

sieged by Colonel Stuart's force, and sacked, with assistance from within, the station of Melhidpore. These men, as I was just able to tell you in my last, were caught by Major Orr, with 300 or 400 of the Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, who made a rapid cross-country march from Stuart's column, re-occupied Melhidpore, and, overtaking the enemy, cut up more than a hundred of them, and drove the rest before him in confusion, recapturing all the guns which they had taken. Orr then rejoined the Brigadier, and the whole column then advanced on Mundesore. On the 21st they came up with the enemy and drove them back into the town without difficulty. Then, the primary object being to relieve Neemuch, they skirted Mundesore, and marched about three miles further till they came upon the main body of the enemy, strongly posted in and in front of a village. Here the resistance was desperate, and it was not till the evening of the 24th, long after all fighting in the open had ceased, that the whole of the village was carried. The infantry engaged in this service behaved admirably I am told—86th Bombay, 25th, and 1st Hyderabad Contingent. While engaged in front, the enemy from Mundesore assailed the rear, and in repelling them the 14th Light Dragoons lost an officer, Lieutenant Redmayne; but the victory was complete, and so great was its effect that the body of the enemy watching Neemuch broke up their camp and fled in such confusion that they left behind them not merely the scaling ladders which they had prepared for the assault, but also their symbols, and rallying point of insurrection—the green flag. They have probably made off down the Rampoora Pass, and may again make a stand at Kotah, perhaps. If so Brigadier Stuart will follow them there, his victory having quite quieted Malwa. The other Deccan column under Brigadier Stuart (the identity in sound of the two names gives rise to some confusion), which was ordered to H-shungabad, now moves from that point across the Nerbadda to Sehore, so as to command Saugor on the right and Indore on the left, and to help the Begum of Bhopal. Saugor and Jubbalpore are safe for the present. There have been two little skirmishes lately in those parts between the Madras troops and the rebels, in one of which Major Jenkins, of the Quartermaster-General's Department—in the other, Captain Tottenham, of the 4th Cavalry—was killed. But Holkar, at Indore, sorley wants English troops. Some 1,400 of his mutinous soldiery are still troubling him here. He will soon be relieved. Sir Robert Hamilton and Sir Hugh Rose are going up there at once—the former to his old appointment as Resident, the latter in command of all the Malwa field forces. They go together to Assergrin, thence to Mhow by Mandlaisir, gather up the reinforcements from Poonah—the troops of the 14th Light Dragoons, the 3d Light Cavalry, wing of the 3d Europeans, 25th Native Infantry, and a field battery—and move right on Indore, to give the ruffians there a lesson which will not readily be forgotten. The company of Royal Engineers lately arrived here also accompanies Sir Hugh. But the Bombay Government, with all its zeal and activity, is unable just now to spare one of the intended reinforcements, and that a very valuable one—the remaining companies of the 86th at Belgaum. They are unlookingly wanted down in that neighbourhood.

DEATH OF REDSCHID PASHA.—The Grand Vizier, Redschid Pasha, died at Constantinople on Wednesday last, after an illness of three days, and one that did not appear to possess a dangerous character. Redschid Pasha was only 58 years of age. In his death the Ottoman Empire has met with a great misfortune. A country like Turkey can ill afford to lose its ablest man. Redschid Pasha had for many years filled the highest functions at the Porte. He was one of the first of those Turks who in the time of the late Sultan Mahmud was influenced by European habits and education, and he early took a part in the reforms which that strong-minded monarch introduced. Redschid, who has filled the office of Ambassador both in Paris and London, has, we believe, been Grand Vizier no less than six times, and he has died at his post. He was a faithful administrator, because he was an able man; his honesty may have been possibly a principle, and not a policy; but it is certain that his devotion to the Sultan brought him wealth, power, and an Imperial alliance. He was not a mere sycophant, for he spent freely, and even with prodigality; but he received during his career very large sums of money from the Sultan. His debts, we believe, were paid once or twice, and a palace commenced by him on the Bosphorus was taken and finished by the Sultan, and then presented to Redschid's son, who had just espoused the Sultan's daughter. Redschid also became possessed of property in Thessaly and in other parts of the Empire. But he has never been accused of such gross corruption as was practised by some of his contemporaries. More than once the Turks have cried out against him, but their denunciations were probably caused more by his reforming predilections and the envy of rivals at his success than by any just suspicion of malpractices. He has undoubtedly been during the whole of the present reign the most trustworthy as he was the most able statesman in the Turkish capital. Of late years, and since his alliance with the Sultan, Redschid Pasha held decidedly the first place in the Turkish State. He perfectly understood the views and desires of England and France, of Russia and of the German Powers. At the same time, he thoroughly appreciated the relative power and importance of the various races and provinces of which the Empire is composed. Whether the question was an Anglo-French alliance, or an Austrian occupation, or a Russian interference in Moldo-Wallachia, or the intrigues of a Servian Pretender, Redschid Pasha, in power or out of power, was the ablest man to advise the Porte, and in one way or another he generally contrived to make his voice heard. In foreign society we hear of nothing but Redschid Pasha's subservience to the British Ambassador. In a day or two we shall have speculations in every journal of France and Germany as to what will be the result of English influence on the Grand Vizier's death. People have talked as if Redschid were the mere creature of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, placed in office by the Ambassador to do his bidding. Nothing can be further from the truth. Redschid Pasha, a man distinguished by acuteness and tenacity of purpose, was not likely to be the mere creature of any one. The British Ambassador and he were usually in alliance simply because they had common views of policy. Redschid Pasha was European in his opinions, habits, and tastes. He knew several European languages; he kept no harem, and was "the husband of one wife."

