

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Mr MUNRO presented a petition from inhabitants of Belfast, Murray Harbor Road, and others, praying the establishment of a Court of Escheat. Referred to the House when in committee of the whole on the land question.

Hon COL SECRETARY brought to the notice of the House that the writ for the election of a member for the Second Electoral District of Prince County, had not been returned as the law required. The election took place on Monday last, and the mail did not leave St Eleanor's till Tuesday morning. The law states that, while the House is in session, the writ shall be returned forthwith, even if all the poll books may not have been returned to the Sheriff. The law allowed the Sheriff to adjourn from day to day for forty days, if a scrutiny were demanded when the House was not in session; but if no objection was made, he was not required to withhold the return forty days; but while the House was sitting, it was necessary that the writ be returned forthwith. It was well known that Mr Clarke had been elected, and was now waiting to take his seat. It was equally well known that the Sheriff was an active political partizan, and had manifested an active opposition to Mr Clarke on the day of nomination. It would be absurd in the Government to continue such a man in office. He had heard it hinted that it was intended to prevent Mr Clarke taking his seat this Session, by withholding the writ for forty days. In order to let Sheriff's know that they must do their duty, and that they must not prevent a constituency from being represented, he would move the following resolution:

Whereas a writ having been issued for the return of a member to serve in this Assembly, in place of William Clarke, Esquire, and the election for such member having been held, and the day of declaration held on Monday last, the 19th March instant; and whereas, by the fifty-fifth section of the Act 11 Vic., cap. 21; the Sheriff is required, when the House of Assembly is in Session, to return his writ forthwith, notwithstanding any deficiency in the return of precepts or poll books, and such return is not yet made, notwithstanding that sufficient time has elapsed since the day of declaration for the return of such writ. Therefore

Resolved, That the Speaker do issue his warrant to bring the Sheriff of Prince County, or his Deputy, to the Bar of this House, with the said writ of election forthwith.

Mr COOPER.—Mr Speaker, although it is the undoubted province of this House to protect the rights of the people, it is equally our duty not to act with unmerited harshness to individuals. I consider that the resolution to send the Sergeant-at-arms to deprive a man of his liberty, based on mere rumour, would be an act of oppression. I am willing to go as far as any one in support of the due claims of this House, but I never will consent to arrest any man on mere report. If there were an affidavit before the House, we might have some grounds to go upon; but as it is, we should not take such serious action on mere rumour. The declaration was made on Monday, and the mail left on the following morning. I would recommend that a letter be sent to the Sheriff, requiring him to return the writ, and in all probability we would have it here on Friday next.

Hon COL SECRETARY.—Mr Speaker, no affidavit is required. The law states that the writ must be returned forthwith. It is evident that the law has not been complied with. As to the letter suggested by the hon member (Mr Cooper), it would be of no use. The Sheriff would not receive it till Friday, and no reply would reach Charlottetown till the following Tuesday when, perhaps, the answer would be found to the effect that the Sheriff was not bound to return the writ till after the expiration of the forty days, and I contend, Sir, that the resolution is not liable to the objections of the hon member, that it is oppression, and that it will deprive a man of his personal liberty on mere report. It is no such thing; it is merely in the nature of a subpoena or summons for a witness to attend and give evidence in a court. I cannot for a moment see the hardship alluded to by the hon member.

Hon Mr MONTGOMERY.—Mr Speaker, I differ from the Hon Col Secretary in his construction of the law. I do not think that the Sheriff is compelled to return the writ within the forty days. And further, Sir, this House is not the tribunal to which this matter should be referred. It is the duty of the Government to look to it, and see that the Sheriff does his duty, if he does not, Government have power to compel him. How do we know that a scrutiny has not been demanded by the candidate opposed to Mr Clarke? The declaration was made only the day before yesterday, and the mail left yesterday morning at an early hour. I can imagine many good reasons why the Sheriff could not have sent down the writ by the mail. I consider the issuing of the warrant in this case would be a violation of law. There is on the statute book law to punish Sheriff's for not doing their duty, and I would recommend that the law alluded to take its course.

Hon Mr PALMER.—Mr Speaker, I will admit that, if our modes of proceeding on matters relating to elections were based on long prescriptive usage and customs, the House might feel itself under the necessity of acting in a matter of this nature, in such manner as to carry out its views of what it might consider right and just; but, Sir, we have plain and explicit provisions, as to all matters connected with elections and the returns of the writs by the sheriff. The law containing those provisions binds this House as much as any law binds the poorest and humblest in the land. And I warn you, Mr Speaker, that if you issue the warrant in accordance with the resolution, you will do so at your peril.

