

tion, and an absolute abandonment of the rights of the people, we should ill discharge our duty by maintaining an effeminate silence. If we found it possible to imagine that a system of Government based on an utter disregard of the principles of British liberty, on an utter disregard of the utmost danger to Her Majesty's authority over the Colony, we should content ourselves with barely sighing over the shortsightedness of our representatives, under the consoling conviction that the British Government, after usurping the whole Legislative and Executive authority, would still treat us as Britons. But is there no danger of a reaction of public opinion, such as that which alienated the old Colonies, and deprived the Mother Country of the most valuable appendages of the Empire? A future Ministry may prove as bigotedly inexorable to the claims of this Province, as the infatuated North-Administration was to those of the others: the loss of which can be ascribed to no other cause than an unpardonable tampering with the rights of Englishmen, who did then, and will always prove themselves vigilantly awake to their inalienable rights. Britons and their descendants have an inborn and instinctive love of liberty; and they have been so deeply and effectually inoculated with the sound doctrines of Magna Charta, and the other guarantees of civil and religious freedom, that there will always be found a limit to their endurance of anything in the shape of arbitrary domination. Nothing can be more striking than the manifestation of this spirit in the very first Representative Assembly conceded to Nova-Scotia; and those reckless men who at the present day are trifling with the rights of their constituents, would do well to follow the example set by their predecessors, who, up to the moment that Joseph Howe became the patron of public liberty, manifested a becoming sense of their independence. No sooner was a representation granted to the Province in 1758, than the House passed a Bill disqualifying any person filling a situation of profit or emolument under Government, from holding a seat at the Council Board, or being returned a Member of the Assembly. This was the spirit which actuated the first Representatives of the people of Nova Scotia. But our House has become wiser, and not only submits to the Councils being stocked with officers of the Government, and their own benches filled with Excise Officers and Members of the Executive Council, but they have most condescendingly permitted their own Speaker to assume the Government livery, and to act the part of an avowed tool of the Administration.

In 1775 the House of Assembly was found equally alive to the necessity of keeping themselves free from the influence and control of the Government, and they used the following language in reference to a proposal of the Administration to alter the representation so as to give additional weight to the Executive:—"We own we are alarmed at seeing a plan proposed so subversive of our freedom. With a dependent Council, and a majority of such a quorum of Assembly, what might not an ambitious Government effect?" And, mark the conclusion:—"Dictatorial powers may be necessary to quell rebellions, or to rule a disaffected people, but where no such principles exist, the exertion of such power will create them." This latter sentence is as just as if it had been uttered by an oracle; for the assumption of arbitrary power on the part of a ruler of a free people as necessarily leads to rebellion, as light succeeds the rising of the sun.

We sincerely hope that our Representatives will look well to these things ere it be too late. They have still strength enough to strike for independence, and if they suffer the next Session to pass without thoroughly purging the House of Assembly of every Government influence, they will become obnoxious to the execration of an injured public. Let them but discharge their duty, and the new system, with all its abominations, will vanish for ever!

HALIFAX FISH MARKET.—The fish market of this city is evidently one of the finest, if not the best, in the world. For the last five or six weeks, mackerel and other fish have been so plenty, that they could be obtained for almost nothing. On Tuesday last, several large and excellent salmon were exposed for sale; some of them weighed eighteen pounds, and were purchased for three shillings and six pence currency each.—Morning Herald, Nov. 11.

REMARKABLE RUINS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—We have lately looked over some drawings, made by a traveller recently returned from Central America, representing the ruins of an ancient city, not yet visited by Stephens and Catheywood. They have the same general character, but their preservation in some respects is more perfect. The principal of these ruins are at a place called Chichen, situated in the midst of a vast plain almost midway between the two oceans. On the tops of the pyramids, resembling those which Mr. Stephens met with in other places, and which he conjectured to be the bases of public buildings, this traveller actually found massive edifices in a state of tolerable preservation. Among them was one differing from the rest, in possessing a circular form, and being rounded at the top, in a manner resembling a dome. He found walls, vaults, and floors, covered with hard composition bearing a high finish, coloured interior walls, sculptures in bas relief, some rings for the hanging of large doors, and various other evidences of art and skill in the construction of habitations.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Norman, the traveller in question, to publish an account of his visit to Yucatan, and a description of these curious remains.—Id.

