seem probable that at all events in the cases of non-resident owners, such fair offers would generally be accepted, and as the lands are usually let upon leases of extraordinary length, and at a small annual rent, there can, it would seem, be but few tenants who would not find the means of offering a fair price for buying up the annual rent of their holding.

8. The other method would be that the Government of the Island should treat with such of the landowners as might be willing to sell, and that the State thus becoming possessed of the fee simple of such lands as might thus be sold, should be enabled to afford greater facilities for converting the tenants into freeholders than the landlords themselves might feel an interest in doing.

9. An arrangement of this kind could probably not be made without a loan to a considerable amount, to be raised by the Island Government, the interest thereof to be charged upon the revenues of the Island. Her Majesty's Government would not be indisposed to take into consideration any plan of this kind which you might submit to them, showing in what way the interest of such loan could locally be provided for, and what arrangements would be proposed as to the manner of disposing of the lands of which the fee simple might so be bought up.

10. I would observe, that by the proposed Tenants' Compensation Act it was provided that a landowner should, when he ejected a tenant for non-payment of rent, buy up his own land from the tenant at the rate of twenty years purchase of the difference between the original and reduced annual value of the lands. It is to be presumed that if the tenants or the Colonial Government were to offer to the proprietors twenty years purchase of their reserved rents, there are few, at all events, of the non-resident proprietors who would not accept such offers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(From the Examiner "Parliamentary Reporter.")

PETITIONS.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.

The Hon. TREASURER presented a Petition from James Gillanders, School Teacher, setting forth his long services as such, and praying that a small sum be annually allowed him to sustain him in his declining years;—a second, petition was presented from the same person, praying for an allowance for services rendered during several months of the past year in Prince County.

The Hon. COL. SECRETARY was inclined to support the prayer of this Petition—the petitioner, he believed, was a most deserving person, which was sufficiently proved by the fact that upwards of 300 persons recommended his case to the consideration of the House. He had been in the service of the public as a Teacher for about 34 years, and thought that some provision ought to be made for him.

The Petitions were referred to the Special Committee appointed to report on Teachers' Petitions.

A Petition of certain inhabitants of Trout River, Lot 13, was presented by Mr. Yeo, praying aid towards repairing a Bridge and Road. Mr. Yeo strongly urged the prayer of the Petition.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY also supported the prayer of the petition, but thought it would be necessary, before any sum of money was set apart for the bridge, to employ Mr. Doirant, or some other competent person to examine the bridge, and ascertain what repairs were required.

The Hon. Col. SECRETARY agreed with the suggestion just made by the Hon. Member from Pownal. When Mr. Doirant reported on the bridge, the House would be able to decide as to whether rebuilding or repairing would be the most desirable course to adopt.

Mr. CLARK thought that about £200 would be required for the work, and that, if that sum were expended, the bridge would be rendered serviceable for some years to come; but it would certainly be advisable that Mr. Doirant should first inspect it—his skill in bridge-making was well known to the House, and he would no doubt make a satisfactory report of what was required to be done.

FERRY WHARF, CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Hon. COL. SECRETARY remarked that, as the subject before the House was one which had reference to ridges and roads, he would call the attention of Hon. Members to the necessity which existed for providing another wharf, in Charlottetown, where the ferry boat could have secure and convenient landing. The want of a proper slip at the old Queen's wharf is much felt; there were times whenmuch difficulty was experienced in getting in or out of the boat; and females particularly suffered from the want of the necessary accommodation. He thought it impossible to construct a good landing place at the Queen's wharf, as the shiping, usually moored there, would be much interfered with but he considered that the end of Prince Street would be most eligible site for another wharf. A plan of such wharf had been prepared, and was before the Government. H (the Col. Secretary) had been in communication with Mr. Ridin about erecting this wharf for the purposes of a Ferry landing, but he thought that the sum he asked for such accommodation, viz: £60 a year, was too much; for Mr. Reddin would, of course, reserve to himself, in any contract which he might enter into with the Government, the right to pile deals and timber upon the wharf, and to moor vessels thereto for loading and unloading; so that the inconvenience now complained of, would be felt as much as ever. He had given the subject much consideration, and had come to the conclusion, that it would be far better to provide for constructing a wharf exclusively for the use of the Ferry, than expend the money on an attempt to make the old Ferry wharf more convenient for the purpose. To do this might cost, perhaps, £500 more than would be required for making any improvements upon the old wharf; the interest of that money would be a very trifling sum, and would surely it would be better to incur that annual expense, besides the small additional expense that would be incurred to keep the wharf in repair, than undergo a rent of twice the amount and not have the entire control of the wharf. He (the Secretary) recommended the members of the Assembly to examine for themselves the site he had suggested, for after doing so they would be better prepared to express an opinion regarding it. Some inconvenience would arise to business in Queen Street, would, no doubt, object to his proposition to remove the Ferry landing to Prince Street; but they should remember that they had enjoyed the advantage of a ferry wharf in their middle vicinity for a long time; but he hoped they had good sense enough to recognise the propriety of adopting a site that would give satisfaction and great accomodation to the public at large, and one that would be particularly advantageous to people residing on the opposite side of the river.

