

was the acknowledgment expressed? Do the words: "a large portion of the electors," imply a majority or minority? Were not the "well understood wishes" of not only "a large portion," but a clear majority of "the electors" indicated in favour of the Bill by the fact of their being a clear majority of their representatives in favour of it? And when and where did the constituencies of those members—mark you, the majority—who supported the measure, assemble in public meeting to disapprove and discountenance the act of their representatives? To these questions we respectfully solicit replies; and to show that we are not over nice or fastidious, we will cheerfully overlook errors of grammar, if the sub-editor will condescend to give us matters of fact.

The only part of the article above referred to, with which we cordially agree, is the following truthful remark which it contains:— "We may add that a copy of the Petition is lying at our office."

News by the Mail from England.

SPAIN.

THE SURRENDER OF SARAGOSSA.—DISARMING OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, AND SUPPRESSION OF LIBERTY IN SPAIN.

With the surrender of Saragossa, and the disarming of the National Guard throughout the provinces, the suppression of Spanish liberty is complete for the instant; and O'Donnell and the Queen have covered themselves with success and infamy. Yet the despots who of course look on exultingly may have little real cause to rejoice; since Spain thus violently driven back from liberal government may only find therein the motive, as she certainly possesses the power, to throw herself further forward than ever in the direction of free institutions.

The Paris Pays says that Gen. Falcon had quitted Saragossa at the moment of the capitulation, and proceeded towards the French frontier. The President of the revolutionary Ayuntamiento had left the city the preceding night, accompanied by those members of that assembly who were the most compromised. General Dulce, on entering the city, was to assume the command of the province.

The official Madrid journal of the 30th ult., publishes the following despatches:—"The Captain-General of Granada writes to the Minister of War, on the 27th—By an extraordinary despatch of this day, the Governor of the Castle of Gibraltar, Commander of the Civic Guard, informs me, that at 9 o'clock a.m. he took possession of the city of Malaga without resistance. He was assisted in the operation by the war steamer Castilla and a division of Coast Guards. The Governor, without losing an instant, caused the most important points to be occupied, and issued a bando, proclaiming martial law. He at the same time went over the whole city, re-opened the communications intercepted by the barricades. When the mail left the Governor was disarming the National Militia. The troops were in the best possible condition, and delighted at having conquered the revolution without shedding a drop of blood."

Cataluña, Galicia, the two Castles, and the Basque Provinces were tranquil.

General Sanz, Commander-General of Zamora, committed suicide on the 25th. A letter, written by the General, says that the recent events prompted him to adopt that melancholy resolution.

PERILS OF O'DONNELL, THE DICTATOR.

Marshal O'Donnell is now the acknowledged master of the situation,—the "monarch of all he surveys, his right there is none to dispute"—for the moment; but it may be that the time is not far distant when disputants will rise up "with power to add to their number," and moreover those disputants may have means at their command wherewith to back their arguments. The dictator has numberless enemies even in the army. The Marshal has granted a variety of immunities, privileges and perquisites to the army; the troops are promised two years to be taken from their period of service; honours and decorations are heaped upon his confederates; Concha gets the Golden Fleecce; and orders are showered upon the accomplices who took part in this great crime—but even O'Donnell, powerful though he be, cannot content everybody, and for every soldier or officer who is rewarded he makes enemies of an hundred on whom he has nothing to bestow. The Navas Chasseurs gave out that they intended to "pronounce" for Espartero; a regiment of artillery expressed its readiness and desire to join in this demonstration, which, however, was put down by the distribution of 300 reals to each man; the soldiers bargained for 500, but after much haggling this condottieri consented to accept the 300; nor is this by any means an isolated instance. A spirit of discontent and disapprobation of O'Donnell's conduct is steadily gaining over the army, spreading through its ranks, where still lurks the long-cherished love of that chivalrous, but somewhat too lazy soldier, Espartero. A military insurrection is far from a remote contingency. General Sanz, one of the ablest officers in the service, has blown out his brains at Lamora, preferring as he said, death to dishonour.