PICTOU, November 16. We have reason to believe—and every inhabitant in the County ought to rejoice at the thought—that the two great parties of Presbyterians are about to unite their efforts in support of Education. We can scarcely contemplate the beneficial effects of such an important move. Besides providing the means for the Education of the young, it will pave the way for a union in religion, and a thousand blessings will attend it, of which we have never yet dreamed.—Mechanic & Farmer.

We refer with pleasure to what the enterprising Firm of McDonald & Logans, in Quebec, have accomplished by the manufacture of paper. A few years ago, these gentlemen emigrated from Scotland, in quest of employment. They rented an old rickety paper mill, in the vicinity of Quebec, which they kept in operation till they were enabled, by a few summers' profits, to erect a splendid stone building, which, with the machinery it contains, has cost them several thousand pounds. In this they are extensively engaged in the manufacture of paper, of which the sheet the reader now holds in his hand is a sample. They have a vessel for carrying paper to and fro on the river, and contemplate having a small steamboat built for the purpose. If this is the result of the manufacture of paper in Canada, why may we not expect similar results in other Provinces? We do not despair of seeing the matter brought to the test.—Id.

CANADA.

KINGSTON, November 8.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot was seriously indisposed last week, but we are happy to say, is now nearly recovered.—Herald.

MONTREAL, November 9.

Table with columns: State of the Poll when the Beauharnois Election terminated, Wakefield, Scriver. Rows include Dundee, English; Godmanchester, English; Hinchinbrook; Helsingford; Heselton; Durham, English; St. Martin; St. Clement; St. Timothy.

Majority for Wakefield 737. The shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on Monday morning, between the hours of 6 and 8. The shock was very perceptible, and resembled the heavy rolling of artillery. It was also experienced at Lachine, Three Rivers, and several other places.

QUEBEC, November 11. A smart shock of an earthquake occurred at Three Rivers and throughout the District yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock.—The inhabitants were very much alarmed, and the streets tested the great excitement it engendered, the citizens running generally from their dwellings into the streets. The convulsion of the earth lasted several seconds, and was followed by a slight snow storm.

A marriage ceremony was being performed in the French Cathedral at the time, and the scene that ensued was ludicrous in the extreme; some said that the church shook from its very foundation, so much that they expected it was tumbling down, and a rush to the door was the consequence. However, the happy knot was tied, and the event, no doubt, will be long remembered by the bridal party. I cannot describe the noise accompanying this convulsion of the Earth; suffice to say, it was most singular and awful.

I understand the Earthquake was felt also at William Henry, Berthier, &c.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1842.

The Steamer St. George left Georgetown, on Wednesday morning last, for Pictou, with the Mails for England, &c., but owing to the extremely boisterous and wintry state of the weather since that time, has not yet been able to return. In consequence of this detention, we have nothing new to lay before our readers. We have, however, continued our extracts from late English papers, which we trust will prove interesting. Should an English Mail arrive prior to our next publication—which we anticipate will be the case—we shall issue an Extra containing a Summary of the latest news.

In the Novascotian of the 16th ult. we find the Editor of that paper discoursing as followeth:—

IMPROVEMENTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN.—The Capital of P. E. Island bids fair to become, in time, a place of some note. The situation is beautiful, and having a rich and well cultivated country around it, we can see nothing to retard its growth. The progress of the Island generally depends upon circumstances. No country ever thrived equal to its resources, that had a large body of absent land owners, withdrawing from it yearly a large portion of its capital, in the shape of rent. Do the people of the Island ever think of such a thing as a union with Nova Scotia? It would certainly be a great saving to them. They would have less taxes to pay, and get more justice. One might laugh at the absurdity of a small dependence like Prince Edward Island having all the paraphernalia of Governor, Council, and Assembly, Secretaries, Military and Civil, Chief Justice and Judges, Attorney and Solicitor Generals, &c. &c., while a union of the Canadas is effected by the Government at Home, for the purpose of securing to the people cheap and good Government. Major Noah, formerly of the N. York Star, once having occasion to speak contemptuously of little Rhode Island, said, "Poh, we could put her into our breeches pocket." That Island has a Government, but it is a cheap one. The Governor receives £100 per annum, (about journeyman printer's wages in Nova Scotia,) and other dignitaries in proportion. What does Sir H. V. Huntley get for playing the Sovereign in the Province of Prince Edward Island?

