

knowing them to have been stolen. In general this evidence is to be collected from all the various circumstances of the case: the usual evidence is, that the goods were bought at an undervalue by the receiver. It has been judiciously observed by a legal author of some eminence, in treating of this description of offence, that "owing to the jealousy and caution necessary in this sort of traffic, it often happens that no express disclosure is made, and yet the illegal acquisition of the articles in question is as well understood as if the receiver actually witnessed the depredator. In this as in other cases, therefore, it is sufficient if circumstances are proved which, to persons of ordinary understanding, and situated as the party was, must have led to the conclusion that they were illegally acquired. Thus, if it be proved that the party received watches, jewellery, large quantities of money, bundles of clothes of various kinds, or moveables of any sort, to a considerable value, from boys or other persons destitute of property, and without any lawful means of acquiring them; and especially if it be proved they were bought at untimely hours, and under circumstances of evident concealment, it is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion but that they were received in the full understanding of the guilty mode of acquisition. This will be further confirmed if it appears that they were purchased at considerably less than their real value, concealed in places not usually employed for keeping such articles, if their marks be effaced, or false or inconsistent stories told as to the mode of acquisition."

"The local statutes of the Colony require the Court, in every Term, to bring to the notice of the Grand Jury, that these statutes require them to present all unlicensed retailers of spirituous or fermented liquors, in order that they may be dealt with as the law directs in such cases, and also that they are authorized to suspend or wholly annul the license of any tavern or inn-keeper who may be proved to their satisfaction to have kept a disorderly house, or to have infringed the provisions of the license Acts; and in any case of complaint before you against parties so licensed, it will be your duty to hear evidence on both sides, because your decision is final, and admits of no appeal."

"Having thus brought under your notice all the cases of felony and misdemeanor within the knowledge of the Court, for your consideration, it is only necessary further to remind you that your inquiries are not limited to those cases only, but that your duty requires you to present all such other felonies or misdemeanors as shall come to your own knowledge, as having been committed within the County of which you are the Grand Inquest."

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The following *recherche* advertisement appeared in the Monitor of Thursday last:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS many persons are surprised that I have not rebutted the assertions of the Protector on me, as editor of the *Islander*, in April last, on the Bible question, this is to explain that I have been deprived of the means of doing so. I have now to affirm, that the assertions of that paper of the 1st and 8th April are false in letter and in spirit; that on the 23d April, it not only re-asserted its previous falsehoods, but, to make out its case, spoke of my "infamy" without proof, or the shadow of proof, to warrant it, perpetrated a literary forgery, professedly extracted from the *Islander*, which altered the meaning of what I wrote, and cooly invited me to become false witness against myself. I sent a short and polite Card to the *Islander*, for publication, requesting the Protector to prove or retract its assertions. This Card Mr. Ings refused to publish, and, for reasons unknown to me, closed his press against my exculpation. I then wrote to the Protector, requesting that it would either retract, or permit me to explain in its columns. It would do neither. I next explained, in an advertisement to the Protector, coupled with the condition, that if any comments were made on it, I should be allowed to answer them. The advertisement the Protector has also declined publishing. I need hardly remind the public that the Protector must necessarily have a singularly vicious case not to stand that.

Mr. Hazard, to my utter astonishment, has written me that the Committee of Rev. Editors is responsible for these slanders. Hence, I conclude that they have been reared, in their younger days, not as gentlemen, but as *scolds*, of somewhat loose morals, which a license to preach has disciplined, but not eradicated; and that they arrogantly trusted that the Protestant community would be blind to their editorial faults. Incredible as the previous statement may be to some persons, I pledge myself to prove it, in the columns of the Protector, if it dare permit me. D. MACLEAN.

New London, June 29, 1857.

We give the above gratuitous insertion in the most conspicuous part of our paper, in order to show what peculiar notions are entertained regarding the freedom of the Press by some persons of the opposite party in politics, who lose no opportunity to profess an intense regard for that important privilege, and become dreadfully shocked if there happens to be the shadow of an attempt to encroach upon it.