And now for vengeance: O'Donnell is beginning his butcheries and fusillades. He crushes all his personal enemies. General Ruiz is deprived of his rank and power, and is handed over to the tender mercies of a court martial; but how comes it that O'Donnell dares not wreak his vengeance on the real patriots? Senor Madoz, the late Minister of Finance and President of the Cortes, appeared voluntarily before the court martial, and declared that the 5th battalion of National Guards had been called out by his orders, that he ordered them to fire on the troops at the Retiro, the Prado, and the Tivoli—that he was anxious to avoid bloodshed, and therefore withheld the order to fire until he ascertained that the troops were firing upon the members of the Cortes, who had assembled in Parliament, and that their bullets had reached the President's chair; then he felt it to be his duty to resist the soldiers, and he carried on the contest until he and his men had fired away their last cartridge; nor did he retire until he found only two National Guards alive by his side. Senor Madoz added, with chivalrous dignity, that he came there of his own accord; that he felt it to be his duty to make this declaration, and that he was ready to abide by the consequences; that he had done what he conceived to be his duty, and that he should do so again if placed under similar circumstances. But O'Donnell dares not touch a hair of his head. He can shoot his personal enemies, men of little note, but he cannot venture to lay his hand on Senor Madoz, who beards him in his own den.

LATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN.

An extraordinary Gazette at Madrid publishes the following:—"The President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of War has received the following telegraphic despatch from Saragossa, addressed to him to-day, at half-past one o'clock, by the Captain-General of Aragon:—"I have just entered the city, where I was received with the usual honours. The National Militia is now surrendering its arms to the respective commanders, who are to deliver them to the competent authorities. The greatest tranquillity prevails in the city, and if your Excellency thinks proper, the battering train may be ordered back to Madrid. The troops who had come from Catalonia and Valencia have returned to those provinces. I have appointed Brigadier Burnaga deputy commander ad interim."

The Epoca says:—"The food question is one of the gravest of the moment. For some time past the municipality of Madrid, in order to prevent the rise of half a real in the

price of bread, has paid every day from 20,000 to 30,000 reals from the municipal treasury; but it cannot continue this sacrifice much longer. In some towns of the province of Madrid, the difficulties are greater than in the capital. At Vicalvaro to-day there was no bread at all, and the Madrid authorities were consequently obliged to send the secretary of the civil governor to the place to make arrangements for procuring a supply."

After the late insurrection at Madrid, military tribunals were convoked to try the individuals taken with arms in their hands. The accusation against them is that of rebellion and armed attack against the constituted authorities. The word revolution is not mentioned in the proceedings. A letter from Madrid states that Marshal O'Donnell has sent a circular to the captains-general and military commanders, ordering them to transmit to him, before the 15th inst., a detailed report of the political situation of the provinces under their command. Each report is also to contain propositions in favour of such officers and soldiers as have distinguished themselves "in defence of order and of the constitutional throne."

THE ENGLISH FLEET MENACING THE RUSSIANS IN THE BLACK SEA.

Intelligence has arrived at Berlin that the English fleet which remained in the East had received orders to concentrate its force in the Black Sea to superintend the execution of Article 20 of the Treaty of Peace, not yet carried into effect in consequence of the non-restoration of Kars and of the occupation of the Isle of Serpents by the Russians. The Russian authorities have resumed the exercise of their functions throughout the whole extent of the Crimea.

THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS.

The last accounts from Constantinople represent the difficulties of the Russian evacuation as very serious. Sefer Pasha refused to obey the injunctions of the Porte, and retains possession of Anapa and a line of the Circassian coast formerly held by the Russians. The Russians consider themselves entitled to hold portions of the Turkish territory until what they claim is surrendered to them.

RUSSIAN NAVAL PROJECTS.

According to letters from Finland, Russia is adopting various measures that imply an intention of forming a large fortified naval establishment in the island of Kasko, to the northward of Christianstad and Sundswall. This island will be a very desirable place for such a purpose, as the water there is very deep, and the navigation of the port is open much longer than the others of the Gulf of Bothnia. A detachment of the Nicolaioff naval officers was summoned to St. Petersburg a few days ago by telegraph, for the purpose of taking six war steamers from Cronstadt to the Black Sea. With the exception of the vessels in course of construction at Nicolaioff, the Russians have, of course, not a cruiser left to float in the Black Sea.

FOUR MORE SHIPS SENT TO THE BLACK SEA.