THE NEW POLITICO-RELIGIOUS CATECHISM.

We made a few observations in our last paper on a series of questions, which appeared in a previous No. of the Protector, to be put to candidates for seats in the House of Assembly at the next general election, and those questions were prepared, as we were informed, by a mysterious and, to the public, unknown body styled "the Protestant Combination." Many of our readers—who have no taste for patronizing the stupid bigotry with which the columns of the Sanctified Press overflows, and are therefore seldom disgusted by its perusal—have expressed a desire to see the particular questions referred to, intimating their astonishment that bigotry and intolerance could be carried to such a length in this enlightened community as the new Politico-Religious Catechism would seem to indicate, judging of its character through the light of our comments. We have no hesitation in meeting the wishes of our friends by giving them an opportunity of judging for themselves of the questions to be put to Parliamentary Can-

didates, "by order of the Protestant Combination"—thoroughly convinced that the more extensive the publicity which they receive, the more certain and effectual will be the damage they cannot fail to bring upon the party they were intended to serve. This politico-religious catechism will help to show, in addition to many other things which have previously appeared in the columns of the Protector, how well the promise has been kept, announced from the pulpit of St. Paul's, that the Sanctified Press would never interfere with political matters!

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT TO CANDIDATES FOR SEATS IN THE ENSUING GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THIS ISLAND.

[By order of the Protestant Combination.]

"1. Do you acknowledge the necessity for the great Reformation from Popery in the sixteenth century?—and do you approve of the general reforming principles promulgated by Luther, Calvin, Cranmer and Knox?"

"2. Are you aware of the existence of a wide-spread combination of Popish agents for the re-subjugation of the British Empire to the priestly domination of Rome?—and being so, do you disallow and condemn all such designs and efforts, as subversive of the best interests of our empire and the world?"

"3. Do you solemnly pledge yourself, before your country, that while granting civil rights and religious toleration to Roman Catholics, so far as consistent with the well-being of the state, you will resist to the utmost all Romish aggressions on the rights of others, and all endowments of Popery,—especially grants to schools, monasteries, nunneries and colleges, under such control?"

"4. Do you promise to support the Common Free School system,—resisting all denominational control over any portion of our public schools? And do you solemnly pledge yourself, before your country, that you will resolutely seek, by all lawful means, the introduction and permanent establishment of the Holy Bible as the standard book of Moral Training in all our educational establishments receiving state support?"

"On the above, we remark—Representatives are bound to carry out the views of their constituents. If these views do not correspond with their own, they ought not in conscience to accept the office. These sentiments or opinions are and should be religious as well as political in their bearings,—as moral and religious questions cannot possibly be avoided in the government of a moral and religious people. Heretofore many agents have exerted themselves to inform the people of their religious rights. With these we find no fault. But another party have blended their religion and politics into one, and these religious views prove to be highly hostile to the religious opinions and rights of others. Hence it is necessary the religious views of candidates should be known by the people. None but christian men should govern a christian people. A man is responsible to God for the exercise of his civil rights,—especially that of choosing his own rulers. He cannot without sin elect or vote for a man who will trifle with all that he holds sacred on the floor of the Assembly, or oppose by vote the enjoyment of his just rights, in a question affecting the moral welfare of his country."