Mr. MONTGOMERY approved of the suggestion thrown out by the Hon. Col. Secretary, as to the eligibility of the landing at the bottom of Prince Street, as a site for the erection of a Ferry wharf. Complaints were unceasingly made about the want of proper accommodation at the wharf at present used for a Ferry landing; and he (Mr. Montgomery) had no doubt that those complaints were fully warranted by the circumstances of the case. The intercourse between both sides of the Hillsborough Ferry had now become very extensive; our population was increasing, living on both sides, was deeply interested in keeping up an intercourse as free from obstruction as possible; and he (Mr. Montgomery) therefore thought that steps should be immediately taken to afford the public generally the best accommodation, without regard being had to private or individual interests.

The Hon. TREASURER fully concurred in opinion with the hon. friend, the Secretary, as to the end of Prince Street being the most eligible site for the projected wharf. The Government, with the sanction of the Legislature, would soon be required to build a new Market house; and as the Square now used for a market place was already too much crowded to warrant the erection of another building there he thought that Hillsborough Square would be the most convenient place to erect one. Its proximity to the place pointed out for the construction of a new wharf would strengthen the adoption of the suggestion of his hon. friend.

Several other hon. members having expressed themselves nearly the same effect, the subject was then dropped.

Some routine busines was then disposed of. A Bill to continue the Mackerel Fishery Act was committed to a Committee of the whole House, and agreed to therein.

A Committee was appointed to examine and report on Petitions relating to the establishment of new Post Offices. Hon. Mr. Wightman, Chairman. A Committee was also appointed to examine and report on Pauper petitions. Hon. Mr. Mooney, Chairman.

The House then waited on His Excellency with the Address in answer to his opening Speech, after which an adjournment took place.

TAVERN LICENSE ACT.

On meeting again in the afternoon, the report of the Special Committee appointed to revise the License Law was referred to the whole House in Committee—Mr. Clark in the chair. Considerable discussion took place on the amendments suggested, which our reporter has condensed as follows:—

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON believed that no one could deny that licenses for the retail of spirituous liquors could not well be dispensed with, in the present state of society, and the first object of the Legislature should be, in dealing with a matter of that nature, to make licensed houses as respectable as possible. Recent enactments had not had that tendency he grand Inquest of the County had been entrusted with the power of recommending, or, in fact, deciding on the fitness or unfitness of persons for licensed houses; but it was notorious that that power was not discreetly exercised. In too many cases, both in Town and Country, persons wholly unworthy of trust, and quite incompetent, received the necessary recommendation; whilst those who could, and did formerly, keep good houses, were denied it. The obtaining a license, under the present law, was more a matter of favoritism with Grand Juries than consideration for the necessities of the case, in a public point of view; and such were the difficulties of obtaining license by parties who did not stand high in the favour of Grand Juries, that the number of illicit retailers throughout the Island had been very greatly increased. Even the most strenuous advocates of total abstinence had been forced to admit this; thus a law, which was framed with the view to restrain the too free indulgence in the use of ardent spirits, had had the opposite effect. Our present License Law was intended to be a step in the direction of prohibition. Hon. members must have noticed the result of a trial of that system in other places. It totally failed in the Sister Colony, where it had all its strength; and the Society in New Brunswick, which was then undergoing the ordeal of a prohibition law, similar to that of the State of Maine, had been most violently convulsed by he attempt to enforce it. He, (the Hon. Treasurer) therefore, proposed to amend the Act, by dividing the Grand Juryf the power they at present exercise; and by setting aside the practice of granting ten pound licenses to country retailers, which frees them from the obligation of affording accommodation to travellers, and which only leads to the gross indulgence of low tippling habits; and by revising the practice of granting licenses, at the former moderate rate, to such respectable and worthy persons as might be recommended by two of the nearest Magistrates, and six of the neighbour ing householders. From these alterations he had no doubt that a respectable class of taverns would soon be restored to the Country.