France and Turkey having no disposable vessels in the Bosphorus, four more English ships of war are to rally the squadron of Sir Houston Stewart, which is cruising off Balchik. The Hannibal, the Gladiator and the Snake, anchored before Sebastopol, were preparing to thoroughly traverse the Black Sea. The International Commission, which is now sitting at Jassy, still insists on the Russians restoring the town of Bolgrad. Jeddiddin Paeha has been made Governor of Kars.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH RUSSIA.

It is expected that there will be a friendly settlement of all difficulties between Russia and the Allies. Count Strogonoff, the Governor-General of New Russia, has visited the Isle of Serpents, and it is understood that his report to his government will favour a conciliatory arrangement. All the Russian press maintain that Russia has only been observing necessary forms, and that the appearance of the English fleet in the Black Sea was an unnecessary exhibition of force.

RUSSIAN DISASTER IN ASIA.

The German Frankfort Journal states that General Chruleff, who commanded a division at Sebastopol during the siege, and who was then sent into Asia, has advanced too far towards the Persian frontier. Deprived of all communication, and with his flanks threatened by the Kurds and Circassians, he has been compelled hastily to retreat across the vast steppe of that region, and the fate of his army remains yet in doubt.

DESIGNS OF RUSSIA IN FINLAND.

The last post from Finland confirms the report, already communicated, of Russia's intention to establish a new first-rate naval station and arsenal on the island of Kasko, in the Gulf of Bothnia, where she will be able to carry out the extensive designs originally formed for Bomarsund. The island lies so close to the mainland that it is connected to it by a wooden bridge 206 feet long. The little town on Kasko contains about 900 inhabitants, who carry on a thriving trade with the produce of their extensive fisheries, and have enjoyed the so-called right of staple ever since the year 1785. The harbor is considered the second best in Finland, only yielding the palm to Helsingfors.

COURT DISPLEASURE—THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

Great astonishment has been excited at Berlin by the official announcement that Duke William of Mecklenburg has been allowed to resign his commission as major in a regiment of Prussian Cuirassiers. The Duke is gone to St. Petersburg to offer his services to Russia.

It seems that many of the Polish refugees have been arrested on their return to Poland, in reliance on the amnesty. Some neglected points of form serve as the pretext.

The true cause for the postponement of the Czar's Coronation is said to be that the cholera is raging fearfully at Moscow.

THE RUSSIAN HARVEST.

The official journal of the Ministry of the Interior at St. Petersburg has published a series of reports as to the state of the crops in the different provinces of the Russian Empire, according to which the harvest will be most satisfactory.

DANGER OF WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA & SARDINIA.

The amount of cannon and troops moved towards the Sardinian frontier by Austria, is incredible. Sardinia is making efforts on her side, which are backed by the whole population. Both parties are ready for war if the Western Powers would permit it.

ALARMING ACCOUNTS FROM ITALY.

The accounts from Italy continue to be alarming. The Duchess-Regent of Parma has been frightened by the little outbreak in Massa-Carrara, believed to have been of Austrian initiation. The King of Naples is understood to be uncertain of the fidelity of his troops.

PERSIA AND ENGLAND.

A Constantinople letter, in the Hamburg News, says:—"The Persian Ambassador, who is expected here on his way to Paris, will also proceed to London in order to put an end to the Anglo-Persian differences. He is charged to offer every satisfaction to England, on condition that the English Cabinet will recall Mr. Murray and replace him by another Ambassador."

TWENTY-SIX CHINESE DROWNED BY AN ENGLISH STEAMER.

On the evening of Wednesday last, the 28th ult., an unfortunate accident which caused the death of twenty-six Chinese passengers, happened to the steamer Rose as she was proceeding up the river. The Rose left here about ten minutes past six o'clock, and had reached the western side of Tonko Bay, when having hugged the land too closely, her starboard bow struck on a sunken rock, opening so much of her side that she immediately filled forward and went down, drowning twenty-six Chinese who were in the fore-castle. Fortunately for others on board, her stern part hung on the rock, and it

