

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, March 21.

CENTRAL ACADEMY BILL.

On this Bill being read a second time, Mr. COOPER moved an amendment, so far as striking out one trustee out of five; the hon. member observing, the House of Assembly should have justice done them in the appointment of Trustees. A short debate ensued, and the amendment was carried.

Mr. MACAULAY moved an amendment, to the effect that three Teachers be appointed, to perform particular services, at salaries of £150, £100, and £75 each.

Mr. LONGWORTH had very little doubt a third teacher would effect much good; he should expect to see the school crowded with scholars, the difference to the country would be only £25—in fact, it would not be this, if it was borne in mind, the alteration that had taken place in the currency since the salaries were fixed at £300.

Mr. COLES considered £300 quite enough; let each master take his own share of tuition money; he thought £50 sufficient remuneration for the third teacher, as in all probability the latter would have 50 scholars to receive fees from. He (Mr. Coles) did not hold with making masters independent.

The SPEAKER did not agree with the hon. member (Mr. Coles), in the latter part of his observations. If we expect the Academy to flourish, we must secure the services of men of talent to conduct it, and he was much surprised to hear any one express the idea that gentlemen competent to conduct such an Institution should be starved into a performance of their duties, or that the independence alluded to was at all incompatible with such a situation; mere scholastic learning formed but a very small portion of the requisite qualification of a successful Teacher. The happy facility of imparting instruction to youth was very rare, and consequently was duly appreciated in every civilized country. It was no uncommon thing for the head master of a celebrated School in the United Kingdom to receive £1000 sterling per annum. He, of course, was aware that such a sum was far beyond our means; but yet he thought it absurd to suppose that £200 of our money, being less than £150 sterling, should be deemed more than sufficient for the head master of the principal educational establishment in this Colony. At present it was admitted on all hands that the Institution does not work well, and some great fault must exist in the management. The public complained that £300 per annum should be thrown away on the education of some 15 to 20 pupils in the lower branches, who had to pay as much for their instruction as was charged in many private schools. It was a reproach to the Legislature that this state of things should have been allowed to continue so long, and for he one did not hesitate to say, that the interest of the public had been sacrificed to the private interest of the present masters; he commented on the improper description of persons who had heretofore been employed as District schoolmasters; of late he believed they had somewhat improved; but what description or talent could we expect for the small stipend in being, and the degradation which they often had to submit to, in being billeted about from house to house; he always considered that the only way to secure well-qualified persons to fill any situation was to provide a suitable remuneration; he would vote for the proposed amendment, although he should have greatly preferred giving a larger salary to the head master.

Mr. COOPER could not agree with this extra addition of £25; his constituents would not approve of it. This Academy already swallows up as much as would, if properly managed, educate 500 pupils; no benefit is derived by those who reside in the country; the board of the country-boys would amount to (if they paid nothing for schooling) more than their parents can pay in their present distressed situation. This school is a continual drag upon us, year after year, and I cannot give my support to increase the yearly amount beyond the £300.

Mr. PALMER agreed with hon. members. The complaints, as respected the Academy, were both general and loud; the cause he could not understand; great dissatisfaction exists; but whether it can be laid at the door of the teachers is out of his (Mr. Palmer's) power to explain. The hon. member's (Mr. Palmer's) speech tended to show that if we expected good effects from schools, we must not be niggardly in our support; in short, he was of opinion, had the salaries at first been fixed on a more liberal scale, such as to entice men of the highest attainments, not only here but from other countries, we should have experienced equivalent advantages. Look, (said the hon. member,) at the sums paid to the head masters of the public schools at home, varying from £500 up to £2000 each. A first rate school is of the greatest importance to this Island, considering the large proportion of our revenue granted towards education. What is the first question asked by respectable parties, when they intend settling in another country, is it not this—Is there a good school? This effect can only happen when talent is commanded by a proper and just reward. This is the only hope that now exists of making it become as popular as it is now unpopular; and as a small means, to an end, he would support the amount.

Mr. WIGHTMAN did not approve of the amendment, in respect to an increase of teachers, or to increase the usual vote to the Academy. He preferred two teachers; one to receive £200, the other £100.