The Hon SPEAKER.—I am rather surprised at the observation which has just been made by the hon member, but I can assure him that, while I am Speaker, I consider myself the organ of the House; and if they agree to the resolution, I shall issue the warrant in compliance with it.

Hon Mr PALMER.—That is all very well, Mr Speaker, as far as you are concerned. The House will, of course, save you harmless, but notwithstanding that, the warrant is not authorized by law, and, if it were, it should not issue on mere unsupported statements of individuals, more violent partisans than the sheriff. What justification is there for waving this iron rod over the sheriff, because he has not met the wishes of the majority? How are we to decide now that his conduct has been irregular? There is no specific day named for the return of the writ. Although the Act may be construed to prevent an adjournment when the House is in session, how do we know what cause the sheriff may have for not having sent the writ? He may, Sir, at this moment be engaged in holding a scrutiny; and I will not take the world of any member of a party to deprive a man of his liberty and drag him to the bar of this House, a prisoner, until I am satisfied he is not doing his duty. Monday was the day of declaration. On that day he would have to sum up the votes, and if all the returns were not in, I think it is a question, notwithstanding the confident assertions we have heard, whether he should adjourn his court, or send his return forthwith. The hon member read the 40th section of the Act. This section, Mr Speaker, does not state that the return must be made forthwith, and, therefore, the statement in the resolution is unfounded.

Hon COL SECRETARY.—That is not the section referred to. Hon Mr PALMER.—Then I know no other that does, and I will not sanction such a resolution unless special reasons be adduced. It may be necessary for the sheriff to draw a lengthy special return, which may occupy him a whole day. Are we to say, that he must close his proceedings hurriedly and imperfectly to meet a particular mail? I repeat, Mr Speaker, that there is no information before the House to justify us in passing this resolution.

Hon Mr WIGHTMAN had no desire for the adoption of harsh measures. It was hard to tell what might have occasioned the delay. He was willing to suspend any action on the matter till Friday, when, if the writ were not received, he considered the House would be justified in sanctioning the issuing of the warrant. I remember the time of Mr McAulay's election for Georgetown—he took his seat the very day after his election, there was no delay in that case. It is wrong that a sheriff should be allowed to deprive a constituency of the services of its representative. And I cannot coincide in the opinion of some honorable members, that the warrant would be a measure of severity. I look at it merely as a subpoena. If the officer can give a satisfactory reason for not having returned the writ, no injury or injustice will be inflicted on him; and if his reasons should appear to this House to be frivolous, then he should be punished.

Hon COL SECRETARY.—It is a mistake, Mr Speaker, to say that this is a measure of severity. I deny that it deserves that appellation. It is nothing more than a subpoena. Committees of this House have power to send for persons to give evidence before them, and this is nothing more than a summons to the sheriff or his deputy. As to the statement of the hon member

for Charlottetown, that we have no power to compel the attendance of either of these officers, all I can say is, that if that is his legal opinion, few will receive it. If he was in a majority and one of his party was thus delayed in taking his seat, he would not advocate the lenient course he wishes us to take on this occasion. The 55th section states that the return shall be made as hereinbefore directed; that clearly refers to the 40th section, which mentions that the return must be made forthwith. The whole affair is a manoeuvre to prevent Mr Clarke from taking his seat.

Mr McINTOSH. I am sorry, Mr Speaker, that any party feeling should have been manifested in the discussion of a question of this nature. Hon members should approach such a subject with coolness and dispassionate deliberation. As to the logic of the lawyers, it has not much weight with me. In this House it is the duty of every hon member to judge for himself and act on his own convictions. I am no advocate for harsh measures, but consider punctuality desirable and necessary. I agree with the hon member, Mr Wightman, that we had better wait until Friday, by which day the writ may be received. If it is not on that day, we may proceed as we are now requested.