Now, we fully concur in the sentiment, that "No country ever thrived equal to its resources, that had a large body of absent land owners withdrawing from it yearly a large portion of its capital, in the shape of rent?" but we confess our inability to discover how a "union with Nova Scotia" is to relieve us from this unfortunate state of things. Does the Editor of the Novascotian imagine, that even were this union effected, the people here—more than those similarly circumstanced in Nova Scotia—would be released from the obligation to pay rent? If he can establish this point to our satisfaction, we shall indeed be inclined to give him credit for a greater degree of sagacity in such matters than we are at present disposed to concede him. We have, it is true, occasionally met with persons disposed to advocate such a measure, under the impression that it might possibly, in some respects, prove beneficial to this Island; but we speak advisedly when we assert, that this opinion is very far indeed from being generally entertained here. Should the contemplated union of the Colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island ever take place—of which, however, we can, at present, discern no very distinct prospect—we strongly suspect that the inhabitants of Halifax, as well as those of Fredericton (the capital of New Brunswick), will have very little cause to congratulate themselves on the consequences which would, in our opinion, result from the adoption of such a measure. In this case, it will be necessary to fix upon a more central site than either Halifax or Fredericton, for the seat of Government, and we would suggest, that Charlottetown be selected for this purpose, as being the most convenient place for all parties we are at present acquainted with! One advantage, at least, which would accrue from making Charlottetown the Capital of these Lower Provinces may be mentioned, and it is this,—that here will be found, not only "all the paraphernalia of Governor, Council and Assembly," as the Novascotian is pleased to term them, but also a few other useful appendages which he has failed to mention; to wit—a Government House, admirably fitted up, and (in our opinion) sufficiently spacious to accommodate any vice-regal Potentate whom Her Most Gracious Majesty might be pleased to delegate to reign over these important portions of Her dominions; to this building is attached an extensive and beautiful tract of ground, several acres in extent—together with barns, stables, coach-houses, &c. We have also, Barracks, Forts, Jails, Court Houses, Churches, Chapels, Market Houses, Academies, Hotels, Printing Offices, &c. &c. Moreover, a splendid Colonial Building is about being erected. This latter edifice, it is said, will rival even the far-famed Province Building at Halifax, and, when completed, will be sufficiently commodious to answer all the purposes of the "collective wisdom" of the United Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and that "small dependence" P. E. Island! It may also afford gratification to some persons to be informed, that a Bill was passed and other measures adopted, last winter, by the Legislature of this Island, providing for the erection and maintenance of a Lunatic Asylum, in which, by the way, we presume, there will be sufficient room for any of our Nova Scotia friends who may find such an abode necessary. These are only a few of the advantages which Charlottetown is known to possess; and should this suggestion of ours be acted upon, we freely acknowledge that we shall then feel less reluctance to the "union" about which our contemporary talks so sagely; but until this be the case, and some other prospect be afforded than that of our public buildings being converted into so many barns, stables, or, perhaps, pig-styes, we must continue to cherish the opinion, that—with all our disadvantages, and they are many—we shall do much better, if left to pursue "the noiseless tenor of our way," without any extraneous assistance or interference—how insignificant or contemptible soever we may appear in the eyes of some great folks, who, like the Editor of the Novascotian, appear to be about as well acquainted with our affairs, as they are with what is, at this present moment, passing in the Moon.