was not until the next day that the whole of the body of the vessel went down. Before a coroner's jury held on view of the bodies which had been brought here, the engineer stated that he chanced to be on deck at the time when the vessel struck, that he heard the captain cry out "Stop her!" which was immediately done—that in a minute or so he heard the captain cry out "Go on—all right!" when the engines were put to work, but they had only made three revolutions when the water rushed into the engine-room; that having again turned off the steam was engaged in drawing the fires, but before he was enabled to do so, the water had reached his middle. Having reached the deck he saw the boats lowered, in which two European passengers and the crew left the vessel, he himself remaining on board till the following morning. He said the engine as well as the hull of the vessel were in perfect order, that on his reaching the deck there was no particular confusion, and that not being acquainted with the navigation of the river he could not state if the captain was blameworthy in steering too close to the shore. There seems to have been a very great error in judgment on the part of the master or pilot in running the vessel too close in shore, as at the time of the accident she is described as not being above a quarter of a mile distant from it, but whether there is any culpability to be attached to him or the pilot, will only be known on the jury returning their verdict.—Hong Kong Register, June 3.

UNITED STATES.

TERRIBLE STORM AT THE SOUTH.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—137 LIVES LOST.—A terrible storm (to which we alluded in our last) occurred in the vicinity of New Orleans on Saturday the 10th. It lasted all day and also Monday. Its effects were most disastrous at Last Island, a summer resort and which accounts represent to have been entirely inundated. Every building on the Island is said to have been swept away, and no less than one hundred and thirty-seven lives are reported lost. The steamer Star, Capt. Smith, which left New Orleans on the 9th, encountered the storm before reaching Last Island, and became perfectly unmanageable and was soon afterwards a perfect wreck.

The scene among the passengers was terrific, there being no less than 250 persons clinging to the wrecked fragments of the vessel, each anxiously waiting the arrival of some other vessel to take them off. Whether any of this company were lost is not yet known, though hopes are entertained that all were saved, as a steamer is understood to have gone to their relief.

Couillon Island has been submerged, but the accounts from thence are very meagre. It is reported, however, that an immense amount of property and many lives have been lost.

The ships Bowditch and Ellerslie also the brig Creole, which were lying near the mouth of the river, have all been seriously damaged by the storm.

On the lake and river we also hear of numerous steamboats, flatboats, and other craft being injured. Nearly all the wharves at the watering places have been inundated, and the buildings thereon, bath-houses, etc., swept away.

Altogether the loss of property must be very heavy, but it is impossible now to calculate the amount.

The crops, it is feared, have also suffered severely. Further accounts to the 15th verify the above, and state that it has been positively ascertained that 188 persons have been lost.

It is feared that Grand Caillon Island, another watering place, has also been submerged, and that many lives have been lost as well as property destroyed. The corn, cotton, and sugar crops have been incalculably injured.

Many of the survivors have arrived at New Orleans. All from Last Island are badly wounded and bruised. The dead bodies at the Island were plundered by a set of pirates who inhabit it. The steamer Perseverance has just arrived, but nothing has as yet been heard from the Nautilus.

The Louisiana arrived at Galveston on the 14th, picking up on the way the cabin door of the steamer Nautilus, which vessel, it is now supposed, was lost during the late storm.

Nothing definite has yet been heard from Caillon Island, but there has undoubtedly been a great loss of life. It is reported that thirty bodies have been found on one end of the Island. It is supposed that at least \$10,000 in money in pockets fell into the hands of the pirates on Last Island, and about \$5000 worth of baggage. The loss on this island is estimated at over \$10,000. The banks of the river at Bayou Sara caved in, carrying away 300 residences. No lives were lost. Several vessels were blown ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi. The telegraph lines have suffered severely. The loss at Caillon Island cannot fall short of \$60,000.

FATAL COLLISION IN BOSTON HARBOR.—As a boat containing a pleasure party consisting of ten persons was returning from a trip down the Harbor, it came into collision with the East Boston Ferry steamer, and was instantly sunk. Five females were drowned, the other five of the party (men) were rescued. The occurrence seems to have been purely accidental.

KANSAS.—A dispatch from St. Louis gives an extract from an extra of the Westport (Mo.) Border Ruffian, issued on the 13th inst., which states that two hundred Free Soilers had attacked the town of Franklin, in Kansas, and, after four hours' fighting, had retired, carrying off the cannon belonging to the town. The accounts as to the number of lives lost are contradictory. The United States troops occupied the town next day. The same despatch states that three hundred of Col. Lane's men have entered Topeka. This is confirmed by a despatch via Chicago.

A fire broke out at Chicago on the evening of the 12th inst., which destroyed property to the amount of from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

Birth.