(To be continued.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill relating to Bills of Sale.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE had seconded the motion for the introduction of the Bill, and would second the present; in doing so, he did not wish to be considered as approving all the details of the measure. From a conversation which he had had with a member of the House of Assembly, he had ascertained that a similar measure was rejected some years since. He would like to know the reasons which led to such result. However, the more numerous business transactions might render such measure now necessary, and as the Bill now was composed of gentlemen from different parts of the Island, they could now obtain the advantage of their various experience in perfecting a measure suitable to the requirements of the country.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL had no objection to going into Committee on the Bill; he was Bill-necessary, but was not prepared to support all the clauses. However, he trusted a measure suited to the state of the country would result from their deliberations.

The Bill having been read, on motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole.

The Hon. Col. Swabey in the chair.

The Bill was then read clause by clause.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE suggested the insertion of some amount, to entitle the Bill to registration,

Hon ATTORNEY GENERAL objected—the same frauds which it was the object of the Bill to prevent, might occur in the case of a small debt as well as a large one. The fees for registration were so small as not to form matter of consideration with the holders of a security for a small amount. Besides the Act did not impose any necessity on the holder to register. He would be at liberty to confide in the honesty of his debtor as at present.

Hon. Mr. BEATON was opposed to specifying any amount.

His Honor the PRESIDENT thought it should be limited to all sums exceeding £20.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL would not limit it to any amount. The holder of a Bill of Sale for securing a very small amount would not be likely to register it.

Hon. D. BEATON thought that the holder should be obliged to file the Bill in the County in which the grantor resides, and would leave it optional to send it to Charlottetown.

Hon. the PRESIDENT thought it would be better to make it compulsory on parties to file the Bill in one general place of deposit, say in Charlottetown, and have special offices in different districts, for instance, he Commissioners of Small Debts Courts, where memoranda of the particulars of such Bill could be filed. Let the Bill be proved in the vicinity of the party executing it, and the proper officer before whom it is proved send it to Charlottetown, or, if it is proved and filed in the Prothonotary's office, the state of any man's affairs could be ascertained. At present, people apply to the Registry of Deeds to ascertain the condition of a man's real estate, and at the Prothonotary's office, to see if there be any judgments against a party. If that plan did not meet the approval of their Honors, it might be advisable to give the Government the power to appoint places of deposit in the country, and have all Bills of Sale filed in Charlottetown, so that any one at a bird's eye view can ascertain the position of his debtor. Unless some such plan be adopted, a man may travel to Georgetown, find nothing recorded there, then to Charlottetown with the same result. Is it reasonable then to enforce upon him the necessity of going all the way to St. Eleanor's? To make the Bill generally useful, it should be made compulsory on parties to file at one central office, from which the others would radiate.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL agreed to a certain extent with his Honor—his object in naming three places for filing was to suit the convenience of the country.

Hon. the PRESIDENT.—The Bill, on being proved before the Clerk of the Commissioners, should be sent by that officer to the Prothonotary's office at Charlottetown, after he had entered the particulars in a Book to be kept for that purpose.

Hon. ATTORNEY GEN. objected to leave the Bill of Sale in the hands of the Clerk, to be sent down by him—therefore he preferred the arrangement embodied in the Bill.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE thought that the beneficial working of the bill depended on the clause they were then discussing. It was one which required careful consideration—since the two legal members differed in their views, it was for the rest of their Honors to try if the judgments of unsophisticated men could not devise a suitable scheme. He was of opinion that the more local machinery employed in writing the Bill, the better. He considered the Clerks of the Small Debt Courts the most suitable officers to receive proofs and make the necessary abstracts of Bills; they should give receipts to the grantees, which would give the desired priority, and then transmit the documents to Charlottetown, where, in the Prothonotary's office, they would be open to the inspection of every one.

