

speech. Such a charge comes with a bad grace from a man who is perpetually pestering the House and regarding the public business with long windy harangues on any and every subject that may come up, seldom listened to in this House and hardly ever read by the public. As to the charge of extravagance which he has preferred against me, I tell him that I have ever been in favour of liberal appropriations for measures calculated to improve and elevate the character of my adopted country. The hon. member has, however, a somewhat peculiar mode of dealing with the public funds. If a large amount of money, which can be used for the purposes of education, is required, then he is all liberality, but if any application is made for a grant for any literary or other meritorious object, he at once manifests a narrow and parsimonious spirit. He has likewise charged me with having opposed the grant for roads and bridges. Sir, it is not true. There was no division taken upon that subject, and I did not utter one syllable against the grant, while the hon. member "wasted the time of the House with long speeches" about it, that have been long since forgotten. I am further accused of opposing the demands of charity made upon this House, and turning an unwilling ear to the cry of the cripple and the unfortunate. The accusation, Sir, is as untrue as any of the others I have just refuted. I have never, either in my public or private capacity, refused to succour and relieve the miseries of the poor; and I defy and challenge the hon. member to point to one solitary instance wherein I have acted in this House in the manner he has represented me. When the hon. member feels inclined to make another attack upon me, I hope he will confine himself to the truth.

Hon. Col. Secretary.—I had hoped, Mr. Chairman, that no angry feeling would have arisen on the discussion of the resolution, and that we would have come to an unanimous vote. I do not think that the objections to the principle of the resolution are confined to the Irish Catholics. I have heard more opposition from the members of other creeds. In fact, I believe the hon. member (Mr. Mooney) himself, is the only Catholic from whom I have heard a word in disapproval. When, Sir, I am told that this fund should not be termed "Patriotic," I ask, what more patriotic object ever occupied our attention, or what can more encourage and support the brave men who are fighting our country's battles, than the knowledge that if they fall, their widows and orphans will be cared for. And I will ask the hon. member (Mr. Mooney), who will reap the most benefit from this fund? I tell him, Sir, the widows and orphans of his own countrymen—for the returns show a greater number of Irish men than of any other country among the killed and wounded. But, Mr. Chairman, in the distribution of the fund, there is not, and God forbid there should be any distinction of country or creed. It is intended for all, and will be disbursed to all. And I hope the hon. member, for the sake of the political party to which he belongs, for the sake of the country he left, and for the credit of that he came to, will withdraw his opposition, and allow the vote to pass unanimously. There should be no difference on such a question, than is now in England. Even on the battle-field the sword of the proudest and bravest of Britain's nobles flashes beside the musket of the private soldier. In proposing the amount I did not, nor should the committee take into consideration what England has done for us. It should not be regarded in the light of a return for favours received. It is not for us to say whether the war is right or wrong in its origin or management—enough to know that our country is engaged in war, and knowing that it is our duty to give what aid and encouragement we can to her armies, if only to save the disgrace of a defeat. The sum, it is true, appears large, but we can afford it. I will confess that I was almost afraid to mention it to my hon. friend (Mr. Whelan). It has never been mooted in the Government, and the Lieutenant Governor himself had no idea what amount I intended to propose. In conclusion, I repeat that we ought to give the sum named, as it will be applied for the benefit of our fellow subjects.

Mr. Douse.—Mr. Chairman, I must remark that during the long period I have had a seat in this house, now some 14 years, this is the first occasion in which I have heard a member of the Executive Council of the Island express such sentiments as have fallen from the hon. member, Mr. Mooney. Sir, I am surprised that the Government should have among its members such a man. Sir, when I listened to his observations, I was ashamed of him, and almost of the country which had him as a member of government. Were I the Lieutenant Governor, I would at once dismiss him from the Council. But, Sir, I was proud to hear the hon. member, Mr. Whelan. The remarks he made with reference to the Irish Catholics, did him much credit, and never did I listen to him with so much pleasure, as when he was displaying his great eloquence in so noble a cause. I for one, Mr. Chairman, am prepared to give the resolution my hearty support, and as to the amount, it will be but 3d. or 4d. on each inhabitant of the Island. And I hope the hon. member, Mr. Cooper, will yield a little, and permit the vote to pass unanimously; if he does so, he need not fear that he will ever be upbraided by his constituents or the public at large.

