, direction and purpose of Christianity, to seek to bring them within it; but as well might the forester by mere brute force endeavor to upheave the mighty oak from the soil of the mountain top, where firmly rooted it has for centuries thrown forth its stalwart arms defiant to the blast, as a few English and American men and women expect suddenly to erase from the minds and affections of millions of the most impressive people in the world, the belief in that which is at once their history and their religion, and which has united those two characteristic elements, and exercised their joint influence over their minds from an unfathomable antiquity.

From the above cursory observations our readers can judge of the probable causes which led to the Bengalee mutiny. Had the disaffection manifested itself openly in the other Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, Britain had no power on the Peninsula to have made head against the rebels. That it has not broken out in those Presidencies, is cause of thankfulness to all who would not wish the Empire dismembered; and from the most reliable sources of information we learn that the same causes for discontent and agitation did not exist in either. Hearty laudations are awarded to the stout-hearted and wise men—the Laurences, Colvins and others—whose prudence and firmness have, to all appearance, kept the native chieftains in their districts not only from siding with their Bengalee fellow-countrymen, but have really induced offers of active support against the insurgents.

A SOUND PROTESTANT VIEW OF THE BIBLE QUESTION.

We are indebted to the Halifax *Church Times*, of a late date, for the following admirable article on the question of combining religious with secular education. We commend its perusal to the reverend editors of the *Protector*, who are laboring so zealously on behalf of that "glaringly pernicious error" of entrusting "the religious culture of immortal minds to non-religious teachers"—an error says the able writer from whom we quote, whose "parallel is not to be found in the annals of human folly." Our extract appears to be the production of an American Protestant author, and is copied into the *Church Times* without note or comment—a circumstance from which we infer that it has met with the entire approval of that unmistakably sound Protestant journal. The sanctified editors of the *Protector* office may commit many follies in their indiscreet zeal for Bible teaching in our public schools, but we cannot suppose they will venture to accuse the organ of the Evangelical party in Nova Scotia with a desire to discountenance the proper and salutary use of the Bible—

"It is with education as it is with medicine; one species of drug will give health to the body, another prove powerless, or perhaps hurry the sick man into the grave; and our system of public school education—is it the drug for the maladies of our body politic, or is it rather like to prove ineffectual, or perhaps destructive to what health remains?"

"Now, what is the character of that system which the State has adopted for the training of those who are to become her future citizens? It is, as every one knows, a system of training, so far as it goes, for the business, and not for the business and duties of life; a system which cautiously allows the pupil to be taught just this much, that he is to prepare himself to be a skillful tradesman, tailor, carpenter, sculptor, lawyer, physician; to take his stand in the world and aspire after its highest places; but cautiously declines allowing him to be primarily taught to 'fear God and honor the King'; to be instructed in the duties of a good brother or sister, husband or wife, father or son, magistrate, or subject; for of course these duties could not possibly be mentioned without moral teaching, and moral teaching in a christian country must involve Christianity, but Christianity, as it involves among us differences of opinion, must be eschewed."

"That which prepares a man to be expert in the business of after life is a portion of his education, and a necessary portion; but it is no more education for a christian man and a good citizen, than going to sea upon a single plank would be the same thing as going to sea in a well ordered ship."

"Nothing more than a godless, secular education is or can be given in our public schools, and for the best of reasons, that a religious character is not allowed to be considered as one of the qualifications of teachers. The law forbids it being made a condition of admission to the Normal Schools, and of course the law forbids it being made a condition of their employment as teachers in our primary schools. They may be the foulest hearted infidels, providing they will not inculcate their scepticism upon the young. And in point of fact, what are they? A vast plurality of them are not christian men. A Massachusetts State Superintendent says, that 'he has, in an official capacity, been brought in contact with five or six thousand of the teachers of New England, and that there is not one in ten of them to whom he would entrust the moral training of his child.' And it is a rule subject to no limitation, and one of infinite importance, that as is the teacher, so is the school."

"It is affirmed that a chapter of the Bible is daily read before our schools. It may be in some of the schools of our Eastern, it is not in those of the Western and Southern States. Every day the necessity of excluding it from all our public schools because of the new versions which are springing into existence. We have not only the Roman Catholic and King James's versions, but we now have a Baptist, nay more, a Unitarian Bible. And if the Bible is to be read in schools, whose version should it be? The Romanist's? We Protestants would not endure that. The Baptist's? Other denominations would set themselves against this, and the same would be the case were it the Unitarian version. Shall it be King James's? Against this the Romanists would plead conscience and their rights under the Constitution."