Mr HAVILAND.—It is all very well, Mr Speaker, for hon members to sneer at what they are pleased to term "Lawyer's logic," but I can tell hon gentlemen, that if they had had their own way, their rights and privileges would have gone long ago. They may thank lawyers for the liberties they enjoy. Let them look at the petition of right passed in the reign of the First Charles—the Bill of Rights, passed in the reign of William the Third, and which has been appropriately termed the second Magna Charta. That Bill was framed by the great lawyers, Lord Somers, Sergeant Maynard, and others. All British history shows that lawyers have ever stood up for the liberties of the people against the Crown. And sorry, indeed, am I to find a Government styling itself liberal, endeavouring to tyrannize over an individual, and to carry their views, advocating a course of action worthy of the Star Chamber. The record at your back, Mr Speaker, is sufficient to justify this House in rejecting the resolution. By that charter it is declared that no man shall be deprived of his liberty, save by the judgment of his peers. If the Hon Col Secretary will take the trouble of reading the report of the case which was tried in Newfoundland—which report is in the library—he will find that this House have not the power, the exercise of which he now urges. As to the reference he has made to the power of committees to send for persons, I can tell him that committees can only summon or request individuals to attend, but they cannot imprison them for non-attendance. If the warrant should issue, and the question of the right of the House should ever be tried in a court of law, thank God we have impartial judges to whom to look for a decision. They will not allow their judgments to be biased by the heats of party politics; and, Mr Speaker, I put it to hon members of both sides of the House, if we are not asked to act prematurely? It is admitted that the declaration was only made on Monday. How are we to know that it has not been found necessary to make a special return? There may be no lawyer on hand, but if there were, the writ might have been here. The mail left St Eleanor's only yesterday morning, and we should at least manifest common courtesy to the officer, by allowing him a reasonable time to perform the duties of his office. The Government need not be so very anxious, for a day or two, to add one to the ranks of their supporters. They have, I am sure, a sufficiently large majority at their back.

Hon Mr WHELAN.—I must express my admiration, Mr Speaker, of the vehement declamation of the hon member for Georgetown. The eloquent eulogy which he has passed on the members of his profession does him great credit; but notwithstanding his historical allusions to the eminent services rendered to the cause of liberty by lawyers, I must beg leave to recall to his recollection an act of tyranny and oppression, to the commission of which he was a party. Does he recollect the time when he sanctioned the exercise of the authority he now denounces, by voting for the issue of the warrant of the Speaker against eight or nine members of the House, then in opposition to his party, when that party were really not numerous enough to constitute a quorum of the House? That was then his mode of vindicating the rights of members. Did the House then hear his indignant denunciations against trampling on the liberties of individuals, or his warm praises of the great constitutional lights which shine forth as beacons to freemen? No, Sir, his tune was then pitched in another key. But, Sir, to come to the question before us: It is well known that the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Campbell, is a warm political partizan, and it is equally well known that a certain party here are interested in preventing Mr. Clarke from taking his seat, and Mr. Campbell, it has been said, is using his official position to the same effect. I deny that there is anything harsh in the resolution, and under that impression, I will cheerfully go for it, and I submit, with all due deference, to the superior legal attainments of the hon member for Georgetown, that he will find some difficulty in finding authority to justify the Hon. the Speaker in withholding his warrant, if the resolution shall receive the support of a majority of this House. As to waiting till Friday next, I will not consent to it, as I believe there is a deliberately concerted plan to keep Mr. Clarke from his seat.

Mr HAVILAND.—Mr Speaker, the hon member (Mr. Whelan), has thought fit to recall to the recollection of the House, a circumstance which took place years ago, and has been pleased to style the action of the House of that day an act of tyranny, and he has asserted that I am advocating principles to-day adverse to those I supported on the occasion to which he has alluded. I can tell him that his assertion is not correct. There is no similarity between the two cases. The first was the exercise by the House of its undoubted jurisdiction over its own members. The House had the right to act as it had done in that instance, but the present case is widely different. I stand here now as the defender of the rights of the people outside of the walls of this House, and I repeat that there is no authority for the action we are called upon to take. We have no right to send the sergeant-at-arms to arrest the Sheriff or his Deputy on the reason alleged.

Hon Mr WARBURTON would support the resolution, as he considered the circumstances fully justified it. (A laugh). Hon members may laugh, but I consider it no subject for merriment, that a member should be kept from taking his seat, and his constituency remain without the benefit of his services. I believe, Mr Speaker, that there is no doubt of Mr. Clarke having been returned by a majority of about 120. The declaration was made on Monday, and the writ could and should have been returned. It is known that the Deputy Sheriff made himself very conspicuous in opposition to Mr. Clarke, and I have reason to believe, exerted himself to prevent voters recording their suffrages, by swearing many of them when they came to vote. This he had no right to do, as the law only authorises him to administer the oath to a vote objected to by one or other of the candidates.