Mr. THORNTON approved of the plan to divide the money amongst the masters, so that one should not be paid so much more than another; if this extra £25 is to cause so much good to the school, it is not worth talking about; as now established, he did not know that the masters were overpaid. We have many complaints now, and he trusted it was not going to be contended an increased assistance would still add to the unpopularity of the school; our study ought to be exercised in the endeavor to render this school as effective as possible; to this end we ought not by any means, to practise a niggardly disposition; he should give his support to the increased masters, &c.

Mr. D. MACDONALD could not support the amendment; from information he had received, he could state to the House that the greatest number of pupils that at one time ever attended the Academy was fifty-four only; thus, two masters could not even then be overworked, and he (Mr. Macdonald) must consider that two were quite sufficient, and £300 was an ample provision.

Mr. MACAULAY addressed the House chiefly on the advantages to be derived from an efficient school, and in support of 3 masters, as tending to produce that desirable end.

Mr. MACINTOSH considered something should be attempted that might lead to more beneficial results. He (Mr. Macintosh) considered there had not been a good scholar turned out of this Academy. [Yes, yes.] He must express his surprise that the Governor had not, ere now, investigated the matter, in order to remedy the grievance; he could not give his consent to an enlarged grant—it would be like throwing pearls to swine.

Mr. COLES could not understand the policy in paying so large a sum to this particular purpose; he knew a school, where a very insignificant sum was paid the masters, yet double the number of scholars were educated. The hon. member's remarks further tended to show, that the salaries already paid were sufficient to effect far different results—at least it would do so, if the system was revised; he could not support any increase.

Hon. Mr. PALMER thought that if the salaries had been put on a more liberal scale at first, the Academy would be in a much preferable situation to its present state; it should not be viewed solely in a pound, shilling and pence light. He would not say where the fault lay; he would be sorry to say it rested on the shoulders of the masters—one of them had been his; yet he must acknowledge it was of the greatest importance to place at the head of this Institution the greatest talent that could be procured.

Mr. MACINTOSH ridiculed the hon. member's ideas, and contended £300 could not be justly called a niggardly allowance.

The SPEAKER maintained, in consequence of the alteration in the currency, it was not sufficient to obtain that ability now required; he did not fear but that his constituents would approve of his conduct, in advocating this trifling sum of £25, as an experiment with an extra teacher, particularly as at present the Institution is almost useless, and the charge might be met by abolishing the office of school-visitor, which was found not to be as beneficial as was expected; he fully expected a gratifying result from the adoption of the proposed alteration.

Mr. D. MACDONALD could not understand this stand for an increased amount of salary, when the present sum, according to the number of scholars, costs the country from £10 to £14 for each boy annually.

Mr. DALZIEL made a comparison between the sum granted to this school and those of the country; he could not conscientiously vote for an increased grant.

Mr. MACGREGOR could not see why this trifling sum of £25 should cause so much animadversion; an experiment was to be tried, risk attended most experiments, and if it was lost entirely, no great harm would arise to the country.

Mr. MACAULAY was really astonished the hon. member could not calculate on the benefit to be derived from this Institution, if placed on a sure and sound foundation. The hon. member then went into his views on the subject of Education, which seemed to carry some weight of argument, as shewing the many different advantages to be derived in numerous points of view.

Mr. YEO disapproved of so much money being allotted to one school; he thought the different parts of the country ought to derive more support; this only tended to the benefit of Charlottetown.

Mr. COOPER would confirm what had fallen from the honorable member who last spoke; not one half of the inhabitants in the country could afford to pay even for their children to learn the alphabet; those who receive the advantages of this school can afford to pay for the education of their children. This he objected to, more than to the £25 increase to the Establishment; had not the funds arising from the glebe lands been handed over to other parties, it would be different.

Mr. MACGREGOR had very little doubt if the fees were reduced,

so as to be within the reach of the middle classes, that a three-fold increase of pupils will very soon be visible.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD expressed himself to the effect, that of late this Academy had been a burden upon, instead of a benefit to the Colony; the money, comparatively speaking, might as well have been thrown away. He would, however, support the contemplated alterations, as an experiment.