"These questions are now published, that the people may discuss them at their leisure, before the coming election. Let them beware of being deceived or hoodwinked. They all know that candidates, in seeking for votes, appear exceedingly, if not excessively kind, obliging, agreeable,—all that can win confidence or inspire affection. But let the men of P. E. Island be firm, and look beyond the outside; let them insist sternly on the distinct acknowledgment of the principles which candidates hold; and if ashamed or unwilling to declare that they are sound and true Protestants,—that they disown and condemn as injurious the aggressions of Popery,—that they will resist all support to Romish seminaries under denominational control,—and that they will support our Free Schools and our Bible in all our institutions of learning, let them receive no support. The Protestant that would vote for such men would be guilty not only of egregious folly, but of great sin,—for he sends to advocate his cause not a friend, but an enemy—not an advocate for truth and right, but a mere time-serving politician, who seeks his own, not his country's good, no matter what may be his pretensions. Our space to-day precludes anything further. The whole subject will receive our deliberate consideration."

We have much pleasure in transmitting to our columns, at the request of an esteemed correspondent, the following instance of heroism out of the many which distinguished, on the part of British soldiers, the recent military operations in India. The gallant Captain, so favourably noticed, is a brother of T. A. Montgomery, Esq., Surveyor of Shipping for this Island, who lately left our shores on a visit to his friends in Ireland:—

Among the many acts of determined courage and bravery which distinguished the present campaign in India, few are more deserving of record than the following, both on account of the great personal bravery exhibited, and the good results which have been obtained:—

"On the night of the 23d of October, private information was obtained by Captain Montgomery, 14th Bombay Infantry, and who was at the time acting as Lieutenant of Police at Shikarpore, that the native artillery were about to mutiny; whether or not the remainder of the troops in Shikarpore remained faithful he could not discover, so that he was obliged to act without further help than he could reckon on from the small body of police under his own immediate charge. With these he succeeded in gaining the roofs of some sheds which commanded the barracks square, but night was so intensely dark that nothing was visible, and after remaining in this exposed situation for several hours, he began to think that his information must have been, for the present at all events, inaccurate, when he heard the men slowly and cautiously bringing out the guns. He now only waited until he could know positively when the greatest numbers were congregated, for it was still too dark to see, when by their own lights the Goluandze were seen moving off with the guns. Captain Montgomery's small party immediately fired a volley into them, which killed three and wounded several, and then rapidly descending from their position, attacked the rebels in the barrack square—the mutineers opened fire on them with grape, but so rapid, so unexpected, and so determined was Captain Montgomery's attack on them, that ignorant of the very small force which had surprised them they fled, not however, without several being cut down, and some prisoners being made. In Captain Montgomery's party there was no life lost, and the number wounded was but trivial. He himself escaped without injury. As soon as a sufficient force could be collected, he again started in pursuit of the fugitives, but they had gone too far; a detachment of the 1st Fusiliers had, however, arrived at Sukkur on the 22d, so that it is more than probable they were intercepted. Perfect order has been restored to the district, and a feeling of confidence which did not exist for some time previous. It is most gratifying also to have to relate that the local government were not slow in showing their appreciation of Captain Montgomery's services—he was almost immediately appointed Superintendent of Police at Ahmednager."

FIRES AGAIN.

Two other fires occurred in this city during the past week. The first broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock on Thursday morning in the distillery of Mr. James Coles, jun., at the eastern extremity of Kent Street. Assistance was promptly rendered by the Fire Companies and other inhabitants, and the conflagration was subdued in time to save the building, though it received considerable injury. It was insured in the office of the Mutual Insurance Company.

The second fire occurred at the western end of the city, at a late hour on Thursday night, in a small unoccupied house, owned by a person named Neill, a Rigger, and we understand that it was destroyed. It is stated that it was only recently insured, and that there are some circumstances connected with the fire which warrant the suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary.