Hon Mr LONGWORTH.—Mr Speaker, I consider that we are called upon to adopt a most arbitrary and foolish course. We are prejudicing the Sheriff, by saying that he is not acting in accordance with law, while we have not the slightest evidence to advance as the foundation of that opinion. The only reason for that resolution is advanced by the Hon. Col. Secretary, and that amounts to no more than that he has heard so and so. The Hon. Col. Treasurer may talk about its being no laughing matter, but I fear it will be if we issue the warrant. I am inclined to think the Deputy Sheriff will laugh at the warrant and the Sergeant-at-arms also. By the law as it stands, the Sheriff is liable to heavy penalties for misconduct, and if he has done wrong I am not the one to defend him, but I will not sanction the illegal assumption, by this House, of the power to drag any man to its bar. Such a proceeding would disgrace the Star Chamber that has been alluded to, and be worse than any act of theirs of which a record has come down to us.

Hon Mr LORD would wish to have the resolution read. (This was done by the Clerk.) I consider, Mr Speaker, that this is a matter of very great importance, not only to

this House but to the country at large. It is not the first time that hon. members have had to submit to the improper conduct of Tory Sheriffs. We have before this had our attention called to the doings of Mr. Sheriff Binns, then Mr. Bourke, and now we have Mr. Deputy Sheriff Campbell. The hon. members for Charlottetown (Hon. Mr. Palmer), and Georgetown (Mr. Haviland), say that we have no power. I want to know what authority they base their opinions. They produce none; and I contend that if we have not the power we ought to have it, and it is high time we had. I do not for a moment doubt that it is a preconcerted plan to keep Mr. Clarke from his seat, but perhaps it would be as well to defer the issue of warrant till to-morrow, as the writ may be received to-night. If it is not, then we can send for the Sheriff, and if he will not attend, we can test the right of the House, and after that, the matter will be referred to the learned gentlemen of the bar. Meanwhile, I do not intend to ask the members of the bar or the judges how I am to act in this matter. We, I trust, have no disposition to act arbitrarily, but it is only right that we should show those determined obstructives that we will not allow them to practice deception to the injury of the people. If the writ is not down this evening, I will consider that it has been intentionally kept back, and the assertion that there is no mail to-night, has no weight with me. If there is no mail, it becomes the duty of the Sheriff to bring it down himself. The hon. member for Georgetown stated that perhaps we were anxious for Mr. Clarke to take his seat at once, to add strength to the Government. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to inform that hon. member that the Government are sufficiently strong in this House to render such a plea unnecessary.

Mr. McINTOSH.—Mr. Speaker, my remark about lawyers was met somewhat noisily, perhaps with at least as much noise as reason. The hon. member for Georgetown, when he named the great lawyers, forgot to tell us that either Lord Coke or Sir Matthew Hale cautions the people not to entrust their privileges to the lawyers. (Laughter.)

Hon Mr MOONEY.—Mr. Speaker, it appears that this House has all powers at one time, and none at all at others. Hon. members may talk about there being no precedents for bringing Mr. Campbell before the House. I am not very anxious for Mr. Campbell's appearance before the bar, as I know how it will end. He will just harney a little, say it was merely a mistake, and then he will be told he may go home, and we will pay his expenses. We all recollect the case of Sheriff McCallum; in that case he intentionally withheld the affidavit which he knew the law required should be annexed to the writ, and because I said that we could not clear him, I was held up as the worst man in the world. The hon. member for Georgetown is very fond of preserving the legal rights of parties, and says "thank God, we have independent judges," but I can recall to his recollection the time when he and his party treated the law with contempt. There is the opinion of the present Chief Justice and Judge Peters, then Attorney and Solicitor General; they treated that opinion with contempt, and maintained that the power of the House was supreme, and in a House of only ten members and the Speaker, although the law requires twelve to constitute a quorum, they decided on arresting eight or nine members, and then, to crown their tyranny, they had not the courage to put a record of their proceedings on the journals. Several other remarks were made by different members, and it was decided that the warrant should be despatched to-morrow morning. Nays—Hons. Messrs. Longworth, Palmer, Montgomery, Wightman, Messrs. Haviland, Cooper, Laird, Yeas—Hon. Col. Secretary, Hon. Col. Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Lord, Hon. Mr. Whelan, Hon. Mr. Mooney, Messrs. McDonald, Dingwall, Munro, Perry, Muirhead and McIntosh.