We have nothing to do with the quarrel between Mr. D. Maclean and the editors of the Protector; it is a very pretty one as it stands;—we give so little attention to the columns of the sanctified press, that we cannot be expected to charge our memory with what we may have carelessly read in its columns more than a month ago. However, the inference is irresistible, from the statements put forth in the foregoing advertisement, that if the Protector had not "a singularly vicious case," it would not have denied Mr. Maclean an opportunity of replying to its animadversions, even through the medium of an advertisement. It won't do to raise the plea that Maclean is a man of doubtful character—that he has no regard for truth, and that a controversy with him would be profitless and interminable; for if such a plea were raised, every one would ask—then why was he noticed in the first instance? He says he has been slandered by a professedly religious journal—that not only has that journal published assertions against him, "false in letter and in spirit," but that it has actually perpetrated a "literary forgery," and sought to make the complaining party become a false witness against himself. Now, these are very grave charges to be preferred against any person, but they have a fearful significance when directed against a set of men who claim to be superior to the mass of human clay by reason of the sanctified and virtuous lives they lead; and all these charges Maclean pledges himself to prove, if the Protector will "dare permit" him.

The Protector will not permit him to do anything of the kind. The tactics of that sanctified journal do not harmonize with the rules almost everywhere observed in literary warfare. It is said to be under the control of certain clergymen, who appear to be afraid to show their faces to the public. They are ready to shoot their poisoned arrows from behind a ditch, or stealthily inflict a wound on the back of an adversary, when the arm that deals the blow can be withdrawn from view; but they have no taste for a regular stand-up, face-to-face encounter. Mr. Hazard's communication to Mr. Maclean regarding the responsibility of "the Committee of Rev. Editors," is so facetious—unwittingly so, we presume—that we are surprised Maclean should have passed it over as he has done. Did Mr. Hazard communicate to his correspondent the names of this notable "Committee"? We are satisfied he did not,—and if not, Maclean might as well hope to make the man in the moon "responsible" for the "slanders" of the Protector as "the Committee of Rev. Editors." If he did give the names, perhaps there would be a score of persons on the list, all eminent for their sanctity, of course—so that Maclean, who is reported to have no faith in any prescribed form of religion, if he should venture to bring his accusers into a Court of Law, would cut a sorry figure against such an overwhelming array of piety, in such a Christian country as this.

But the richest part of the advertisement is that in reference to the *Islander*. It is not a new thing for the Protector to traduce the character of a man, and then shut its columns against him, even when he would be willing to pay to have them opened,—that was done in the case of Mr. Barker,—but for the *Islander*—which so lately sported the motto (why it has been dropped, we cannot say) of—"Open to all parties and influenced by none,"—for the *Islander* to shut its columns against its own editor, passes our comprehension! We should not be surprised at such an act of injustice if Maclean held different relations towards that paper,—was merely an approver of its principles—a person who wrote once in a month or so a clever and snappish communication for its columns, which might be read by a few people, but did not take generally.

But when it is well known that the paper has, for six or seven years, owed its vitality to his pen—when we know that he has hired out his brains for the use of the party that support it, as a mercenary soldier lends his sword to him who promises most pay and plunder—it was not unreasonable to suppose that he would be allowed to defend himself when provoked to a personal conflict, no matter who the assailant might be. But the fact which he asserts, that the *Islander* was closed against his exculpation—shows that he has been but a poor dependent tool of the party—to be worked for their exclusive advantage, and to be muzzled whenever he showed a disposition to bite any one who might be supposed to have sympathies in common with the party. We have always considered that when a printer, who has not ability enough to edit his own paper, and employs another to do it for him, so implicitly confides in the judgment and talent of the person employed, that the columns of the journal committed to his care shall remain open to him, during the period of their connexion, and that the editor shall be held responsible by his employer for what he publishes. But when there is no such confidence between printer and editor, the latter loses his distinctive character—parts with his responsibility and dignity, and becomes a mere literary hack—liable to be called upon to do a job when required, and to have his work approved of, or thrown back upon his hands, as may suit the taste of his employer. Mr. D. Maclean appears to have arrived at this happy condition. He is to forge the thunder for the *Islander*, but John Ings is the Jupiter who is to determine the propriety of letting it off.

STREET PREACHING AND DISTURBANCE.