"But it is a most important question whether the Sacred Volume should be read in our public schools, and by teachers, a majority of whom are not religious, nay some of whom are not religious, nay some of whom are infidels, and who, therefore, in either case, set no religious example to the young under their charge. Are such men those whom we desire to handle, before our young, the Word of God, a book which should be read and explained with a veneration befitting its origin? Are such men those whom we are ready to think

capable of inspiring our offspring with proper feelings and views towards the Sacred Volume? Would not the young inevitably and ruinously be led to acquire habits of apathy or irreverence in dealing with those subjects which pertain to their salvation, and be taught to confound the holiest things with those of the least importance?"

"And what if our non-religious teachers are required not only to read the Bible, but to appeal to religious sanctions in forming the characters of the young, and to instil into their minds religious truths? Can we deprecate such an attempt strongly enough? Pupils are governed by what they see rather than by what they hear; and if a teacher who is indifferent to religion or hostile to it, who demonstrates by his daily life that he is without the fear of God before his eyes, and who therefore cannot help, by the process of unconscious tuition, proclaiming in his school the fact that he does not reverence the Bible,—if such an one is compelled to teach religion or read the Bible, will he be likely to deepen in the hearts of the young the fear of God and the love of Christ, and promote reverence for the Scriptures! The whole process would be regarded by them not as a sanctimonious mockery, but as a farce. What better instrument could Satan desire? For more blasting impressions could not well be produced upon the religious associations of the young. Never did the eye of heaven take cognizance of a more glaringly pernicious error than that which would not only tolerate, but constrain the commission of reading the Bible, and of the religious culture of immortal minds to non-religious teachers. Its parallel is not to be found in the annals of human folly. And the reasoning by which its absurdity is exposed, need not advance one step beyond the employment of axioms. How can we expect good work without good workmen?"

On the other hand, if a teacher who is an earnest Christian should undertake to teach religion and to inaugurate his daily sessions with worship, he could not honestly do this without giving to his teachings the devotions of his own particular creed; and, ever present with the boys, he must, if he is fit for a master, gain their affections and their confidence, and will thus acquire a secret and indefinable power over them and his religious principles will inevitably become the religious principles of his school. As is the teacher so is the school, subject to no limitations; and in this event every one of a different faith or of a different form of worship would forthwith become offended.—From "Crime Increasing and our School Tax Wasted."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Tax-payer" will appear in our next.

MELANCHOLY DEATHS BY DROWNING.

We regret to learn that on Friday last two fine boys,—one, the only child of T. A. Montgomery, Esq., Surveyor of Shipping of this place—and the other, a son of Dr. Cox, of Vernon River,—lost their lives at Hayden's Mill dam, Vernon River, by falling from a raft on which they were fishing. The bodies were not recovered until the following morning, when they were found locked in each other's arms. Dr. Cox's son was 13 years of age, and is said to have been a promising lad. Mr. Montgomery's son was only nine years of age—was a beautiful and most interesting child, and the idol of his parents, whose sudden and painful bereavement cannot fail to awaken general and heart-felt sympathy. A coroner's inquest was held on view of the bodies, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

ACCIDENTS.—A little girl about eleven years of age, named Thompson, got entangled in the Mill gear in the Mill of Charles Braddock, Esq., a few days since, and had both her legs broken, and her arms and head seriously bruised. Her legs have been set, and we hear there is a chance of her surviving.—Is.

A Child, 3 years of age, named Neill, fell over one of the Wharves this morning, and was nearly drowned. It is still alive.—Is.

On the 13th ult., as a man named John Dunn was crossing Morell River, about a mile and a half above the bridge, in an Indian canoe, the canoe capsized, and he immediately sunk and was drowned. He has left a young widow and one daughter, besides a number of relatives and other friends, to mourn his loss. He was a very quiet, harmless man, a good neighbor, and was well respected by all who knew him.—Mon.

Married.

At Charlottetown, on the 31st instant, by the Rev. Alexander Mackay, A. M., of Belfast, the Rev. Thomas Dunlop, of St. James's Church, of this City, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Robert Hyndman, Esq., J. P. At Douce's Road, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. A. Munro, Mr. Angus McLeod to Miss Jessie Nicholson, both of that settlement.

On Tuesday the 27th ult., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. John McPherson, to Miss Arabella McEae, both of Belfast.

Died.