Mr. Cooper.—Hon. members should not, Mr. Chairman, be carried away by a speech. I repeat that this is an appeal to our benevolence, and we cannot be benevolent if we have to display our benevolence by taxing the people. There are others suffering besides the widows and orphans of the soldiers dying with war, and the people have themselves contributed already, as much as they could afford, and I observe that at the Georgetown meeting, they resolved to contribute a number of pairs of woollen socks for the comfort of the troops in the Crimea. These circumstances show that the grant by the House is improper, as taking the money of those who have already aided the object as far as they thought their means justified them.

Hon. Mr. Longworth.—I rise, Mr. Chairman, merely for the purpose of expressing my agreement with the hon. members who have advocated the resolution, and declaring my hearty support. I support it cheerfully and gladly. The amount I do not consider excessive; it is but about 5 per cent. on our revenue, and we must remember that it is not given for the purpose of carrying on war, but to relieve the misery and destitution of widows and orphans. The British Government do not call upon us for any specific sum, there is no dictation as to what amount we are to give—that is left to ourselves. And, Mr. Chairman, I felt truly sorry to hear the remarks of one hon. member, in opposition to the grant. Much as I regretted, and disapproved of the spirit of his observations, I was glad that they were not made by a son of the soil. I believe that were the sum larger my constituents would not find fault with me for according it my support, and if they find, I cannot blame myself for discharging what I consider to be my duty to myself and my country, by assisting to place the Island in a higher position with the people and Government of Great Britain, than she at present occupies, which will be the effect of a liberal vote on this occasion.

Mr. Laird.—Mr. Chairman, I differ entirely from the hon. member who has just sat down. We are here as the representatives of the people, and the people have been directly applied to, and have given what they thought fit. If they choose to give to this fund, they have a right to do so, and may give what they please, but this House has no right to grant anything to such purpose.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery.—Mr. Chairman, as one member of this House, I feel satisfied that in voting for the grant of £2000, I shall be supported by my constituents and the people generally, and I must say, Sir, that I am sorry that there should have been any opposition to a grant of this nature. In reading the reports of the proceedings in this matter that have taken place in the Legislature of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, I find that the grants have been con-

ried unanimously, and although some opposition has been expressed this evening, I trust that no record of it will be found on our journals.

Mr. McIntosh.—Mr. Chairman, we should not, in a matter of this nature, allow ourselves to go beyond our means—at the time that I heard that Nova Scotia had given £2000, I thought she was very liberal, and I think so now. If the sum proposed had been less, there would have been less time spent in this discussion, and there might be just as much patriotism. We should bear in mind that we are not equal to the other colonies which have been alluded to. I am a Catholic myself, and am willing to do all that I think we can. But we must not, like the frog in the fable, try to swell ourselves to the dimensions of an ox. I think that every heart would go for £1000.

Hon. Col. Secretary.—Then the hon. member does not oppose the principle of the grant, he merely objects to the amount.

Mr. McIntosh.—I do not object to giving something for the object of the commission, but I think we cannot afford £2000.

Hon. Mr. Lord.—Mr. Chairman, I think £1,000 sterling would be a sufficient sum for the committee to appropriate to the fund. That amount would be a very fair sum for us to give, in proportion to what has been contributed by other Colonies. However, Sir, as the amount has been fixed, I am willing to support it; it is but right that we should manifest our feelings of sympathy with the mother country in the struggle in which she is engaged. And I must say, that I regret that there should be any difference of opinion among members of the Government in a question which involves, as this does, the character and reputation of the country. In such a cause all should go hand in hand, and I, for one, would be ashamed to wait and ask my constituents what sum I should give towards this fund, while there is weeping and lamentation at so many hearths. The amount raised by individual subscription should not, in my opinion, enter into our consideration on this resolution. This House, as representing the people, should make a public recognition of the claims of those to whose solace the fund is to be applied, and a public declaration of our sympathy with our fellow countrymen in the great contest in which every British subject is, or ought to be, deeply interested.

Hon. Mr. Mooney.—Mr. Chairman, the hon. member, no doubt, is sincere when he expresses regret that any opposition should be offered to the resolution by any member of the Government, but can assure him and the committee, that while I have a seat in this House, I should be very sorry to be tied down to act at the will of any one, whether the hon. member for Belfast or Lord Selkirk. I have not the slightest fear of his Lordship's boots or shoes.

The Hon. Speaker.—Mr. Chairman, as this discussion has been protracted now to a considerable length, I think the question had better be taken at once. It is a matter wholly of sympathy, and the lateness of the hour induces me to suggest that no further debate be had.