YESTERDAY (Sunday) evening, at eight o'clock, as was announced by him at his place of meeting, in the Temperance Hall, Mr. Cephas Barker, accompanied by members of his congregation, proceeded to the head of Pownall-street wharf, and mounting some mill-stones on the bank opposite the store-house of Jas. Purdie, Esqr., commenced divine service. For some time previously a crowd of persons, of both sexes, had been collecting, and the Police were on the ground to preserve order, if necessary. After the conclusion of a prayer, Mr. Barker gave out a hymn, preparatory to commencing his discourse, when the crowd of persons collected about him began to press upon him, and on turning to remonstrate with them, requesting them to keep back, &c., he was shoved from his position, amid cheers, shouts, yells and laughter. The crowd then closed around Mr. Barker, pushing him about, when the Police interfered and rescued him. Mr. Barker then mounted the steps at the front door of the Hon. W. W. Lord, which are somewhat elevated and railed in, and, amid some confusion, mildly remonstrated with the people, and commenced his discourse. He had proceeded for about ten minutes, when he was again interrupted by shouts, menaces, &c., and he desisted from speaking. Hon. Mr. Lord then rose and tried to quell the disturbance, but was interrupted by shouts and cries of—"You'll gain nothing by this!" &c. After the excitement had somewhat subsided, Mr. Barker, under the protection of his Worship the Mayor and the Police force, was escorted to the residence of John Williams, Esqr., followed by a mob of men and boys, hooting and yelling after them.

We are pained, beyond the power of expressing our feelings, at this untoward event, and more particularly as the disturbance was created by our fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, who, by their indiscreet conduct on the occasion referred to, gave a manifest triumph to those who hate them as well for their religious creed as for their political sympathies. Mr. Barker is no enemy to the Catholics or their Church; on the contrary, he has stood, in the hour of trial, as one of their firmest friends, when bigotry and intolerance sought to force a Protestant Bible into the hands of their children; and by his zeal and abilities enlisted the sympathies of a very large portion of Protestants, who hitherto stood aloof, on behalf of the Catholics. We have long been convinced that it is only by a firm union of Liberal Protestants and Catholics we can preserve to ourselves and generations yet unborn the civil and religious liberties of this country. The Tories and bigots know this as well as we do, and they will rejoice at every opportunity to disunite the Catholics and Liberal Protestants. They suppose, no doubt, that last night's proceedings inaugurated the hellish work, but we beg to tell them that the Catholics, as a body, can not and shall not be held responsible for that outrage, for every well-informed Catholic regards it with shame and condemnation.

Whilst we thus strongly reprobate the outrage upon Mr. Barker, we cannot but express our sincere regret that he should have resorted to the popularly distasteful practice of street preaching. To us personally there is nothing offensive in that practice. We hold that any man has an undoubted right to preach as often, and as long, and as loud as he likes, and in any place he may choose to select, provided his selection does not interfere with private rights. The free constitution under which we have the happiness to live guarantees to him the privilege of "speaking," if he so wills it, in all public places, and at all times—in the highways and the byways, as well as within four walls, and from the rising to the setting of the sun, and from its setting to its rising again; and for our own part we think we could listen to him until his breath became spent, without running the risk of having our ancient faith shaken out of us. But the multitude are not so tolerant,—and an Irish multitude, easily excited, governed by strong prejudices, and acted upon by painful recollections, are by no means a docile class of listeners where street preaching is going on. The Soupers and Tract distributors in Ireland, and the Know-Nothings in America, have brought so much popular odium on the practice of outdoor preaching, and the poor Irish have been so often made the butt of their sarcasm and abuse, that their impetuous natures cannot abide it. Now, we are quite sure that Mr. Barker is the last man in the world that would intentionally give offence,—and, although we have no wish to disparage his oratorical powers, he is scarcely vain enough to think that by the force of his eloquence he could convert a Catholic into a Bible Christian. His object was, no doubt, the extension of what he believes to be sound religious truth; but we cannot help saying that the place selected to carry out this purpose was very injudiciously chosen. When most people want religious instruction, they like to seek it over their books, or in the houses set apart for the worship of God; when they want health, exercise and amusement, they commonly throng the public promenades; and many ignorant, excitable persons are too apt to treat with derision and rudeness a preacher who seeks to abridge their pleasures in this life, on a thoroughfare common to everybody, by assailing their ears with the enunciation of things which concern their future state.

We again express our sincere sorrow for the disgraceful interruption to Mr. Barker's religious devotions. But we have no doubt that he will regard it with Christian forbearance, and not impute to a whole sect a gross impropriety of a few reckless, ill-informed and infatuated men.

The question has been asked frequently to-day, why did not the City authorities prevent the disturbance? We cannot answer the question on any other ground, than that they were too numerically weak to prevent it.

EARLY WHEAT, &c.—A field of wheat, on the farm of the Hon. George Coles, was fully shot out on Friday last. It is from seed imported from Canada.—We are also told, as another instance of profitable farming for the Colonial Secretary, that three cows on the same farm have had twin calves during the present year.