It will be seen by our readers that public meetings have been held in several parts of the Colony during the past fortnight, for the ostensible purpose of preparing petitions to the Legislature against the passage of the Municipal and Board of Works Bills. All those meetings have, except in one or two cases, been called together by the opponents of the Government, not so much with the view of discussing the principles of the Bills, which they evidently do not understand, as to spread misrepresentation regarding the general conduct of the Government, and to secure something in addition to their political stock in trade as food for grumbling, to be freely used preparatory to a general election, which they seem to think will immediately take place. With reference to the Bills mentioned, we can assure those of our fellow-colonists who are likely to be set upon as dupes to the designing knaves in opposition, that they give themselves very unnecessary trouble to attend meetings and go through the form of petitioning the Legislature against any such measures, since it is not the intention of the Government to re-introduce them. It has long since been evident that the public mind is not prepared for the establishment of corporate institutions, nor even for so simple and so necessary a thing as a Board of Works; and the Government have too much regard for public opinion to force such institutions on the country. They were intended to increase the power and prosperity of the people, by giving them the management of their own local affairs; but as they prefer to have those affairs managed by the general Government, the latter have no unwillingness to continue to be the depositories of such trust.

With regard to an election, so much talked of by our opponents, we advise them not to work themselves up into a fever about it. The House, we think, will be allowed to die a natural death; and when the dissolution shall take place, the melody of the feathered songsters and the odor of the new-grown hay will add to the delights of our electioneering excursions, for the result of which we have no misgivings.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for February has been received and fully equals either of its predecessors. For the quantity and quality of original articles we know none of its cis-atlantic contemporaries that can be justly compared with it. We have with pleasure transferred to our columns the ballad of "The Relief of Lucknow," embalming in true ballad verse the beautiful incident of Jessie Brown, the corporal's wife, whose name will henceforth be a household word, wherever the associations of home are mentioned.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—Quite a sensation has been created among our citizens, during the past few days, in consequence of the reported discovery of gold in Fairy Stream, above South Bay, a few miles from Carleton. Numbers have gone out to search for the precious metal, and it is said that small quantities of the real dust and a few little nuggets have been found. Whether the precious metal is there in sufficient quantities to reward the searchers, remains to be seen.—New Brunswicker.

Lord Napier gave a fete on Monday last, in Washington, in honour of the marriage of the Princess Royal, which was the most brilliant spectacle ever witnessed here. About 500 persons were present. The whole diplomatic corps in court costume were in attendance. A body of officers of the United States Army and Navy were also there, with Gen. Scott at their head in full uniform.

The British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, attended, and many distinguished strangers, specially invited, from distant cities. There was the richest display of female toilets yet seen in Washington, several of them having cost thousands of dollars.

TROTTER RACES.

The Winter Trotting Races, under the management of the Prince Edward Island Jockey Club, took place on Thursday, the 4th inst. The course was judiciously laid off by the Stewards and the Committee of Management, and the novelty of the arrangement reflects great credit upon the projectors. A circular course of one mile was bashed upon the ice, immediately opposite Government House. The first race was for five pounds, given by the Jockey Club, four miles, which was won easily by Mr. Clark's bay horse Tom; Mr. Douglas's grey horse Rambler coming in second. The following started:—Mr. McEwen's black horse Summerside; Mr. McInnis's bay horse Menchikoff; Mr. McLeod's chestnut mare Speed; Mr. Bagnall's black mare Jess.

SECOND RACE.—Fifty shillings given by the Jockey Club, three miles, was won by Mr. Roid's grey horse Terry the Fiddler; Mr. McEwen's black horse Summerside coming in second. The following started:—Mr. W. Swabey's bay mare Cripple Sally; Mr. J. Coles's black horse Hero; Mr. Crabb's chestnut horse Silva; Mr. McInnis's bay mare Jenny Nettle; Mr. Gates's bay mare Nelly; Mr. McMillan's grey horse Farmer.

THIRD RACE.—A bridge given by a gentleman of the Committee of Management, one mile, closed the afternoon sport.

PUBLIC MEETING AT WEST RIVER.

According to previous announcement, a public meeting of the Electors of Townships Nos. 65 and 81, was held on Tuesday evening last, in the School house at Bryan's Cross, West River Road, for the purpose of adopting measures for the extension of the wharf at McPherson's Point. The most eligible site for said wharf having been decided upon, and a right of way thereto agreed to, a subscription list was entered into, and a handsome sum realized for the erection of said wharf.

The Hon. R. Mooney and W. McGill, Esquire, representatives of the District were present, each of whom severally addressed the meeting, and very fully explained to their constituents—some 200 or 300 who were present—the leading measures which they had advocated in the Assembly, and the political principles generally advocated by the Liberal party. Mr. A. McNeill, was then called upon to address the meeting, who briefly appealed to his audience on behalf of those parliamentary reforms so essential to the well-being of this Colony. He was followed by his honor the Colonial Secretary, who addressed the meeting at considerable length and with great effect. His Honor glanced at the many struggles endured by the Liberal party of the Colony in securing for the people a free government, and then called on his audience to guard against those political quacks who would feign render constitutional rights, subversive to party purposes. He concluded his address amidst loud cheers and applause, which evidently showed that the meeting appreciated the principles which he advocated.