Hon Mr. DINGWELL thought there should be at least one office in each county independent of Charlottetown. He saw no necessity for remitting the documents to Charlottetown—if the people of Charlottetown want information as to the circumstances of people in the country, let them send to the country for it.

Hon Mr. BEATON thought the hon. members rather astray, —there was hardly any part of the Island, the inhabitants of which would not feel the convenience of having the place of reference in Charlottetown. He saw strong reasons for opposing the plan of making the Clerks to Commissioners' Courts the parties to file the Bill of Sale—one of these reasons was the direct interest they had in issuing writs, and the knowledge the plan proposed would give them, might lead to the ruin of many a man who may give a Bill of Sale, to relieve his absolute want, and who, if it were generally known, might be sued by every man to whom he owed any thing.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE admitted the force of the Hon. Member's objection.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL had no objection to this appointment being vested in the hands of the Government. He considered it the most suitable, but hoped the principle of localization would be adopted as far as practicable.

Hon ATTORNEY GEN. The Commissioners for taking the affidavits in the Supreme Court, would be suitable persons: they were not liable to the objection of the Hon. Member, with reference to the Clerks of the Small Debt Courts.

Hon. Mr. CRAWFORD saw no reason why the Bills of Sales should not be registered in the offices of the Deputy Prothonotaries, and filed here. There should be some definite place and person to whom application could be made.

Hon. Mr. BAGNALL said that the Hon. Member had anticipated what he was about to say. It was necessary that there should be a definite place of registry, for instance, the Commissioners, if courts are the places of registering, a man may have to travel to several Courts before he can obtain the information he seeks.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by leave, presented a petition from D. R. Stevens, on behalf of the New York Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, praying a grant in aid of their intended line connecting this Island with New Brunswick.

His Honor the PRESIDENT read to the House the following extracts of a letter he had received from a gentleman in London, bearing date the 1st of February:—"The Atlantic Cable to connect Newfoundland with Nova Scotia is now made *this*, and submerged *next* year. Our specifications are now out for tenders, and the *whereoith* is provided for The Newfoundland and Cape Breton, as well as a new Cable for Capes Traverse and Tormentine, are to be laid in June next, and if our Government be liberal and wise you may secure a *through* communication, via Capes Mabou and East." The writer then proceeded to state that the Legislature, by a liberal grant, should "make it worth while for the Company to construct so much extra work and risk; it is at you may rely upon it, that it will be the best spent money ever voted by the Colony." His Honor proceeded to state that he was cognizant of the fact, that the Company had already expended some £5000 or £6000 in the Island, in the erection of poles and placing wires from Charlottetown to Cape Traverse, and eastwardly from Charlottetown to Souris. Posts had also been erected from Souris to Georgetown. During the period in which telegraphic communication had been maintained between Charlottetown and Sackville in New Brunswick, the receipts had ranged from £60 to £80 a month. If a regular communication had been kept up, his Honor had no doubt that they would, by this time, have realized the sum of £120 or £130 a month. He believed it would prove a very valuable and sufficient Cable between Capes Traverse and Tormentine. The only deduction from the receipts would be the salaries of the operators. He estimated that those expenses and the natural depreciation of the line by wear and tear, and the cost of the necessary chemicals, would not exceed £27 per month. He had been informed by Mr Gisborne, that the receipt during the last month of their connection with New Brunswick amounted to £80. Now, it might fairly be inferred that a continuous line of communication, by laying them up to £120 or £130 per month. Considering that the Company had already expended about £6000 in the Island, he for one would be willing, in view of the vast benefits to be derived from a telegraphic connection with Great Britain, and the neighbouring Colonies, and through them, with the United States, to pay double the present amount of his taxes. The cost of taking up, repairing and relaying the Cable between Capes Traverse and Tormentine last year, was about £500, which proved to be a perfectly useless outlay. In conclusion, his Honor expressed the hope that the Legislature would give encouragement to the projected enterprise.

The Hon. Mr. BEATON presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Little Harbor, praying aid for a school, which was read. His Honor the PRESIDENT stated the expediency of adopting the practice of the House of Assembly, with reference to petitions of this nature, and also to road petitions, namely, the appointment of Committees to whom they should be referred, and who should report the result of their deliberations on them to the House.