SUCCESS TO ENTERPRISE.—We were present, amongst several other visitors, on Saturday last, at the commencement of operations in the new Steam Saw Mill, recently erected by Messrs. Rider & Roper, at the eastern extremity of Water-street. Every person present expressed admiration at the ease as well as the velocity with which the saws did their work, making about 140 strokes a minute, and turning out heavy scantling as fast as four hands could take the sawed sticks away, and supply their places with others to be sawed. The Mill is admirably situated and constructed to receive timber, there being a long gangway, with rollers, leading to the water, over which timber of any size can be drawn into the Mill by a stout chain cable, with a few strokes of the engine. Rafts of timber and scantling may be deposited alongside of the Mill, and a great amount of expense for truckage and labour will be thereby saved. We are not aware of the amount of capital expended in this enterprise, but it must be very large; and it is the intention of the owners to erect an immense Circular Saw in connection with it, as soon as circumstances will enable them to do so. There is no doubt that the Mill will find abundance of steady employment, and be of great importance to shipbuilders, framers, joiners, &c. We trust our readers will excuse our stating, that the first work done at the new Steam Saw Mill was the cutting of Scantling for the frame of a three story building, intended as a Printing Office for *The Examiner*. May this commencement prove an auspicious one, and may the enterprising owners be duly rewarded for the outlay of their capital and energy.

We regret to have to postpone the publication of several articles intended for to-day's paper, amongst the rest, some observations on the ensuing Civic Elections, and the financial misstatements in the last *Islander*.

We have to apologise to several of our advertising patrons for the unavoidable omission of their favours. The Abstract of Accounts of the City Government for the past year, is in type, and will appear in our next.

THE CROPS.—The late rains have much improved the appearance of the crops in every direction. Potatoes never looked better. Some have already found their way to market from gardens in the vicinity of Charlottetown.

REGATTA CLUB.—At a Meeting of the Charlottetown Regatta Club, held at the City Hall on the 6th instant, the following Report was submitted, when the proceedings hereto annexed took place, which we publish at request:

Report of the Committee of Management of the Charlottetown Regatta Club.

Your Committee have much pleasure in congratulating this Society on the growing interest manifested by the public generally in the manly and interesting sport of Yacht and Boat racing, and in the improvements which have taken place in boat-building during the last season. The spirit of rivalry displayed in the late races in contending for the honours of the day were highly gratifying to your Committee.

We beg to submit for the approval of the Club the following brief statement of the expenditure of your money for last year, as taken from the Secretary's Books, the particulars of which we have approved of and now lay before you for your approval with the following information. There are seventy members of the Club, about sixty of whom pay up their annual subscriptions.

The sums awarded and paid for prizes for last year amounted to £81 10s., and the incidental expenses attending the same was £23 10s 5d., one of the principal charges being £15 12s. for printing notice of the programme, &c., having been given in all the Island Newspapers.

Your Committee further report that two accounts not included in the Secretary's account still remain unpaid, for want of funds, viz: Hon. E. Whelan's account for printing, £7 15s 8d., less that gentleman's subscription, and W. Ham Heard's account not yet presented, probably amounting to £5, together say £10 15s 8d., which your Committee recommend to be paid out of the income arising from the annual subscriptions for the present year, all of which your Committee submit for approval.

Agreed to, T. HEATH HAVILAND, President.

Charlottetown, July 6, 1857. The thanks of the Club were then given to Mr. President, to the Committee of Management, and Committee of Collection for their services for the past year, when the following members of the Club were chosen to conduct the business and complete arrangements for the approaching Regatta, to take place in August next:

T. A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., President. Benj. Davis, Sec'y, & Treasurer. James Morris, Assistant Sec'y. Committee of Management.—R. Barker, C. Coker, M. Daly, G. W. DeBlos, W. Welsh, F. Swabey, and A. H. Yates, Esqrs. Committee appointed to collect subscriptions.—William Pethick, G. Manley, John Ball, James Morris, John Brecken, W. C. Bourke.

All other matters left to the Committee of Management. BENJ. DAVIS, Secretary. JAMES MORRIS, Assistant Sec'y. July 13, 1857.

FIRE AT GEORGETOWN.—On Sunday forenoon, the 5th inst., the inhabitants were suddenly alarmed by a fire raging on the Commons, north of the town; and on assembling (the congregations worshipping in the Scotch and English Churches having left their seats), it was found that a large extent of woods, covered with dry stubble and underwood, was burning furiously and advancing, driven on in its destructive course by a gale of wind, towards the Catholic Chapel, Parochial House and other private dwellings. By dint of the greatest exertions in watching the progress of the fire, cutting and hauling away the trees contiguous to the houses, removing the brush and applying water to the roof of the barn attached to the Parochial House, the destructive element was providentially diverted in a south-eastern direction, and continued raging until the evening over a large portion of the Commons. The buildings named, and also the Jail and Court House, thus narrowly escaped being destroyed—the danger being caused, it is said, by some careless young people lighting their pipes.—Com.