Mr. DORSE could not tell the why or the wherefore, but there must be something wrong to cause this Institution to have become so very unpopular; he hoped to see an alteration now come to that would have the effect of inducing greater numbers to attend; he must take the opportunity to contradict the assertion of an hon. member, that no good scholars had been turned out of that Academy; were there not several living proofs now before us, whose education is as a fortune to them, or who at least could not follow that profession they now practise? Had they not received a liberal education? He hoped to see many more; such as these were a credit to the Colony. He fully concurred with the hon. Speaker; we should be as liberal as possible, and he would support the proposition of an extra teacher.

Mr. D. MACLEAN said he was of opinion that the Academy, as constituted by the Bill, would be entirely behind the educational requirements of the age. What do we want with Greek and Latin in the middle of the 19th century? Those languages may be all very well for a few learned and wealthy in thickly populated and long-settled countries; but here they are, if not altogether, of very little service. All that is worth acquiring in their histories, &c. may be found by youth in English translations, and professional gentlemen have dictionaries and other works of reference on the subjects. Let the Masters of the Academy teach some of the living languages, such as French and Spanish; the latter, he believed, was as perfect a language as exists in Europe, and in majesty rivals that of Homer; yet, we are here quite unacquainted with it, although a knowledge of it would enable an Englishman to travel from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn, and it would also be advantageous to us in disposing of our produce in Cuba or Porto Rico. Practical mathematics again, I believe, will be by no means practical in reality, but consist of the acquirements of a few youth, who may have dipped in Euclid, or who have traversed "Pons Asinorum," or peradventure the 47th of the First book, without his being at all aware of the uses to which these propositions may be applied. He saw no provision made for teaching Chemistry, though a science of such paramount importance. Electricity, magnetism, and numerous other branches of natural philosophy, are totally omitted; and upon the whole, he would prefer postponing the consideration of the Bill until another session, when it might be drawn up more in accordance with the present wants of the age.

The SPEAKER said the hon. member (Mr. D. Maclean) was not correct, inasmuch as the French language was one of the branches to be taught in this Institution, and if the hon. member also thought chemistry should be another, now was the time to move to obtain its adoption. It is a complete waste of speech to say it will not be a benefit to the country that a classical education can be obtained at a cost not exceeding £4 annually for each pupil, and for one-half of that amount if they were boarders. From the remarks of the hon. member for King's County, it would appear that because a few could not receive the benefit of education, in consequence of their locality, others were to be deprived of its benefit; this was not his (the Speaker's) opinion; let us legislate for the greatest number; education was invaluable. Look at the Scotch; the facility of obtaining a good education in that country has enabled them to obtain more than an ordinary share of employment in every department where education is required. In a new Colony like this, talent is not to be found in every settlement; but he (the Speaker) hoped to see this Academy a nursery for future schoolmasters, the benefits of whom would penetrate even the wilderness.

Mr. MONTGOMERY concurred with hon. members that the sums of money granted to this Academy, from time to time, had not been attended with the good effect desired; it was a downright waste of the public moneys. We are now told that an additional £25 will effect every desirable end. He (Mr. Montgomery) could not comprehend this kind of argument, and would therefore vote against any increase.

Mr. RAE did not rise to say anything about the policy or impolicy of granting an extra £25; but as the Scotch mode of education had been alluded to, he would just remark, in Scotland neither the government nor private subscription supported the institutions, numerous as they were in that country; but were founded and endowed by deceased individuals, whom he (Mr. Rae) expected, even in those early days, had felt the advantages of education. How widely different is the subject we are now debating on; here to support this school, taxes are imposed on a people who are so distressed that they cannot pay their rents.

The question was then put on the amendment, which was lost.

Mr. THORNTON moved that there be two masters, at £170 and £130 each.

The SPEAKER moved that there be two masters, at £200 and £100 each.

Mr. HUDSON moved that there be two masters, at £180 and £120 each.

Finally, Mr. THORNTON's motion was carried, and the Bill reported with amendments.

March 22d.

Mr. MACAULAY moved that the Academy Bill be recommitted; which being granted, the hon. member then moved an amendment, to the effect that three teachers be appointed, with separate salaries of £150 £100 and £50, which was supported by the hon. speaker and several other hon. members, who briefly addressed the Committee, and it was finally agreed to; as was also an amendment by the hon. the Speaker, increasing the fees of instruction in the highest department of education to forty shillings, the hon. Speaker observing, he wished to see the middle classes and others possess the privileges of this Institution, which desirable object would now be within almost the reach of all parties, consequent upon the very low scale of tuition fees.