The question was then put, and the blank in the resolution filled with £2,000.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

Mr. Cooper presented a petition from the inhabitants of the Second District of King's County, praying the establishment of a Court of Escheat; and after it had been read, he moved that the land question and the state of the Colony be the order of the day for Wednesday, the 21st inst., which was opposed by Hon. Col. Secretary, Hon. Mr. Whelan and others, as far as related to the state of the Colony. They argued that such a motion conveyed a censure on Government, and stated that they had no objection to the consideration of the land question being the order of the day. This view was combated by Mr. Cooper, Mr. Haviland, Hon. Mr. Longworth, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, Mr. McIntosh and others, who denied that the censure was implied by the motion, and maintained that the nature of the land question, the fact of the whole Island being affected by it, and the interest universally felt by the inhabitants, rendered it peculiarly the subject for a committee on the state of the Colony. A warm discussion took place, at the conclusion of which, the motion for committee on the state of the Colony was refused—Messrs. Cooper, McIntosh, Laird, Haviland, Hon. Mr. Longworth and Hon. Mr. Montgomery being the minority; and the Hon. Col. Secretary, Hon. Col. Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Whelan, Hon. Mr. Wightman, Messrs. McDonald, Munro, Perry, Mooney, the majority. The land question was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

Hon. Col. Secretary laid before the House a despatch relating to the admeasurement of shipping, which was read. Post Office returns, and the report of the superintendent of public works on the claim of James McLeod, for extra work on Mill River or Fife's Ferry Bridge, and the arbitration thereon, by which it appeared that £160 had been awarded to the petitioner, and moved that it be referred to the members of the district. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Mooney, in presenting a petition from certain inhabitants of Townships 35 and 36, praying for the establishment of a court of escheat, stated that during his absence from Town on Saturday last, it had been handed to Mr. Cooper, and the parties stated that he could not be found. Sir, I am not so small as to put people to much trouble in finding me, nor so very silent that I may be heard. I have never shrunk from my duty, but have often been here in my place, advocating the rights of the people, when the hon. member (Mr. Cooper) was *non est inventus*. This petition has been got up by a few worthless fellows, and some of them have always done their utmost to keep me out of the House, and I do not consider myself bound to dance attendance on such men. I am not afraid to express my opinion on this or any other subject which may come before the House, and whatever my opinions may be as to the desirableness of escheat, I have no hesitation in expressing them. And I say now, Sir, and I hope my words will go forth to the country, that I will vote for escheat, and support it to the utmost of my power, if I thought it could be obtained, and I would at once resign my seat in the Executive Council, and the office I hold, if they interfered with my action on it, but I believe the British Government will not allow a court of escheat to be established, and I ask this House if we can wage war against that Government? It may be very well for some of the grantees about Charlottetown to get up those petitions, but I warn them that they may carry their doggerly too far with the people, and poor, simple, unoffending men may, in the absence of a military force, be buoyed up with the hope that they could resist the laws of the land. But before parties take upon themselves to destroy the peace of society, they should be sure that they can repress any outbreak that may arise from this agitation, thinking that they'll bother me, and that because they are signed by some of my own constituents, I dare not oppose them; but, Sir, I can tell them that whenever my constituents call on me to resign, I shall give up my seat and office at once. This agitation, Mr. Speaker, has not for its object the good of the people, but it is expected to disarrange the Government and to put every thing into confusion. They think that because we have no military force in the Island they can easily collect numbers of men for any object, but I can tell them that though it may not be difficult to excite the people, it may not be quite so easy to restrain them. Talk of my not opposing the Government! why, Mr. Speaker, I recollect on one occasion, when I stood in opposition to the Government, with the hon. member for Charlottetown (Mr. Palmer), alone beside me, though I must admit, it is not often we are found on the same side. (Laughter.) I am not very good in my Latin, but the quotation that "Hazard's Gazette" applied to me the other day, that times are changed, applies to the hon. member (Mr. Longworth) for the times are indeed changed with him since he said that the child unborn would curse the day that escheat was ever named in the Island. But I suppose he has seen the evil of his days, and will do better for the time to come.