Married.

By the Rev. Dr. Jenkins on the 2d July, Mr. Malcolm Patterson to Miss Nancy MacPherson, both of Belfast. On Tuesday, the 30th ultimo, at Halifax, by the Rev. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. Samuel Beans, of Nictaux, Annapolis County, to Miss Helen Power, of Prince Edward Island.

Died.

At Augustine Cove, on the 19th of May last, after a protracted and painful illness, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. John Meltao, in the 20th year of her age—leaving a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss, but not without hope. In the midst of life we are in death. At Tryon, on the 3d instant, in the 93rd year of her age, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. John Thomas. The deceased was an old and respectable inhabitant. She emigrated to this island with her parents, about 90 years ago, from Belfast, Ireland; in her early days she had to contend with many difficulties and privations; she was respected by all with whom she was acquainted; she bore her last illness with Christian patience, and her end was peace.

New Advertisements.

Flour and Tea.

TO BE SOLD, by AUCTION, To-morrow, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock, p.m., on PRAKE'S WHARF, now landing from the schr. "HARRIET WHITE," from Boston— 120 Barrels Superior FLOUR, 10 Chests Congou TEA. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. July 13, 1857.

Notice.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL Society's STORE will be open from 10 o'clock, till 3, each day, until Monday next, the 13th instant; and subsequently till Mr. Irving's return, on Wednesdays and Saturdays only, from 9 o'clock until 6. By Order, W. W. IRVING, Secretary. July 13, 1857.

Regatta.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Charlottetown REGATTA will take place on the 27th and 28th AUGUST. BENJAMIN DAVIES, Sec'y. July 13, 1857.

New Advertisements. CONCERTS OF THE CITY GLEE CLUB.

Under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Dominic Daly, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. THERE will be VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS given at the TEMPERANCE HALL on the Evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th instant, at 8 o'clock.

The Vocal department will be under the direction of Mr. J. W. STEVENSON, Professor of Music, from the United States; and therefore we can assure the public that great pains have been adverted to by that gentleman to make each evening's performance highly interesting. We have also to intimate that the AMATEUR BAND will be in attendance on each evening's entertainment. For particulars see handbills.

Tickets can be had at the respective stores in this city, viz: Theo. Desbrisay's, Esq., Apothecaries' Hall; W. R. Watson's, Esq.; Neil Rankin's, Esq.; Mr. G. T. Hazard's, and at the door. Reserved seats, 3s.; rear seats, 1s. 6d. Doors open at 7½ o'clock,—performance to commence at 8 o'clock each evening. Ch. Town, July 13, 1857.

Unreserved Sale of

TOBACCO, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, GLASS, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, Saleratus, Starch, Spirits, Rum, Gin, Champagne, Whiskey, Ale and Porter, Dry Goods, Crockeryware, Glassware, &c., &c.

To be sold, by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of P. GAUL, Esq., Queen-street— 40 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO, (a splendid article), 2 Cases very fine Chewing TOBACCO, 30 Boxes SOAP, 30 do. Candles, 50 do. Glass, 20 Pans. SPIRITS and RUM, 80 Cases GIN, (a superior article), Boxes Cigars, 12 Cases WHISKEY, 5 Baskets Champagne, Bbls. ALE and PORTER, Boxes Boots and Brogans, Boxes Lozenges, 26 Boxes and Kegs Saleratus and Soda, 20 Boxes Pepper and Ginger, Starch, Mustard, &c., DRY GOODS, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.

N. B.—As Mr. Gaul is making an alteration in his business, the whole of the above GOODS will be sold without reserve. Terms—£10, Three months; £50, Four months; £100 and upwards, a credit of Six months will be given, on approved Joint Notes of Hand. July 13, 1857. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

TO BE LET, for 1, 2 or 3 years, or longer term, as may be agreed upon, "GLEN STEWART," directly opposite Charlottetown, with about 50 acres of LAND, 24 of which are under cultivation. Application to be made to the Proprietor, W. STEWART, Esq., south side of Charlottetown Ferry, Lot 48. And on TUESDAY, the 4th of August will be sold, by AUCTION, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, together with Plate, Linen, Glass, some superior Engravings, Also, a sweet-toned PIANO FORTE, with Farming Stock, Crop, &c., Catalogues of which will be issued in due time. July 13, 1857. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

Regular Trader.