**Suitable for the Season.**  
AS Spring is coming, it is well to know that at the Drug Store of M. W. Skinner can be had all kinds of Medicines, suitable for Horses and Horned Cattle.—Condition Powder, in packages, an excellent article. Heave Powder, a never failing cure for all diseases which affect the lungs and wind of Horses. Horse Liniment, an excellent article for swellings, bruises, and cuts in Horses, &c. Ointment for Fungus, Specific or Ringbone Cure, Purgative Balls, Colic Balls, Diuretic Balls, Cough Balls. Balls for Worms, as well as all other kind of Balls and receipts for Horses, &c., are prepared and sold by  
M. W. SKINNER, Apothecary,  
Queen Street, Charlottetown.  
March 5.

**Salmon, Salmon.**  
A FEW BARRELS of excellent SALMON can be had at the store of the subscriber, either per lb. or per barrel.  
January 22, JOHN RIGG

**MANCHESTER HOUSE, MARCH 6.**  
**SELLING OFF AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,**  
IN order to make room for an extensive Spring Importation, the whole of the remaining Stock at the Manchester House, Sydney-street, comprising a large and varied assortment of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,**  
all of which will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.  
Great Bargains in Blankets, Furs, Cloths and Doekskins, Ready-made Clothing, White and Grey Shirtings and Sheetings, Prints, Colours, Cashmeres, Shawls, Carpetings, &c.

**Selling off at Georgetown.**  
FOR COST AND CHARGES.  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has this day commenced selling off his large Stock of Goods, at a GREAT REDUCTION on former prices, to make room for a large Stock, which he expects to receive early in the Spring.  
ANDREW A. MACDONALD.  
March 15.

**A Card.**  
THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, who so liberally favoured him with their custom at the North Side, that he has now removed to Sturis East, where he hopes, by the same due attention, to merit a continuance of their favour.  
Cash paid for OATS.  
Souris, February 5, 1855.  
RONALD McDONALD.

**To Let,**  
AND possession given on or before the 1st of May next, the large and commodious House, with good Coach-house and Stable, recently occupied by J. H. Bourke, situate on the corner of Kent and Prince streets. For further particulars, apply at the office of this paper, or to the subscriber on the premises.  
JOHN KENNEDY.  
Charlottetown, March 29.

**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 70 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. DODD, Auctioneer.  
March 19.

**WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.**  
COLES'S STEAM MILL CARDING MACHINE is now in superior order, being newly fitted up and in full operation at Charlottetown, July 3, 1854.

**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 carriage, 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.

**Buston 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. J. C. TROWAN.

**Attention! --- D U C this?**  
HAVING received, by late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of American and other Goods, the Subscriber respectfully informs the public that they are now ready for inspection and sale, at his