Hon. Mr. Longworth.—Mr. Speaker, if I recollect on my political character, as he would induce the House to believe that it is on mine, I am inclined to think that he would not stand much

higher in his own estimation than he does in that of the public. I can tell him that I never opposed the establishment of a court of escheat. I was opposed to the violent agitation for extreme measures. I defy that hon. member to show that I ever raised my voice against a court of escheat; it was never asked. I was opposed, not to the court, but to the violent measures of the hon. member (Mr. Cooper), who, in those days, went, not to establish a court of escheat, but to forfeit the lands. I do not intend to express my opinion now on the subject of escheat, but I do not see how any honest man can object to the establishment of a court of escheat. The hon. member may taunt me as he pleases, but I can tell him that if he should rake up every word I have ever said in this House, he would not find the record of a declaration such as he made on Saturday last, that he was not an independent member. (Hear.) I never said that a seat in the Executive Council or a Government office would destroy my independence. I never was and never would be bound hand foot to any Government in consideration of some paltry office.

Hon. Mr. Mooney.—Mr. Speaker, it is a pity the hon. member's memory is so bad, that I must ask permission to explain. I deny, Sir, that I said I was bound. I said the hon. member (Mr. Cooper), was an independent member. By that I meant that he was not a member of the Government. That is the parliamentary sense of the word, and I have the authority of a great Lord in the House of Commons, who said Mr. Hume was an independent member. It is very easy to twist one's words to a meaning they were never intended to convey; but though I cannot quote Latin, I can read Walker, and he says that an independent man is an unbiased man. And I say, Sir, that a member of a Government owes a duty to his colleagues, which prevents him from acting, in many instances, as a member not connected with Government.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery, in presenting a petition from inhabitants of Richmond Village, praying aid towards a road from the village to the shore of the Bay, stated that some years ago the people had subscribed liberally towards the construction of a wharf, and the Government had granted a sum to the same object. It appeared that the road was unfit for travel. The petition had been entrusted to him, he knew not for what reason. He had shewn it to the members of the district, the Hon. Mr. Lord and Mr. Muirhead, who perceived by their report had made no provision for the road, and he moved that it be read.

Hon. Mr. Lord would recommend the hon. member to allow the members of the district to mind their own business. They are the best judges of the local necessities of the district, and he considered that the money which had been granted for the wharf had been thrown away. If the hon. member had any money to spare, he would be at perfect liberty to appropriate it to the road.

Mr. Muirhead could tell the hon. member, (Mr. Montgomery) that he knew as much about the matter as himself. He denied that the petition had been shewn to him, and, now as his road scale was made up, he would not consent to alter it.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery said it was possible he might know as much as the hon. member. Perhaps, however, he did not approve of the petition having been entrusted to him. He could not tell the reason for it, unless the petitioners had no confidence in their own representatives. He was under the impression that the Hon. Mr. Lord would have made some appropriation to the road. The present neglected state of the road was productive of serious injury and inconvenience to the inhabitants of Richmond Village.

Mr. McIntosh thought that the petition had better be read. Hon. Mr. Longworth was surprised at the expressions which had fallen from the Hon. Mr. Lord, to the effect that the members of the district were the only judges of the matter. He could tell him that the House were to decide.

Hon. Mr. Lord had no objection to grant a small sum, but did not know if he had it to spare, but would not object to giving £5 or £6, if that would do.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery had felt it his duty to present the petition.

Hon. Col. Secretary.—If his constituents did not choose to entrust their petitions to their own members, he would let them take their chance.

Mr. McIntosh wished that the petition be read, that he might know how to vote.

Mr. Haviland agreed with Mr. McIntosh, that it should be read. It was the duty of the House, when their attention was called to any matter, to examine it carefully, and form their opinion after mature consideration of the facts. He repudiated the idea of not interfering with the local matters of any member's district. He had always understood that the principle on which their position in the House was based, was that each was to act for the interests of the whole Island.

Hon. Mr. Lord did not know how the petition came to the Hon. Mr. Montgomery. Several of the petitioners were supporters of himself and had voted for him. He supposed that they must have great confidence in the tact and influence of the hon. member in the House, to get money for them. He would state that the road mentioned in the petition was three-fourths of a mile in length, and about one-fourth of that distance was across a marsh, after having, he admitted, simply voted £40 or £50 for a wharf, he went to look at the road, and, from what he saw, was satisfied that a few pounds would be of no use; that in fact it would be so much money thrown away. If anything were given, it would require a special grant of probably £100. As to the wharf spoken of, it would be necessary to have one-half mile of wharf to load a vessel of 200 tons at. He could understand how the petition had been got up, by a few individuals at a hole and corner meeting.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery knew nothing of any hole-and-corner proceedings. The petition had been handed to him, and he was asked to present it. He had told the parties who applied to him that they had better take it to the Hon. Mr. Lord. He must say that hon. member had expressed strange opinions on the subject. If the wharf were so useless as he had represented it, why did he vote public money for it? After so much had been done, hon. members should not object to completing the road.