On the 8th of August, the lady of Evan James Henry, Esq., Barrister at Law, Cincinnati, of a son.

Died.

At China Point, on Sunday, the 24th August, in the 82d year of his age, Lieut.-Colonel John Nelson, Commandant of 2d Regiment of Queen's County Militia.

At Casumpane, on Friday, 22d August, of Dysentery, Susan Gertrude, youngest daughter of Mr. S. Davidson, aged eighteen months and seven days.

Passengers.

In the Lady Le Marchant, from Pictou, on the 27th instant—Col. Stother, Lieut. Colonel Grey, from England; Messrs. Cox and Welsh, Mrs. Courcy, Mrs. Gorman, Capt. Furness, and 5 in the steerage.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN. ENTERED.

August 22—Schr. Hardsorabel, Turbide, Magdalen Islands; timber. 23—Sarah, Roberts, Halifax; goods. Conservative, McFadyen, Richibucto; deals. 25—Bark Helen, Hunter, Liverpool; goods. Schr. Elizabeth, Macdonald, Sydney; coal. Lady Jane Gray, Paul, Bay Verte; deals. Amegent, Nicholson, St. John's, N. F.; bal. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; deals. 26—Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Shediac; mails. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash; limestone. 27—Nautane, Dixon, Buctouche; deals. Belle, Chappell, Bay Verte; deals. Bee, Sutton, do.; do. 28—Copy, Pearson, Shmogone; do. Mayflower, Morris, Pugwash; limestone.

CLEARED.

August 25—Schr. Mars, Pollard, Shediac; cats. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; hay. Belle, Chappell, Bay Verte; bal. Lady, Le Vache, Pictou; do. Wm. Nelson, Ogdin, Bay Verte; rum. Jane Cronchy, Provost, Arichat; bal. Sarah, Roberts, Tataganouche; goods. Brig. Saxon, Welsh, Shediac; to load. Schr. Ives, Laird, Bay Verte; bal. Bee, Oulton, do.; do. Brig. Intended, Bele, do.; do. Schr. Jewel, McLean, fishing voyage. Mary Ann, Wood, Pictou; bal. 27—Brig. Elizabeth, Marchion, Liverpool; timber. Schr. Favorite, Babu, Arichat; bal. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; bal. 28—Mayflower, Morris, Pugwash; bal. Neptune, Dixon, Shediac; bal. Bark Panther, Salmon, London; deals.

Arrivals from hence.

Off Sully, July 30—Paxton. Queenston, August 6—Wave. Clyde, August 10—Wave. Liverpool, August 10—Lemuel. Plymouth, August 10—Amelia. Gravesend, August 13—James Douse. Bristol, August 8—Sailed Bark Malakoff, for Richmond Bay.

New Advertisements.

House and Premises.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, THE HOUSE AND PREMISES

now occupied by Mr. ANDREW FLANNIGAN, having a front of 36 feet on Rochford-Street, and extending back 84 feet. The Dwelling House is in good tenable condition. An unexceptionable freehold title will be given, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the premises if required. For further particulars, apply to A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, September 1, 1856.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 16th day of SEPTEMBER instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises—the former conditions of Sale not having been complied with—that beautifully situated Property known as CAWDEN'S

Brick House in Pownal-street,

being part of Town Lot No. 50, in the second hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown. This Property is well situated for any public business, having two Cellar Kitchens, and two first-floor Cellars—two large SHOPS, and two back rooms on the first floor, four large rooms on the second floor—and a garret. The House will rent for £60 per annum, with a little fitting up. An indisputable Title will be given. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to W. H. GARDINER, Auctioneer. September 1.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable leasehold property now in his occupation at De Sable, Melville Road, 18 miles from Charlottetown, consisting of 100 acres of excellent LAND, 60 acres of which are fit for the plough. There is a good Dwelling House on the premises, and a large Barn just newly erected. This Farm is only within three miles of the sea shore, where an abundance of manure can be had. The Land is subject to an annual rent of one shilling currency per acre, and the Lease is for 999 years. For further particulars, as to terms, &c., apply to the subscriber, De Sable, Sept. 1. PATRICK BERRIGAN.

SELLING OFF!