Hon. Col. SWABEY, without expressing any opinion on the merits of this particular case, would merely say that the general object of such applications was the evasion of the laws; it was a consideration that should be left to the law sought to be placed on the same footing as those who had acted in accordance with its provisions.

Hon. Mr. BEATON knew districts where the people could not obtain the services of teachers competent to pass the Board of Education, yet availed themselves of the services of others, who were of great benefit, particularly in educating the younger pupils. He considered the matter deserving the consideration of the House.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL coincided with this view.

The petition was referred to a Committee on the table.

The Bill to continue the Act for the protection of the Mackerel Fishery was read a second and third time and passed.

Good chance for Country Dealers and Merchants!

TO BE SOLD at Auction at the Store of Mr. Wm. B. DAWSON, No. 8, Grafton-street, commencing on TUESDAY, the 18th March, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, the remainder of his Stock, consisting of Groceries, viz:—

8 puncheons Molasses, 1 hhd. Sugar, 25 sheets Tea, 15 boxes Candles, 40 boxes Confectionery, 4 kegs Nuts, 20 dozen cane and wood-seated Chairs, 77 and 78 Ells Linsey, 5 Ells Linen Sheeting, 2 pieces Bull Leather, 1 case Indigo, 12 barrels Pilot Bread, 7 cases Matches, 15 barrels Crackers (wine, soda, butter and water), 1 case Sago, 3 casks Burning Fluid, 130 pounds Island manufactured Tea; 1 barrel Olive, Palm Seal, Lard and Whale Oil, boxes Corn Starch, boxes ground Coffee, boxes Window Glass and Putty, Mortice Locks and Latches, Door Handles, wire and Iron Door Springs, Chief Stoves & Oyster Dishes, Soup Tureens, Tea and Coffee Pots, Nursery Lamps; Cash, Deed, Cake, Sugar and Spice Boxes; Nests of Tubs, Tea Canisters, Slop Pails, Water Pails, Tea Trays, Coloured Tumblers, Gilding and Black Lead Brushes; every variety of Fluid Lamps and Lanthorns; Lamp Wick, Pails, Brooms, Pepper, Soap, Soda, Saleratus, Ginger, Rice, Blacking, Cheese; varied; of Belts, Suspenders, Gaiters, Cotton, Oats, Sofas, Lounges, Tables, Clocks and Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

ALSO—100 pairs Brogans (assorted), 100 pairs women's Shoes, 4 cases men's Boots, 6 cases India Rubber Boots, 12 pairs ladies' Rubber Boots, 1 case children's Boots and Shoes, 10 doz Blacking, 40 pieces Satinetts (assorted), 20 pieces grey Cotton, 10 pieces striped Shirting, 5 pieces Ticking, 20 pieces grey Cotton, 2 dozen Silk Hats, 2 dozen Fur Caps, 4 dozen Cups, 4 dozen Kossuth Hats, 3 doz. Travelling Bags, 1 bale Cotton Warp, 1 dozen Buffalo Robes.

Terms liberal. WM. WATZ, Auctioneer.

March 3. 1st. Adv. & Hes. Gaz.

Coke, Coke.

FOR SALE at the GAS WORKS, a quantity of very superior COKE, at 6d. per bushel, or 13s. per Chaldron; and 15s. per Chaldron if five or upwards be taken.

Gas Works, Dec. 17. WM. MURPHY, Manager.

HAZZARD'S GAZETTE.

Thursday, March 6, 1856.

It was our intention to have issued our usual Wednesday's paper along with this sheet, but we have thought it better to defer it until after the arrival of the British Mail which is now over due. This sheet will be in the place of our regular paper, and we will issue an extra soon after the arrival of the mail.