On Wednesday morning last, after an illness of more than twelve months—borne with exemplary meekness and fortitude—MARY, the only daughter of Mr. Daniel Carroll, of this City, in the 17th year of her age. To intellectual endowments that gave promise of future excellence, she united those graces of character which spring from a noble spirit and a pure and affectionate heart, and which will cause her early departure to be long regretted by those who knew her well. Drowned by accidentally falling from a raft, after fishing in Mr. Hayden's mill-pond, at the junction of the Murray Harbour and Georgetown Roads, CHARLES WATTS COX, the second and dearly beloved son of Dr. Cox, of this Island, aged 13 years. Drowned by accidentally falling from a raft, after fishing in Mr. Hayden's mill-pond, at the junction of the Murray Harbour and Georgetown Roads, on Friday, afternoon last, September 4th, THOMAS WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, the dearly beloved and only child of Thomas Alexander Montgomery, Esq., aged 9 years. On the 16th Aug. at Mount Matheson, Grandfather, Lot 55, in the 79th year of his age, Mr. Archibald Matheson, a much respected man, who emigrated to this Island in the year 1840. At Summerside, on Tuesday 25th August, Rowena Catharine, only child of John and Dorothy Leffury, aged 10 months 7 days. On the 21st instant, at New Wiltshire settlement, Lot 31, Mrs. Mary Macdonald, widow of the late Neil Macdonald, of Crown Point, aged 62 years. Of Dysentery, on the 31st ult., David Hix, infant grandchild of Mr. George Hix, aged 15 months.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED. Aug. 27.—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shelton; mails. 28.—Schr. Elizabeth, Scott, Bastonche; deas. Bee, Oulton, Wallace; do. Sarah Jane, Hingley, River John; boards. Dove, Hume, Antigonish; limestone. 29.—Samuel Thomas, Shellnut, Halifax; goods. Mary Ann, Nicholson, Pictou; coal. Edward, McIntosh, Shediac; deas. Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails. Schr. Mary Louisa, Rodgers, Sydney; coal. Odessa, Match, do.; do. Ellen, Spinney, Tatamagouche; boards. Hope, Pictou; coal. Lady Smith, Bourdrot, Halifax; goods. 31.—Blossom, Mason Pictou; coal. Bee, McEae, do. do. Belle, Sprague, Shemogue; deas. E. E. Loring, Sydney, C. B.; coal. Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails. SEER. 2.—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails. Maria, Murie, do.; flour. Dove, Campbell, Miramichi; shingles. Aurora, Crawford, do.; boards. Brig. Kathleen, Sydney; coals.

CLEARED. Aug. 26.—Schr. Sophia, Blanchard, Tracadie, N. B.; bal. Ellen, Mattatell, Tatamagouche; do. 27.—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails. 28.—Brig. Concord, Cox, Plymouth; deas. and lathwood—by J. Peako, Osena, Baldwin; do. do.—by do. Schr. Mary Cutter, fishing voyage. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; bal. Brig. Antelope, Fagan, St. John's, N. F.; timber. 29.—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails. 31.—Brig. Roscius, Crerar, London; deas. and lathwood—by R. Longworth. Bee, McEae, Pictou; bal. Conservative, McPherson, Shediac; Samuel Thomas, Shellnut, Halifax; fish, &c. Barque Fisher, McDonald, Liverpool; timber, deas. &c.;—by D. Brennan, Esq. Ellen, Pentz, Pugwash; bal. Ellen, Spinney, Tatamagouche. SEER. 1.—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails. Schr. Belle, Sprague, Bay Verte; bal. 2.—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership advertised in April and May last, between the undersigned, under the name of Daniel Brennan & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts due to the said firm are to be paid to D. Brennan, Charlottetown.

DANIEL BRENNAN. Sept. 7, 1857. E. P. NORTON.

Lost, Lost, Lost.

ON FRIDAY morning last, between Father Fitzfozle's Gossip Corner and the Protector Office, a smooth little animal with a white collar, intended as the leader of the Protector newspaper. Typo is supposed to have escaped from the custody of eight or nine spiritualists through a window in Consultation Hall, where he was being commissioned to go forth on a Biblical errand. Report says, he was last seen trying to effect an entrance through a back door of the Bank, but being suddenly ejected, has not since been heard of. Any person who may capture the critter, and strip him of the collar, will receive a reward of 4d., by leaving it at the Protector Office. Sept. 7.

New Advertisements.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND.

Stock in Trade, Spirits, Brandy, Gin, Groceries, &c.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, the LEASEHOLD interest of that valuable BUSINESS STAND now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. HICKEY, Queen Street, being a Two-story HOUSE, with a good sized SHOP, two Sitting Rooms and a Kitchen on the first floor, and five Bedrooms on the second floor. There is a good Cellar underneath the House and a large Warehouse and Stable attached. The unexpired term is about 13 years.

Also, without Reserve—Immediately after, the whole of his STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of BRANDY, GIN, Jamaica and other SPIRITS, all of superior quality, Bottled ALE and PORTER, with a variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Terms very liberal. Sept. 7, 1857. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

Leather, Brooms, Nails, &c.

TO BE SOLD by Auction on THURSDAY next, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, in front of the subscriber's room, Queen-square—

- 100 sides New York SOLE LEATHER, 40 casks assorted CUT NAILS, 20 dozen CORN BROOMS, 10 dozen PAIRS, 12 boxes CANDLES, 10 boxes LOZENGES, 5 dozen WASH BOARDS, 2 boxes AXES, 1 box COFFEE, 2 chests TEA, 4 doz. BEDSTEADS, 2 doz. CHAIRS.