The following Resolution was then unanimously adopted—one individual only voting in the negative.—"It is Resolved, That this meeting agree with the general policy of the present Government, and are determined to support it at the next general election. Several Resolutions were then unanimously adopted—one individual only voting in the negative—expressive of the confidence of the electors, not only in the course pursued by their representatives, but also in the policy pursued by the present Government."

The Hon. Mr. Mooney having then notified his intention not to offer as a candidate again for that District, the Hon. Mr. Coles was unanimously proposed to take his place, in conjunction with Mr. McGill, both of whom were nominated by acclamation as candidates for the representation of this District at the next general election.

JOHN MCKAIG, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LOT 23.

A public meeting was held at the School-house, Malpogue Road, Lot 23, on Wednesday evening last (3d inst.), to take into consideration the Act published last session for the establishment of Municipalities within this Island. The Honorable Colonial Secretary—the introducer of the Bill—attended by special request, accompanied by Wm. McGill, Esq. Mr. McKinnon having been requested to take the chair, stated the purport of the meeting, and called upon the Hon. Colonial Secretary, who entered into the details of the Bill at great length; refuted the many false statements that had been set forth by the parties opposed to it, and stated that, as the public generally did not seem to understand its provisions, nor the advantages which it would confer, he should not introduce the Bill again; feeling confident that before the expiration of many years, petitions would be presented to the Legislature praying for its adoption. He, however, would like the meeting to express its opinion of the Bill, for if carried against it, it would be an expression of

confidence in the present management of the local affairs of the Colony. A resolution was then put and adopted disapproving of the Bill being introduced the ensuing session, and a vote of thanks awarded to Mr. Coles for his kindness in attending to explain its principles. Mr. Coles, in responding, wished the meeting to state if there was any matter connected with the administration of the Government with which they were not satisfied. The meeting, with one exception, expressed its entire approbation. Mr. McKinnon having vacated the chair, Mr. Ware was called thereto, when a vote of thanks was given the former for the able manner in which he conducted the meeting. Thanks were also awarded to Messrs. Laird and McGill. The meeting then commenced a discussion of many points connected with the public schools.—Com.

Birth.

At Moncton, N. B., on the 15th ult., the wife of Donald McIntosh, Esq., of a daughter.

Married.

On Tuesday, 26th ult., by the Rev. William Meek, Mr. Thomas Coulson, of New London, to Mary Adams, of Third Point. On Tuesday, 21 February, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. C. McKinnon, Mr. James Bentley, of Margate, to Miss Martha, sixth daughter of Mr. James Cousins, of Lot 20.

Died.

On the 6th January last, at Kew, aged 88 years, CHARLES WORRELL, Esq., late of P. E. Island, third son of the late Jonathan Worrell, of Juniper Hill, Mickleham, Surrey, Esquire. At West River, on the 26th ult., James S., youngest son of Mr. Samuel Hyde, aged 11 months. John McDonald, a prisoner under sentence of the Supreme Court for two years imprisonment, expired in Queen's County Jail, Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 4th inst.

We then called at the extensive ware rooms of Mr. GEORGE DOUGLAS, Kent Street, next door to the residence of the Hon. George Coles. This is one of the best-filled ware rooms in Charlottetown, displaying a variety of furniture perfectly astonishing. There are sofas, lounges, bed-rooms and settees, at all prices of the latest styles and with all the modern appointments that conduce to ease, comfort and luxury.—An excellent kind of extension table, which can be lengthened to the dimensions of a breakfast table, or diminished to the size of a round table. Chairs of all varieties and patterns, from the common wood (of eight different varieties) to the mahogany, birch, cane-bottom and cane-back.—Ladies sewing, rocking and office chairs; tables of all sizes and patterns, pine, birch, chestnut, mahogany, walnut and marble topped.—Ladies work tables, centre, round, wood, and teapoy tables and sideboards. Chiffoniers of great beauty and finish; wardrobes, side and corner hat-stands, music-stools, bedsteads of all kinds, mattresses, leather and spring; gilt moulding for picture frames, pictures, beds, looking-glasses, bureaus and chamber settes and in fact all that could be thought of in the way of furniture. Mr. Douglas will mend cane-bottom chairs and make them as good as new. He has, also, a fine article of willow wagons, for children. Mr. Douglas's ware rooms are well worth a visit, and his furniture will, we are confident, please all who favor him with a visit, as it combines beauty of finish with lightness and durability. There is in the establishment a magnificent mirror and table (marble topped) which have not their equal, we will venture to say, in this Colony.—People's Journal.