POST OFFICE REPORT.

Mr. THORNTON, as Chairman of the Post Office Committee, submitted the following Report, in addition to that formerly adopted by the House:

Your Committee, in addition to their former Report on the Post Office Department, have to call the attention of the House of Assembly to the following account of the expenditure and receipts of some of the inland offices, whereby it will appear that the expense of some of the routes is far beyond any benefit the public in those parts derive from these establishments, and beyond what the present revenue of the Colony can justify your Committee in recommending a continuance of, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Office Name and Amount. Includes Tignish in 1842, Erzmot Bay, and Lot 7, the Quarter's expense.

Your Committee therefore recommend that, in future, the two Carriers to Killare and Tignish, and the West Point, travel only once a fortnight, and that the Carrier to Erzmot Bay be discontinued. Your Committee consider that the intercourse to Bedeque and Georgetown, being the Packet stations in Prince and King's Counties, entitles the inhabitants of those Counties to the accommodation of a semi-weekly conveyance of the Mails during the period of the navigation being open, and therefore recommend the Mails to be forwarded to those places twice a week, for that time; the extra trip to Prince County, to proceed from Bedeque to Green's Shore and St. Eleanor's, returning by the same route—provided the expense annually does not exceed £24 in the whole. Two carriers ought to go to the Westward—one on the Southern route to Bedeque, by way of Tryon, and the other Carrier to go by the main Post Road by Princetown and Indian River, to St. Eleanor's, and return to Charlottetown by Glover's—having two Branch Carriers from Glover's—one to Campbelltown and the other to Park Corner, returning by Johnston's Mills to Glover's. A Carrier ought to go by the Cove head road to Covehead, Brackley Point, from thence to Rustico, New Glasgow and Cavendish, and returning to town by the New Glasgow road. New offices will be required to suit this arrangement. A Post-office ought to be established at Desable, at or near Mr. David Hallay's.

The Eastern Mail Carrier to go from Charlottetown to the head of St. Peter's Bay, from thence to Fortune Bay, Souris, West River and to the East Point Postage, and return by the North side Main road.

Additional Offices would be required at or near Fortune Bay Dixon's Mill, Lot 42, and the newspapers to be left at Macdermott's, St. Peter's road.

Also, an Office is required at Fort Augustus, at or near Francis Kelly's, which will accommodate a large number of inhabitants residing on Townships Nos. 35, 36, 37, 48 and 49, on the South side of the Hillsborough River; and the Mail-bag for this office might be taken by the Georgetown Carrier to Lewis Gay's, Lot 49, and a branch from thence to Fort Augustus.

A Carrier at present goes from the White Sands, Murray Harbor, to Belfast. This route ought to be changed, and the mail for Murray Harbor to be forwarded to the old Ship-yard there from Vernon River, by the main road direct, and which they believe can be carried by the latter route, at the same expense as by the Wood Island route. An Office ought to be at or near Mr. Dalziel's, Lot 63; and if the above line to the shipyard is adopted, an office must be established there. It will still be necessary to continue a carrier from Belfast to the Wood Islands, but not an office for letters; this may be done for 3s. a trip.

Your Committee find that the sum of £52 16s. Hal. cur. was paid last year to Mr. Lessel, which they suppose was for his attendance while enquiring into the Post Department here. This appears a large sum for that gentleman's expenses, for the short time he was engaged in this Colony, and appears to be an expense partly incurred for the correction of irregularities in the office here, occasioned, in some measure, by the negligence of the officers in the Post Office department in Halifax, in not sufficiently examining, for some years past, into the accounts of the Post Masters in this Colony.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the present stated hours of the Post Master's attendance at the office do not afford sufficient accommodation to the public, and recommend that in future the attendance of that officer should at least be from 8 o'clock in the forenoon to 7 in the evening.

Your Committee find that when letters for this Colony, from Great Britain are not posted direct to Halifax by the steamers, but are inadvertently sent by way of the United States, a very considerable increase of postage is charged. Your Committee therefore recommend that in the address to be laid before the Imperial Government, on the subject of the Post Office Department, it be requested that in future all letters from the United Kingdom to this Colony be forwarded in a separate bag, by way of Halifax.