Dickens' new work ("American Notes for General Circulation") was received at New York by the Great Western, on the 6th ult. In six hours after the two volumes arrived, they were reprinted, and distributed in a cheap form, in defiance of the author's protest against such piracy. All the journals of the republic are united in scolding Dickens. One says: "Many who looked with a friendly eye upon Dickens, believed it impossible that one who had been received in this country with such open arms, concerning whom a considerable portion of our people behaved in a ridiculous and fulsome, but nevertheless to him complimentary manner, could, because of any difference of opinion on the copyright or any other question, become utterly jaundiced as to the press of this country, and visit upon the heads of the fraternity at large as gross and malignant a tissue of libels as ever were uttered by an individual." [Several amusing extracts from the above work will be found in our last page.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir;—Looking over a late number of the Halifax Novascotian, I have observed an editorial article, commenting on the improvements taking place in this Colony, and as the learned Editor of that publication appears, in the plenitude of his wisdom, to be imbued with certain strangely contemptuous ideas of this "Province of Prince Edward Island," as he endeavors towards enabling him to get rid of some portion thereof. In the first place, I do assure him, that "the people with Nova Scotia" do NOT "think of such a thing as a union with Nova Scotia." We have no idea of becoming the dependence of a dependant! With all humility, I beg to differ from him also when he asserts that the scheme of our annexation to Nova Scotia "would be a great saving" to us. Whatever it might be to the neighbouring Province, I do not exactly see how a "saving" would accrue to this Island on that account—especially as our Civil List chances to be paid by the Home Government. And of this simple fact our neighbours of Nova Scotia are not perhaps aware. As to our then having "less taxes to pay," when we see the proposition sufficiently demonstrated, we shall believe it—and not till then. We are told by the Editor of the Novascotian that we should get more justice, too! We, Mr. Editor, need thank him for the information—and doubtless those concerned in the administration of the judicial affairs of the Colony will do so also! The Nova Scotians may, if they please, laugh at the absurdity of this "small dependence" enjoying all the paraphernalia of Governor, Council, Assembly, and a long list of officers, which I shall not take the trouble to enumerate. We say, let them laugh, if they please—but while they do so, I hope we shall go on improving—and steadily improving—as hitherto; totally regardless of those who affect a contempt for a Colony which they would gladly see tacked under their lee, if, perchance, something might be made of the speculation to their advantage, and our no small detriment. If the Editor of the Novascotian is really anxious to ascertain what His Excellency the Lieut. Governor "gets for playing the Sovereign" in this Island, perhaps, on application, His Excellency might be induced to gratify his (the Editor's) laudable curiosity. For my part, I should repel such meddling in other people's business in the way it deserves.

One word in conclusion. If the Editor of the Novascotian feels disposed to indulge a penchant for meddling in the government of Her Majesty's British North American Colonies, I would recommend him not to travel again beyond his sphere; much nearer home will he find sufficient—and more than sufficient—employment for his pen, and he may, perhaps, there wield it to some purpose. At all events, we can get on very well in this snug little Colony without his interference.

I am, Mr. Editor, Your most obedient servant, VINDEX.

THE WEATHER.—During the present week, a quantity of snow quite unusual at this early period of the season has fallen, which, added to that which fell the week previous, has quite blocked up the public Roads, and rendered travelling, for the present, next to impracticable. So sudden and unexpected has been the setting in of this wintry weather, that numbers of cattle, sheep and pigs, which had been left roaming at large in the woods and fields, in different parts of the country, are known to have been buried under the snow, and have perished in consequence. We much fear that the next arrivals from sea will furnish us with sad accounts of disasters to the shipping, of which there must be large numbers on the coast.

On Wednesday last, one of the Stalls in the Charlottetown Market being put up to public competition, was ultimately knocked down to the highest bidder, at the sum of £15 10s. for the term of one year. The upset price, fixed by Statute, is only £4.

PERSONAL BEAUTY!—Among the most valuable attributes of Beauty, whether regarded as conducive to manly purity and grace of aspect, or as auxiliary to Feminine Loveliness, a Beautiful Set of Teeth must ever rank among the most important elements of a favourable personal appearance. The embellishment and preservation of the Teeth and Gums have therefore ever been regarded with peculiar interest, and among the mass of preparations suggested for these desirable purposes, we could particularize "Rowland's Ointment, or Pearl Dentifrice," as unrivalled for its excellence in purifying, embellishing and preserving these important and attractive objects.—[See Advertisement.]

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

- Nov. 25.—Schr. Country Maid, Deagle, Halifax; Goods.—Temperance, Burhoe, do.; do.
28.—Sally, Gillis, do.; do.—William Sprague, Lyons, do.; do.—Happy Return, McKee, Pictou; Coals.—Saucy Jack, Harrington, Anchar; Fish.—Defiance, Robertson, Halifax; Goods.—Brothers, M-Leod, do.; do.
Dec. 1.—Lilly, Greenwood, Richibucto; Fish, Apples, &c.—Betsey, Harney, Halifax; Goods.—Asia, Nickerson, Miramichi; Lumber.—Barbara Ann, Lutes, Newfoundland; Goods, &c.

- Nov. 26.—Schr. Jessie, Murchison, Pictou; ballast.
Dec. 1.—Brig Antelope, James, Dublin; 250 tons Hardwood Timber, 9000 feet Deals, 8 cords Lathwood, &c.—by W. W. Lord.