**New Store, Kent-street, opposite Mr. Lobban's Sale Room,**  
--- COMPRISING ---  
Tobacco, Coffee, brown and crushed Sugar, Tobacco, Cigars, Soap, Candles, Dried Herring, boxes Raisins, cakes do., Rice, Spice of every description, Crackers, Blue, Indigo, Burning Fluid—a first rate article, elder Vinegar, Saleratus, Soda, Cream Tartar, Pepper, Mustard, Starch, Window Glass of all sizes, Matches, Snuff, bags Salt, Pipes, Blacking, Brushes of all kinds, Coffee Mills of various kinds, Mowers and Rat Traps, Slaters, Slaters, Brass Taps, Whips and Lashes of all kinds, Wash Boards, straps of Belts, nets Tubs, Saddlers' Tacks of all sizes, Leather-headed Carrots do., Gimp do., British Lustre, Patent Paste, Knives of all sorts, Scissors, Brooches, Finger Rings and Watch Chains in variety, Patent Spring Balances, Jewellery, Plated Candlesticks, curry Combs, Brass and Iron, Whalebone, Clothes Pins, Wire Seives, Bootjacks, Hops of different sizes, Bed Covers, Clocks of all kinds, Manure Forks, Table, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixings, round and square point steel Shovels, Sheet Zinc, Saw Plates and Frames, Mop Handles, Frying Pans, Chain Cattle Ties, assorted Nails, coil Hods, Glass Lanterns, Wood and Cattle Cards, Apple Parers, Shaving Boxes with and without Glasses, Sand Paper, Rolling Pins, nests Measures, Nail Boxes, 3 inch Thermometers, Graters, Razors and Strops, Stationery, Spectacles of different kinds, Buttons of all sorts, fancy Soaps, Portemonies, all prices, Mineral Door Knobs and Latches, Gun caps, Hinges, side and back Combs— Ivory and bone, Thimbles of all sorts, Mount Plaster, Fire Forks, clothes Lines.  
**BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.** Men's and boys' assorted Boots and Brogans, women's grained peg Boots, ladies and misses unlined Jenny Lind Ties and Boots, childrens leather strap Boots; ladies, misses and gents India Rubber Boots and Shoes, cork Soles, &c.  
Gents India Rubber Overcoats and Pants, Horse India Rubber Covers, with hoods; India Rubber caps, do. So's' Westers; Panama and Peard Wool Hats, Fur caps, mens and boys cotton plush and Nevada caps, woollen cloth do.  
White and unbleached cottons, printed do., striped Shirtings, cotton Balls of all colours, Handkerchiefs, mens lambswool Shirts and Drawers, denim Frocks and Overalls.  
Assorted Confectionery in great variety.  
FRUITS Apples comprising Baldwin Russets and greenings; dried Apples; hazel, pea, filbert and almond Nuts; Dates, Onions, &c.  
Also on hand a stock of Brandy, Gin, Rum and Whiskey, all of superior quality.  
GLASSWARE &c. Fluid cigar Lamps, glass and britannia metal Fluid Lamps, in great variety; Castor Bottles, Cruet Stands, Decanters, Tumblers, Wire Glasses, Preserve Dishes, Salt Sellers, &c.  
STOVES Franklin and other Parlor Stoves, cooking do. for either wood or coal.  
The above, with many other articles too numerous to mention, and an additional stock of Biscuit, Cheese, Molasses, Peas, Quinces, &c. hourly expected, comprises a very large and well selected Stock, well worthy of public attention.  
JAMES COLES.  
Dec. 14.

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned gives notice, that by Deed bearing date the Eighteenth day of December, 1854, from Arthur Napin Molsworth, Esq., and Harriet Molsworth, his wife, all that part of Township No. thirty-seven, in this Island, formerly owned by them, was duly conveyed to him. All Tenants or others indebted for rent, arrears of rent, or stampage, are hereby called upon to pay the same to him; no other person having any authority to receive the same.  
JOHN R. BOURKE.  
Mill View, Township, No. 49, Jan. 8, 1855.  
Any person found trespassing on the above estate will be prosecuted according to law.

**Latest News from Sebastopol.**  
THE accounts from the Seat of War have been so conflicting of late that the Subscriber would call the attention of the Public, and his customers, to something really to be relied on, viz:—  
**HIS FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
just received, per schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax, consisting of—  
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doekskins, Pilot and Whitney  
Red, white, yellow and green Flannels  
Ladies' Dresses, of all descriptions  
Millinery, &c.  
Fancy Goods, in great variety  
Kessuth, silk, white, black and glazed Hats  
Fur and cloth Caps  
Striped, gray, bleached, printed and white Cottons.  
--- ALSO, DAILY EXPECTED ---  
A large supply of Groceries, Leather and Ironmongery.  
The above will be sold cheap for cash.  
CHARLES SAUNDERS.  
Great George Street, Dec. 18, 1854.

**Notice.**  
THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and settlement of accounts, as his Books will shortly be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.  
JOHN ANDREW MACDONALD.  
Charlottetown, March 19.

**FOR SALE,**  
THE HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied and belonging to WILLIAM FORBES, Esq. R.N. either with or without Town Lot No 68, fronting on Pitt Roy Street.  
February 5, 1855.

**Notice to Debtors.**  
THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be handed to an Attorney for collection.  
January 8. CHARLES SAUNDERS.

**GEORGE BEER, jun.,** will thank all persons indebted to him previous to the 31st December last past, to call and settle their respective amounts without delay.  
Charlottetown, February 12.

**JAMES MORRIS,**  
Commission Merchant, General Agent and Auctioneer,  
QUEEN STREET,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

**The cheap Cash Store, Sydney-street.**  
THE subscriber will sell at cost and charges from this date the whole of his extensive and well assorted stock of Dry Goods.  
January 22, 1855. JOHN RIGG.

**For Sale,**  
THAT beautiful Estate of "WAKBLINGTON," in one or more Lots, to suit purchasers. For particulars, as to terms and title, please apply at the office of the Hon. CHARLES YOUNG.  
F. N. GIBSON.  
Charlottetown Royalty, April 2. (Ad. H's Gaz.)