We hear nothing about amendments in the administration of justice. And yet, there never was a country which stood more in need of it. The Court of Chancery is, and ever will be, a nuisance, and ought to have been abolished years since. The practice of the Supreme Court is according to that of the Court of Queen's Bench a century ago, and has been repudiated by the Court of Queen's Bench itself long since, as a mass of absurdity and anomaly, and a new practice substituted. The old practice in all its luxuriance of error, is still carefully preserved in Prince Edward Island. We mention this, because we think it right to notice in our "Brief Extracts and Chronicle of the Times," so glaring an absurdity as proceeding in a course which has been pronounced by every Court, but that of Prince Edward Island, faulty in the extreme. We have scarcely any hopes of seeing it amended. It would be a real boon to the community, but it won't tell on the hustings perhaps. At all events, the Government shall not have it to say, that it was not reminded of the fact. And for the same reason we again advert to the Law in force in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for allowing foreigners to hold lands in fee simple or on long leases. Our young people are, as the Census proves, deserting us every day the navigation is open, and the only means of keeping up the population and reconciling the natives to remain, are neglected. A great deal is talked of the poor tenantry; open the doors for capital to enter, and the tenantry will soon cease to be poor. Capital, Industry and Intelligence are all that are wanted to make us a populous, wealthy and flourishing Colony. But between the monopoly of land, and the exclusiveness of the Government, the Island falls lower and lower every year. Keeping Fisheries and Reserves, For what? or for whom? Hold out encouragement to the surplus population of Nantucket, Cape Cod, Gloucester, and such places, and Fishery Reserves will be Fishing Establishments, and the tenants on whose farms they front, all the richer for the change.

☞ A Temperance Meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening, when Mr. C. F. Harris will deliver a Lecture. Several friends are expected to address the Meeting. Doors open at 7½. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

Birth,

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 4th instant, Mrs. JOHN INGS, of a Son.

Died,

At Green Valley Mills, Anderson's Road, Lot 67, on Saturday, the first inst., Alexander Dixon, Esq., in the 39th year of his age, in the full assurance of a glorious immortality, highly respected by his numerous neighbours for his accommodating and amiable qualities, his memory will be long respected in the neighbourhood in which he lived; he was a kind husband and affectionate father.

A few short years of evil past,
We reach the happy shore,
Where death divided friends at last
Shall meet to part no more.

At Sacramento, on the 6th January, of congestion of the brain, Emily Estelle, only child of the late Edward J. Feeney, Esq of that city, aged 14 months.

On Monday the 3rd inst., Hazel Grove, in Queen's County, after a lingering illness of many years, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELIZABETH ANN, the beloved wife of Richard Bagnall, aged 66 years. The deceased has left a numerous circle of friends and relations to mourn the loss of one exemplary in all the relations of life.

TENDERS FOR
St. Jam's Church Manse,

TENDERS, either separately or as a whole, will be received at the Store of the Subscriber until WEDNESDAY the Nineteenth instant, for the erection and completion of a two-story Building, 38×24 feet Plan and specification to be seen on application to J. W. MORRISON.

Queen-St., March 4, 1856.—Adv 1st & 4x

N B—The Contractor or Contractors will be required to give good and sufficient security.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company now Insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at MODERATE RATES, on the principle charged by Foreign Companies. Persons Insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been operations, and the returns now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. ARTHUR, Esq, Georgetown; JOHN HAZZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Somerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedeque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Tryon; [illegible] Esq., Cascumpec; [illegible] HUDSON, Esq., Tignish; GEORGE WIGHTON, Esq., Crapaud; T. S. JACKSONAN, Esq., Souris; HON. JAMES NOLAN, Esq., Tracadie; JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay.

Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856 —1st

AUCTIONS

FARM, STOCK, &c.

Household Furniture, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, the 12th March instant, at 11 o'clock, the Leasehold Interest of Mr. Peter Ryan, Lot 16, fronting on Richmond Bay, containing about 100 acres of Land, 35 acres of which are in good cultivation, and the remainder covered with Fencing Stuff and Firewood; together with a Framed Dwelling House and OUT-BUILDINGS thereunto Attached. As a Dairy Farm, this cannot be surpassed by any growing Farm, this cannot be surpassed by any Farm in the Island.

2 Horses, Colt, Imported Ayrshire Bull, 5 Cows, (1 imported Ayrshire, Threshing Machine, 9 Sheep, 2 Sleigh and Harness, Cart, Gig, Jaunting Car, Ploughs, Harrows, Drill Truck, Fanning Mill, Cutting Machine; a variety of Household Furniture, &c., Geographical Dictionary, JOHN HAZZARD, Auctioneer.

Quantity of superior Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, &c.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery, as the Subscriber has no business which renders necessary his early removal from this section of the country. JOHN ADAMS.

Lot 16, 1st March, 1856.