The Ship ORIENT, Captain Leuty, from Quebec, bound to London, with a cargo of Timber, &c., after experiencing heavy weather in the Gulf, sprung a leak, and being off the Harbour of Three Rivers, on Saturday morning, requiring assistance, the Steamer St. George, Captain Matheson, took her in tow, and succeeded in bringing her to an anchor, where she now remains in safety, off Georgetown, with six feet of water in the hold.

The Schr. Isabella, Wm. Martin, Master, sailed from Miramichi, on the morning of the 29th ult. On the evening of that day, she experienced a heavy gale, which threw her on her beam-ends, and on the following morning, about five o'clock, she was driven on the S. W. reef of St. Peter's Island, where she now lies dismantled—the tide rising and falling in her—Crew saved.

The Shr. Waltron, Moore, from Halifax, for this Port, was wrecked at the entrance of Little Harbour, near Merigonish, on the 22d ult.—Crew and cargo saved.

A survey having been held on the Lady Wood, of this Port, she has been condemned as unseaworthy, being hogged and waterlogged. She is now riding at anchor off Cape Tormentine, about 4 miles from the New Brunswick shore, and it is hoped will be got into this Port before the navigation closes.

DIED.

On the 30th ult., Mr. Robert Gibson, aged 64 years. He emigrated to this Island from County Londonderry, Ireland, about 23 years since.

At Truro, N. S., on Sabbath, 13th inst., the Rev. John Waddell, A. M., in the 77th year of his age. He was ordained to the office of the holy ministry, in Scotland, his native country, in 1797, and especially set apart for the Nova Scotia mission, at that time in its infancy. He had been nearly 40 years Minister of the Presbyterian congregation of Truro, when, by an attack of paralysis, followed by a severe fall, he was compelled to desist from his public labours. He consequently resigned his charge, and spent in seclusion the last six years of a life which had been previously devoted to "labours abundant," and occupied in the persevering, conscientious and personal oversight of his flock. Zeal, firmness and decision characterised his public life—order and punctuality regulated all his official movements, and tenderness and affection, united with fidelity, were prominent features in all his ministerial correspondence. His pulpit talents were of a superior order, and as a preacher he was universally esteemed. In private, he was affable, cheerful and communicative, and was courted alike by the young and the old. In the afflictions of his people, he might truly be said to be afflicted, and he had a peculiarly happy manner of adapting to the circumstances of the distressed the admonitions or consolations of the Gospel of Christ—and he was always a welcome as well as a constant visitor at the bedside of the sick and the dying. Comparatively free from pain, and in the enjoyment of unimpaired intellect, his last years were devoted to the cultivation of the unobtrusive graces of the Christian character, and to habitual watching for the coming of the Son of Man. He was a pattern of patient piety and cheerful resignation. His last illness, which was very severe, was not long—it found him ready to depart, and he never expressed a wish that his life might be prolonged. His hope entered into that within

the veil, and his end was pre-eminently peace.—"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."—Gazette.

POST OFFICE.

THE MAILS for England, Nova Scotia, &c., will be made up every Tuesday morning (until further notice), at half-past Nine o'clock; and the Western Inland Mails will be closed at the same time.

The Inland Mails for the Eastern Section of the Island, St. Peter's, &c. will be made up every Wednesday morning, at Ten o'clock; and those for Georgetown, Belfast and Murray Harbour, every Saturday morning, at half-past Nine o'clock.

Hours of attendance (Sundays excepted), from 9 to 5 o'clock, except on the days previous to the closing of the Mails for England, &c., when the Office will be open until 8 o'clock, p. m. THOMAS OWEN.

Charlottetown, Dec. 3d, 1842.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A Meeting of the Directors of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, held on the 15th November, 1842—It was unanimously resolved, that all Shareholders indebted to the Company for such instalments as have been legally called for, shall have their Shares advertised for sale, as directed by the Act of Incorporation; and in case of any loss to the Company by such sale, that actions at law shall be brought for the recovery of the same, together with all interest due from the period of the Instalments being called for, as well as for the recovery of all claims on Parties who have neglected to take up their respective shares.

By order of the Directors, CHARLES HENSLEY, Chairman.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

AT a MEETING of the OFFICE-BEARERS and COMMITTEE of the "Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute," held last Tuesday evening, His Honor the President in the Chair, it was Resolved, that the course of Lectures for the ensuing session, do begin on Wednesday evening, the 7th proximo, and that the President be requested to prepare and deliver an Introductory Lecture on that evening.