Hon. Mr. Lord stated the reason why he and his then colleague (Mr. Pope), had voted for the grant was, that a subscription list, amounting to £70 or £80, had been handed in, and he did not believe a quarter of it had been paid. Had they known the true state of the case, they would not have given a farthing. He hoped nothing would be given for a new wharf until a competent survey of a site had been made.

Hon. Mr. Longworth knew the locality, and had loaded a vessel of 200 tons there.

Hon. Mr. Palmer hoped that if a wharf was to be built it would not be erected on private property—that the wharf and the road would be public property. The hon. member strongly denounced the doctrine that the minority were to be considered as not entitled to representation in the House, and that their applications should not be listened to. He would never subscribe to such sentiments. On the subject of the petition he would express no opinion, as he did not know the merits.

Hon. Mr. Lord closed the discussion by denying that his words would bear the construction hon. members were inclined to put upon them. He wished justice to be done to all, though some, he believed, scarcely deserved it. (Laughter.) But he did not think proper to give any money to the road this year. There was none to spare. If the Charlottetown members have a surplus it would be gladly received. He had no fear of his sentiments going abroad to the country, and hoped the Reporter would take down his observations.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Bill for incorporating Charlottetown.

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MARCH 26, 1855.

We have, this week, devoted nearly the entire space at our disposal to the insertion of the debates of the House of Assembly, which are crowding upon our hands. We trust our readers will, therefore, excuse the absence of the usual quantity of editorial matter, for the present week. We promised to offer some observations respecting the movement now on foot for an escheat of the Township lands, but the House of Assembly not yet having taken up the subject, as we thought they would on Wednesday last, we think it better to defer our observations until such time as the House will have given its decision on that question.—The House was engaged till a late hour on Friday evening, discussing the principle of the Bill for remunerating members of the Legislative Council. After a warm contest, a division was taken, when there were 12 in favour of the Bill and 7

opposed to it. The House then went into committee upon it, and agreed to the details with some little amendments.

The intelligence by the last English mail, which will be found to be important and interesting, appears upon our first page.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir;—Some superlative rogue, or rogues it may be, have perpetrated fraud upon the astutely knowing ones of the neighboring Republic, and at the same time libelled Prince Edward Island. In corroboration of this, I subjoin an extract from a New York paper of a recent date:—

"PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, BANK OF CHARLOTTETOWN.—This Bank has small drafts in circulation, payable in New York. We give them no quotation, because we believe them worthless."

That "this bank" does not exist, the New York commentator may be assured of. The thing is a pure fabrication, and the paper a veritable swindle. But the New York scribe may rest satisfied that the promissory paper which Prince Edward Island may and does circulate, is not "worthless." She could not repudiate her obligations as have some great States I wot of.

OBSERVATOR.

Married.

At Georgetown, on Thursday, the 1st instant, by William Sanderson, Esq., J. P., John Rielly, of Montague River, Lot 59, to Mary Smith, of Grand River, Lot 55.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Alexander McMullen, to Miss Elizabeth Robertson, both of Three Rivers Road.

Died.

Of cold and exhaustion, while attempting to cross the Straits of Northumberland, on his return from the City of Boston to his native land, James Henry Hazard, third son of James Douglas Hazard, Esq., aged 18 years. The deceased was a student in the Medical College attached to Harvard University, and gave indications of peculiar talent and aptitude for the line of study he had adopted. To those who were joined in an unremitting industry in the acquisition of knowledge, and assiduous attention to the required exercises, that, had his life been spared, would have raised him, in all human probability, to great eminence in the profession. Kind, gentle, and affectionate, of irreproachable moral character, and mild and gentleman-like in his manners, he had risen high in the esteem of all who knew him. A dutiful son, a kind brother, an attached relative, his untimely loss is severely felt, and deeply deplored, by his friends and family. When time, however, shall have softened and softened down the poignant grief, the remembrance of his virtues will form the most effectual source of consolation, and gradually reconcile them to a patient and humble acquiescence in the decrees of an all wise though mysterious Providence.

At Indian River, on the 12th instant, Catharine, relict of the late Gilbert Ormsby, Esq., a native of Montserrat, who emigrated to this Island in 1825.

At Charlottetown, on Thursday, 22d instant, William O'Reilly, son of James O'Reilly, tavern-keeper.

Passengers.