Terms liberal. Wm. DODD, Auctioneer. Sept. 7, 1857.

Household Furniture!

WITHOUT RESERVE!

THE subscriber will sell by Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th September, inst., at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. JAMES J. RICE, Pownall-street, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising

- Tables, Chairs and Ottomans, Carpets, Mats, and Rugs, Window Blinds and Fixings, Sofa, chest of Drawers, Pictures and Chimney Piece Ornaments, Bedsteads and Mattresses, German Flute, ebony, with silver keys and rings, Clock, Stoves and Stovepipe, A variety of Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

As Mr. Rice purposes leaving the Island, the whole will be sold without reserve. Terms.—All sums over £5, three months; under £5, cash on delivery. Wm. DODD, Auctioneer. Sept. 7, 1857.

Auct on.

TO BE LET by public auction to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, p.m., at the Market House, THREE STALLS in the said Market House, agreeably to the provisions of a Law of the City Council, intitled "a Law respecting Markets." GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk. Charlottetown, September 5, 1857.

Auction!

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, at 1 o'clock, on the Market-square—

ROBERTSON'S BROWN FILLY "KATIE," three years old, got by Saladin. Her dam is a first-rate and well known Mare. This Filly took the first prize for half-bloods last year. She stands sixteen hands high—is handsome, well-made and fit for saddle or harness. Also—One stout Bay Farm HORSE, sired by a half-bred Columbus, seven years old, warranted sound—stands fifteen and a-half hands high.

Also—A few Ram and Ewe LAMBS of the Leicester Breed—the same as took the Ram Lamb prize last year. Six months credit will be given, on approved notes, for any sum above £5. JAMES ROBERTSON, St. Peter's Road, Sept. 7, 1857.

RARE CHANCE!

Lands and Mill for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY the first day of October next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, forenoon, on the premises, that desirable and excellent FARM, in the flourishing settlement of French River, New London, recently in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Bell, and now of Cascumpe, containing 100 Acres of FREEHOLD LAND, 50 of which are cleared, together with a good Dwelling House, containing six rooms, finished, Barns and other Out-houses, and an excellent well of water, with a good pump in it. This beautiful Property is situate at the mouth of French River, and is well adapted for either a Fishing or Ship-building establishment, both having been prosecuted by the owner some time since.

On TUESDAY, the 20th October next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, on Lot 3, Western Road,

150 Acres Freehold Land.

with a Dwelling House and good frame Barn thereon; together with a SAW MILL, in excellent working order. This Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and is well worthy the attention of intending purchasers; and in the Lands of an industrious man, would yield him a comfortable living.

Further particulars made known, on application to Mr. Charles S. Hunt, Auctioneer, St. Eleanor's; or to the Subscriber at Cascumpe Point. Cascumpe, Sept. 7, 1857. Wm. WILLIAM BELL.

Valuable Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Farming Implements, Horses, Carriages, &c., and REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 22d September next, at the residence of LAWRENCE WHITE, Esq., North River, the whole of that gentleman's valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, China, Glassware, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Farm Stock, Farming Implements, Agricultural Crop, and other effects.

The DWELLING HOUSE and Premises, with LANDS attached. This property is one of the most delightfully situated in the County, and is only 3 miles from the city. It possesses a commanding view of the Harbor, the North River and surrounding country.

The Dwelling House is quite new, and contains on the first floor a Drawing-room, Parlor, Breakfast-room, two Kitchens, Scullery and Pantry. Five large airy Bed-rooms on the second floor, with a Veranda round the house.

The Stables, Coach-house and other Out-buildings are also new, and convenient in every way. The LAND consists of 3 Pasture Lots, containing 36 acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a fine shelter of Hard and Soft Wood.

For terms and particulars of sale, see Catalogue. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. August 17, 1857. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

Flour, Tea, Molasses, &c.

BY A. H. YATES.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, at the subscriber's store, Queen-street, on TUESDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock.

- 100 Bbls. Superfine Flour, (warranted good.) 10 Puns. Porto Rico Molasses, (an excellent article.) 20 chests choice Congou Tea, 15 sides sole leather, 100 bundles cotton warp, 3 crates assorted earthenware, (in lots to suit purchasers.) 20 dozen glass tumblers, (regular half pints.) 5 dozen corn brooms, 5 dozen water pails, 3 bags pepper, 50 boxes fine table salt, 10 boxes soap, 6 boxes tobacco pipes, 5 kegs tobacco, 2 dozen looking glasses, 3 dozen block tin teapots, 4 boxes Indigo, (10 lbs. each.)

THOMAS BROYDRICK. Sept. 31. Charlottetown, August 24, 1857.