The President having cheerfully acquiesced in the same, NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon. CHARLES YOUNG will open the Course, by delivering an Introductory Lecture, on Wednesday evening, the 7th December next, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The Chair will be taken precisely at Eight o'clock, and the doors will be closed at a quarter past Eight.

Tickets for the Course can be had by applying to the Secretary, at Mr. Young's Office, (but the present members do not require to renew their Tickets until next January), or at the Book Stores of J. D. Haszard, Esq. and Mr. Stamper. Members' Tickets, 5s.—Family Tickets, 10s.—Youth's do. 2s. 6d.

Nov. 23, 1842.

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, from Manchester and Leeds, via Halifax, per Schooner New Messenger, and other recent arrivals, a general assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS, SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

- ALSO, 8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits, 2 pipes Brandy (Martell Brand), 8 hhds. Sugar, 3 casks Wine, 3 puncheons Molasses, 25 chests best Souchong Tea.

The whole of which will be disposed of cheap, for cash only. J. & W. M'GILL.

N. B.—All accounts due Mr. J. M'Gill, prior to their entering into partnership, if not paid before the First January next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, to be recovered without further notice. 29th Nov., 1842. 4w.

MR. SEARS' PICTORIAL WORKS.—The Subscribers have just received, and offer for Sale, at their Establishment, in Water Street, several entire sets of Mr. Sears' splendid Works.

COOPER & BREMNER.

Charlottetown, 8th Oct. 1842.

Just published, foolscap 8vo., pp. 128, Price, 1s. 6d. single, 12s. per doz.

MORAL RENOVATION; or, The Empire of Bacchus destroyed. THE PRIZE ESSAY. By the Rev. JOHN KNOX. CHARLOTTETOWN: COOPER & BREMNER.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby requested to pay their respective Accounts, on or before the First day of January next; otherwise legal measures will be resorted to for the recovery thereof. CHARLES WELSH.

Charlottetown, Nov. 19th, 1842.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. POTTS are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, otherwise legal measures will be adopted to enforce payment of the same. WILLIAM ROGERSON.

Crapaud, 14th Sept. 1842.

PRIME NEWFOUNDLAND HERRINGS.

THE Subscriber has received, on consignment, 70 barrels Prime Newfoundland HERRINGS, which he will dispose of cheap, for Cash or Produce. THOMAS PLEADWELL.

Charlottetown, 26th Aug., 1842.

FOR SALE, 200 BARRELS NEWFOUNDLAND HERRINGS, which will be Sold low, for Cash or approved Notes. D. REDDIN.

September 7th, 1842.

LOST, STOLEN, OR STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber's Pasture, about three months since, one very large OX, white and yellow—he came from the neighbourhood of Malpeque; one small OX, brown, with a little white; and one small mouse-colored COW; the two small cattle came from the neighbourhood of Charlottetown, and have not returned to the place from whence they came. If strayed away, any Person returning either of the whole, or giving information where they may be found, shall be rewarded for their trouble; if stolen, any one giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds, on application to GEORGE BEER, Jun.

Charlottetown, Nov. 17th, 1842.

STRAYED—From the Farm of Mr. James Coles, St. Peter's Road, on or about the First November, instant, an iron-gray coloured HORSE, rising seven years, of a large size. Any person bringing the same to the subscriber, will be rewarded for his trouble. J. D. P. COLES.

Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1842.

A STRAY COLT has been on the Subscriber's premises since the First of October last. The owner may have the same, by proving property and paying expenses. JAMES HURRY.

Point Pleasant (opposite Mr. Goodman's Farm), November 23d, 1842.

SHINGLES. A FEW Thousand Pine SHINGLES can be had cheap for Cash only. Apply at the Colonial Herald Office.

BOOKBINDING.

THE Subscribers are prepared to execute all orders in the BOOKBINDING line in the first style of workmanship, at moderate prices, and with punctuality and dispatch. COOPER & BREMNER.

Charlottetown, 1st Sept. 1842.

TO BE LET, for one or more years, a large SHOP, to be fitted up as may be agreed upon, and to which a commodious Cellar is attached, below the Herald Printing Office, East Corner of Pownall and Water-streets. For further particulars, apply to J. B. COOPER.