In the Ice Boat, from Cape Tormentine, on Monday last, 19th instant, Captain Clow and Mr. Douse, from England; Messrs. Robert Hazard, F. W. Hughes, Jardine, Forsyth, and three others. Three boats crossed, bringing the English and two Colonial and American mails. The first arrived at Cape Traverse in three and a-half hours, and the other two in four hours. Nineteen persons crossed, including the couriers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Molasses, Sugar, Rice, Sole Leather, Tea, &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD, by Auction at his Sale Room, Queen Street, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock—

- 10 Puncheons Molasses (warranted),
10 Hogheads Sugar (good quality),
20 Chests Souchong Tea (warranted),
5 Barrels Rice,
15 Sides Sole Leather,
10 Boxes and Kegs Twist and Cavendish Tobacco,
3 Bales Cotton Warp, 10 Cases Boots,
20 Bars Cast Steel, Kegs Nails, Boxes Glass,
5 Bags Coffee.

—ALSO—

A large quantity of DRY GOODS, &c. Charlottetown, March 26.

REQUISITION.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHARLOTTETOWN GASLIGHT COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned members of the Charlottetown Gaslight Company, desire that you will, at your earliest convenience, call a special Public Meeting of the said Company, to take into consideration the advanced price now charged for Gas by said Company, and also the propriety of an immediate reduction of the price to the sum of 20s. per 1000 feet.

- George Beer, jun. John And. McDonald Daniel Davies
Donald McIsaac Henry J. Calbeck David Stewart
James McCraith John Rigg James Watts
Neil Rankin Charles Palmer Patrick Walker.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I am instructed by the Directors of the Charlottetown Gaslight Company, to convene a special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, to be held at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 5th of April next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take the subject matter of the above Requisition into consideration.

By order, ROB. HYNDMAN, Sec'y.

Charlottetown Gas Works, March 26.

To be Let.

THE MANSION HOUSE OF "FALCONWOOD," beautifully situated on the Banks of the Hillsborough, about two miles above Charlottetown, and commanding an extensive view of the river. The house, which is one of the most substantial brick buildings on the Island, contains dining room, drawing room, parlour, library, spacious hall and staircase, with servants' room, laundry, store room, kitchen, &c., on the first floor; eight large bed rooms and dressing room in the upper story, with extensive cellars, and hot air stove in the sunk story. The grounds consist of flower and kitchen garden, and twelve acres of valuable LAND, in first-rate condition, partly under hay and pasture. The house is surrounded by fine old trees, which completely shelter it from the easterly and northerly winds. Apply at the house. March 26.

Euston Street Tannery.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public that he has entered upon the business heretofore conducted by Mr. C. Cross, as Tanner and Currier; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. N. B.—The highest price will be paid, in cash, for Hides and Skins. March 26. H. C. TROWAN.

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction at his Room, Queen Square, on Tuesday, 31st of April next, without reserve, 50 pieces Grey Cotton, 20 do. Striped do., 50 do. Printed Cottons.

Black, brown and blue superfine Broad Cloth, Pilot, Beaver and Whitney, do., Doeskins, Cassimeres and Tweeds, Moleskins, Coarzes, Orleans, Alpaca, Lustres, Delaines, Gala Plaids, Cloaking Jeans, Drills, 3 Bales Cotton Warp; a large assortment Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; 1 dozen Men's Boots, Shawls, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Habit Shirts, Sleeves and Collars, Bonnet Strips and Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Victoriaes, Muffs, Umbrellas, Lining Cottons, Counterpanes, Blankets, Pieces red, white and blue Flannel, Tailor's Trimmings.

HARDWARE.

Knives and Forks, Spoons, Traces, Hammers, Window Glass, Saws, Hammers, Axes, Screws, Nails, &c. — ALSO — 4 Chests Tea, 2 Kegs Tobacco, 2 Puncheons Molasses, 2 Hides Sugar, a large and varied assortment of Paper Hangings, with a variety of other articles.

TERMS.—All sums under £10, cash; from £10 to £20, 3 months, £20 upwards, six months. W. M. DODD, Auctioneer. March 19. H. Gaz.

Valuable Business Stand.

TO be sold by auction on Thursday, the 10th day of May next, on the premises, all that piece of Land situated on Pownall Street, on Lot No. 37 in the first hundred—measuring 7 feet front and 84 feet depth. The above property will be sold in one or two Lots to suit purchasers; its proximity to Pownall Wharf renders it a desirable situation for a first rate business stand.—Terms at sale. W. M. DODD, Auctioneer. March 19. H. Gaz.