Your Committee have ascertained that the mails which left this Island on the 29th day of November last, and arrived at Pictou on the same day, did not reach Halifax in time to be forwarded by the Mail Steamer, leaving that Port for England on the 31st December, although a passenger from this Island by the same conveyance, with the mail to Pictou, was in Halifax on the same day previous to the Steamer leaving for England. It appears to your Committee that orders for Insurance on several vessels were unfortunately wrecked prior to the leaving of these Vessels, and consequently the orders for Insurance of these Vessels, and the intelligence of their loss reached England at the same time. Your Committee are therefore of opinion that there has been in this instance either a culpable neglect on the part of the Contractors for the conveyance of the mails between Pictou and Halifax, or of some of the Post-office authorities (and for which they ought to be held responsible), and that the Deputy Post-master General is in duty bound to institute such enquiries as would enable him to account to the public for such extraordinary detention, and which has resulted in very serious loss to individuals.

Your Committee would recommend that the Postage hitherto exacted on Newspapers inland should be discontinued, as they consider that every facility ought to be afforded for the transmission of general information by such Periodicals, particularly as Newspapers are now transmitted to and from the United Kingdom to all parts of the British Empire free of Postage, and further as such an arrangement would not cause any diminution of the Revenue at all commensurate with the advantages that would be thereby conferred on the public by such an arrangement.

Your Committee are of opinion that the Post-master of Charlottetown should reside in the Building in which the Post Office is kept, for the purposes of affording security to the Mails while in his charge, and also in cases of emergency to provide access to the Office at all hours.

Your Committee therefore, in conclusion, recommend that a message be sent His Excellency, requesting he will be pleased to direct that the regulations suggested by your Committee be carried into effect, and that the House will provide for the additional expense that may be thereby incurred.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

(From the Colonial Gazette.)

The Right Honourable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, G. C. B., is the second son of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, the first Baronet, who was in the military service of the East India Company, and who became a director of the East India Company on his return to this country. Sir Charles was educated at Eton, from which school he brought away a strong relish for classical literature; and he entered at a very early age, about 1801, into the civil service of the East India Company. His promising qualifications for the public service immediately attracted the attention of Lord Wellesley, who employed him, in the first instance, confidentially, in what was called his "private office," and shortly afterwards attached him, as his agent, to Lord Lake's army in the field,—a distinction greater, perhaps, than was ever conferred, even in India, upon one so young in years. But his conduct in this delicate office proved Lord Wellesley's sagacity in selecting him for it. He was shortly afterwards appointed President at Delhi, with extensive powers in relation to the states on our north-western frontier. In this capacity he negotiated the first treaty of the British Government with the late Runjeet Singh, the sovereign of the Punjab. That able and ambitious monarch had attempted to bring under his power some petty independent states on the banks of the Sutlej, lying between his boundary and that of British India. Mr. Metcalfe was sent by Lord Minto to apprise him that he must either withdraw his troops within his own territory, and cease to meddle with the states under our protection, or prepare for immediate conflict with the British power. The interview at which this intimation was given by our ambassador to the "Lion of the Punjab," took place in a chamber commanding from its windows an extensive view over the adjacent plain. The declaration of the resolution of the British Government evidently excited him extremely. He sprung out of the room; and presently Mr. Metcalfe beheld him careering below at the head of a small band of horsemen. After galloping about for some time, he returned to the conference, and announced his unwilling determination to withdraw his troops. (He subsequently told Mr. Metcalfe that it was in the way he had seen that he always worked off fits of inconvenient passion.) Mr. Metcalfe remained at Delhi till he was called down to Calcutta, as Secretary to the Supreme Government, in the political department, and Private Secretary to the Marquess of Hastings, about the year 1818. In 1821, he went as resident to Hyderabad, and returned thence to Delhi with the charge of Rajpootana, and the whole north-western frontier, on the retirement of Sir David Ochterlony, about 1827. Thence he was summoned to Calcutta, to take his seat in the Supreme Council; his term of service in which was specially extended, in consideration of his eminent usefulness, from five to seven years. For a considerable part of this time he was Vice President of the Council, during Lord William Bentinck's absence from Calcutta. On the constitution of a new Presidency in the north-western Provinces, by the Charter Act of 1834, Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed the first governor of Agra, and provisionally, Governor-General on the death or resignation of Lord William Bentinck. In March, 1835, that nobleman resigned the government to Sir Charles Metcalfe (who succeeded to the baronetcy on his brother's death, about 1823.) Sir Charles filled this high office till the arrival of Lord Auckland, in March, 1836, when he resumed the government of Agra, in which he resigned, and returned to England in 1838. In 1839, Lord Melbourne's administration selected him, at a very critical moment, for the governorship of Jamaica, from which he returned to England last year. The Grand Cross of the Bath was conferred on him when he made over the Governor-Generalship of India to Lord Auckland, and he was appointed a member of the Privy Council, on his accepting the Governor-Generalship of Jamaica. Sir Charles Metcalfe's career has been one of uninterrupted success in all the public objects that he has undertaken, often under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty. When he was first appointed Resident at Delhi, the great tract of country placed under his immediate and single jurisdiction in every branch of administration, had been without a government for many years. There had been no law but that of the strong hand; the people were all armed to the teeth; the open country was deserted; and the whole population was collected in fortified towns and villages. In the course of a few years, his just and firm administration changed the whole aspect of affairs. The people were gradually reclaimed from their wild freebooting habits. The