New Advertisements.

Fluid, Fluid!

AT DODD'S BECK STORE, Pownal Street, at 7s. per gallon. for CASH ONLY. February 8, 1858. 2w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and pay their respective amounts on or before the 1st day of MARCH instant, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all persons having any claims against the subscriber are requested to hand in their respective Accounts for adjustment. Feb. 8, 1858. Isl W. B. DAWSON.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE subscriber having taken into partnership Mr. THOS. MORRIS, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of "J. & T. MORRIS." Feb. 8, 1858. Mon Isl & Jour 3m

J. & T. MORRIS,

Commission Merchants, General Agents and Auctioneers, CORNER OF QUEEN AND WELLS STREETS, CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. February 8, 1858. (Isl Mon & Jour) 3m

Positive and Without Reserve!

GREAT SALE

OF TEA, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, SUGAR, SOLE Leather, Buckets, Brooms, Commodities, Wines, &c. &c. Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

To be sold by Auction commencing at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 23rd day of February next, and the following days, at the Store formerly known as the "MANCHESTER HOUSE," Sydney-street, and opposite S. Nelson & Son, the following extensive and well-selected assortment of GOODS, comprising— 20 chests Tea 5 boxes Tobacco 10 puns. Molasses 50 sides Sole Leather 5 hds. Muscovado Sugar 20 dozen Buckets and Brooms 30 boxes Soap and Candles 25 kegs Nails 30 boxes Glass boxes Pepper, Mustard, Ginger and Coffee 20 boxes Raisins barrels Currants boxes Boots and Shoes 7 pipes Spirits 3 hds. Brandy 6 hds. and 20 cases Holland Gin casks Sherry and Port Wine, 14 barrels Porter.

—ALSO—

£2,000 INVOICE OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of—Grey and white Cottons, striped Shirtings, blue and fancy Prints, Bed Ticks, Cloths, Dooskins, Satinets, Orleans, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Linings, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, white and brown Thread, Reels, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c. &c. TERMS.—£10, 3 months; £30, 4 months; £75, 6 months; £100 and upwards a credit of 9 months will be given upon approved Joint Notes of Hand. Sale without Reserve. Jan. 11, 1858. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

To sail direct for the Gold Diggings, Nelson, New Zealand.

THE new first class Brigantine "SNOW DRIFT," DONALD MCKAY, Commander, on or sail for the above Port from Charlottetown, on or about the 20th JULY next—is now fitting up expressly for a limited number of PASSENGERS. Passage money, including good and substantial provisions, £33 Sterling. The owner—a medical man—accompanies the Ship, with his family, and will pay every attention to the health and comfort of the Passengers.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Captain, Post Office, Charlottetown, (if by letter, post-paid); or to Mr. JAMES MORRIS, Merchant, Charlottetown. A few hands capable of working their passage as seamen, or a Cook and Steward, will be taken on such terms. February 1, 1858.

Prince Edward Island.

IN CHANCERY,

Between THOMAS SLATER, Complainant, and PATRICK CADDEX, and another, Defendants.

IN pursuance of a Decree made in this suit by the Honourable the Master of the Rolls, bearing date the 26th day of May last past, there will be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the apartment occupied as the Court of Chancery in the Colonial Building, Charlottetown—All that tract, piece or parcel of GROUND situate, lying and being in Charlottetown aforesaid, having a front of 40 feet on Pownal-street, and extending back by parallel lines the distance of 84 feet, together with the two-story brick DWELLING-HOUSE and Out-houses thereon erected, comprising one-fourth part of Town Lot No. 50, in the second hundred of Town Lots in said Town. Wm. FORGAN, Master in Chancery. Charlottetown, January 11, 1858. Ex & Gaz

DENTISTRY.

DR. WENTWORTH STRAW, Dentist, tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of Charlottetown, for the winter. Rooms at the MISSIS STREET, Prince-street. Ch. Town, December 7, 1857.