THE NEW EAST-SAILING BARQUE "AURORA," 395 tons—class A. 1, at Lloyd's, and ricketed—LEWIS HORNS, Master, will leave Liverpool for Charlottetown, direct, positively on the FIRST SATURDAY in SEPTEMBER next. Has good accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. Joseph Pope & Co., 1, Trafford Chambers, South John-street, Liverpool; W. H. Pope, Charlottetown, or to JAMES C. POPE, Bedeque, July 13, 1857.

Valuable Freehold Property.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, all that Freehold Property, at present occupied by James Coles, situated at the head of York or North River, consisting of 150 acres of very superior LAND, from 80 to 100 of which are in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with Wood and Longers. There is on the premises a good BRICK HOUSE, 36 x 24 feet, containing eight well-finished Rooms, with two frost-proof Cellars; also, Barns and Stables, Outhouses, &c. A never-failing Well of Water, with a Pump at the door; likewise a SAW MILL, a few rods from the house.

This Property is beautifully situated, and is well worthy the attention of any person desiring such; and being but one hour's drive from the City on an excellent road, makes it a very desirable situation, either for an agriculturist or any other purpose. If not sold previous to the 10th of August next, it will then be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given. For further particulars, as to terms, apply to JOHN MOORE, Bloomfield Mill, Royalty Road, or to the subscriber, at his office in Charlottetown. July 13, 1857. WILLIAM DODD.

Bricks.

FROM 50 to 60,000 hard burnt BRICKS, of a superior quality, for sale at the subscriber's premises on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; or on the wharf, by the Lighter load of 5,000. July 13, 1857. Pro. Si J. P. BEETE.

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 20th JULY, at 11 o'clock, at the farm of Mr. WILLIAM E. LUCEY, 6 miles from the City, on the Malpeque Road, the following Cows and Implements:— 1 half blood MARE and Colt, 4 Milk Cows and Calves, 2 Farm HORSES, 2 Fat Cows, 1 Heifer, 1 BULL, 5 Fat SHEEP, 8 Ewes and 12 Lambs, 2 Pigs and lot of Poultry.

—ALSO— 1 Wagon, 1 Jaunting Sleigh, 2 Wood Sheds, 1 new Plough, 1 Pair Harrows, 1 set Gig Harness, 2 sets Cart Harness, Plough Harness, 1 Cart, 1 Roller, Forks, Rakes, &c. Likewise his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of 5 Feather Beds, 2 mahogany Dining Tables, 2 Sofas, 2 Rocking Chairs, 6 Canes-seat Chairs, Looking Glass, 1 Bureau, 1 Four Bin, 1 Writing Desk, 1 set China, Franklin Stove, Cooking Stove, Lot Crockery and Glassware, With several other articles. Terms Liberal. July 6, 1857. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Sale of Valuable Township Lands!

TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, without reserve, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of July next, (1857), at or near the residence of Thomas Gilbert Ruggles, Esquire, Kildare, Lot 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, unless previously disposed of by private sale, 2,500 ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND, being Plots or Subdivisions Numbers 6, 16 and 18 of Township Number 3 in Prince Edward Island, part of which held by tenants under agreements, &c., and part is in a wilderness state and unoccupied.

The soil of the above property is perhaps the finest in Prince Edward Island, and being in the neighborhood of Kildare River and the Sea, it possesses great advantages in point of situation. It will be sold in blocks to suit intending purchasers. For further particulars and terms of purchase money, apply to Dr. WINTER, St. John's, Newfoundland, or to the subscriber at his office in Charlottetown, Charlottetown, June 15, 1857. JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Extensive Sale of Household Furniture, Glass, China, &c., Horse, Cow, Sleigh and Furs, &c.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the residence of JAMES PEAKE, Esq., Water-street, the whole of his valuable Drawing-room, Dining-room, Parlor, Bed-room, Kitchen & other Household Furniture, China, Glassware, &c. All of which is in superior order, and of excellent manufacture. Sale to commence on THURSDAY, the 16th of JULY next, at 11 o'clock. Catalogues, with full particulars and descriptions, will be ready for distribution. June 29, 1857. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

Globe Hotel,

JAMES W. CAIRNS, Proprietor. KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Pleasantly situated, and every comfort afforded at moderate cost. Horses and vehicles, for hire, in connection with the establishment. September 3.