H. HASZARD begs leave respectfully to inform his customers and the public in general, his intention of selling off the large

Stock of Goods,

he has now on hand at a great reduction in prices, to make room for the New Importation expected in a few weeks.

His Stock of Merchandise will be offered at very reduced prices, comprising a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND HABERDASHERY, among which will be found a large Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING in good style; a large stock of Brussels, Scotch, Kidder, Fant and Hemp CARPETING, Bar Iron, Window Glass, Putty, Oils, Paints, &c., &c. The GOODS will be ready for Sale on SATURDAY, the SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER, and he will continue to sell at the above rates until the 1st of OCTOBER next.

As great advantages will be offered to purchasers for prompt payment, as the terms to secure the reduction in prices will be Cash only, he would invite his customers and the public to give an early call, that they may participate in the bargain he will offer. Great George Street, Charlottetown, September 1, 1856.

GEORGETOWN, 26th August, 1856.

At the Adjourned Meeting held this day for the purpose of receiving the Subscriptions for the Cattle Show, the following Resolutions were agreed to: That the Show be held at Finlay's, Georgetown Road, and the following Premiums be given, and Rules and Regulations agreed to:

King's County Cattle Show for 1856.

The Annual CATTLE SHOW will be held at Finlay's, Georgetown Road, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September next.

Table with columns for animal type (e.g., Best Entire Horse, Best Bull), age, and prize amount in £ and s. Includes categories for SHEEP and PIGS.

No Imported Stock of any description will be allowed to compete. No person will be allowed to exhibit Stock in competition unless he shall have previously subscribed the sum of 2s. in aid of the present Show.

No Stock having taken the first prize at a former Show, will be allowed to compete. All animals must be bona fide the property of the exhibitor, and the exhibitor a resident of this County.

No Prizes will be awarded, unless there be, in the opinion of the Judges, sufficient competition. No animal allowed to compete in more than one class. All animals intended for competition must be entered and on the ground before 12 o'clock, otherwise they will be excluded.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Alex. Leslie, Esq., for his attendance, and for the exertion he has used in collecting subscriptions for the Show. Sept. 1. ARCHD. J. McDONALD, Secretary.

PICKED up off Burnt Point, on the 22nd August, a BOAT. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, on application to the subscriber, Georgetown, Sept. 1, 1856. JAMES HEMPHILL.

Auction.

An excellent opportunity for Country Dealers & others. POSITIVE SALE OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Cooking and Franklin Stoves, Boots & Shoes, Hay, &c.

BY WILLIAM DODD,

ON TUESDAY, the 2d day of SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock, at the Subscriber's BRICK STORE, Pownal-street, and to be continued from day to day till the whole is disposed of, the whole of his present STOCK IN TRADE, without the least reserve—consisting in part of:—

White and grey Cottons, striped Shirtings, Gingham, Bed-ticks, black, brown and blue broad-cloths, Doeskins and Tweeds, satinets, printed cottons, threads, gloves, hosiery, hats & caps in great variety, umbrellas, India rubber coats.

TEA, Soap, Candles, Indigo, Burning Fluid, buckets and brooms, starch, pepper, alspice, 30-hour and 8-day clocks, looking-glasses, glass and earthenware, lanterns, cast steel axes, scythes and sneths, rakes, grain-cradles, hay and manure forks, horse nails, eye woods, coppers, saltpeper, Epsom salts, boxes 8 x 10, 10 x 12 and 12 x 14 window glass, putty, kegs white lead, boiled and raw oil, mortice, rim, pad and trunk Locks, brass taps, gimblets, shingle and bench Axes, rulers, squares, hammers, with a variety of Carpenter's Tools.

Butter and soda crackers, dozens of wood and cane-seated chairs, arm chairs, office do., rocking do. in variety, 2 dozen bedsteads, (assorted patterns) house brushes, white wash do., hair do., clothes do., masons' riddles and trowels.

COOKING STOVES IN VARIETY, consisting of Governors, Forest Queens, Red Jackets, Improved Nationals, Black Diamonds, Moving Stars, with an endless variety of other Stoves.

Also—500 pairs Boots and Shoes, one bale HOPS, with a variety of other articles.

LIREWISE—1 light GIG, 1 CART, 1 SLEIGH, 20 lbs superior HAY. All sums from £20 to £50, 4 months, £50, six months. August 18, 1856. THOMAS DODD.