walls of the towns and villages were allowed to fall to decay. The country was studded with hamlets and farmsteads; and the peaceable husbandman, the caravans of the grain-trade, the chauts and the ordinary traveller, were as safe within the Delhi Provinces as in almost any part of British India. With a single exception, and that a most honourable one, his discharge of the many high and arduous duties successively committed to him has received the unqualified approbation of the authorities under whom he served. Whilst resident at Hyderabad, he showed great firmness and incurred extreme obloquy in opposing the wishes of the Marquis of Hastings, in respect to a wealthy banking firm in that city, which had contracted large loans at extravagant rates of interest for the Sovereign of that state, and had, in fact, virtually usurped the government from his feeble hands. Sir C. Metcalfe resolutely put down this money-lending domination, and rescued the fine provinces of Hyderabad from the clutches of the bankers' delegates, to whom the revenues had been mortgaged, and who collected them with more than the severity of farmers-general. It has been mentioned that on one occasion only he incurred the displeasure of his superiors, and that his conduct in that instance reflected honour on him. During his tenure of the office of Governor-General of India, he passed a law emancipating the press from all restrictions of censorship or otherwise, and rendering it as free as the press in this country. His conduct in this respect (the safety and wisdom of which has been abundantly borne out by the result) drew down upon him the deep displeasure of the Court of Directors, and of the Board of Control. This displeasure was expressed; and it was understood that it was in consequence of his conduct in this particular that another person was appointed Governor of Madras. Sir Charles, with his wonted promptitude of action and decision of character, wrote to the Court of Directors inquiring whether he had lost their confidence, as it did not comport with his notions of the respect due to himself to continue, if that were the case, in a service where his usefulness must, necessarily, be diminished by the want of the countenance of his employers. He received an equivocal answer, such as men write who do not know their own minds, and immediately resigned. The East India Company have never regretted their conduct in this instance, but once—from the moment that they lost the services of Sir Charles Metcalfe, and became sensible, when too late, of their great value. Of those services the Whig government availed itself when it was not allowed to destroy the representative constitution of Jamaica. Sir Charles Metcalfe's administration of the government of Jamaica is admitted on all hands to have been a masterpiece of statesmanship. He had to deal with a war of races, brought about by previous mismanagement. When he left the country, its whole coloured population knelt to bless him; and the mail just arrived tells us that the White Legislature has voted £3000 for erecting a statue to his honour. The difficulties were immense—the success complete. He moulded the elements of strife and disaffection into universal peace; and this not by the vulgar method of crushing a people or suspending the laws, but by dint of justice. His acceptance of the government of Canada must be deemed a favor conferred on Lord Stanley and Sir Robert Peel.

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CROWN INN.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the public generally, that he has good accommodations for man and horse, both of whom shall be punctually attended to, at the shortest notice. The house has been just opened, and is situated in Sydney Street, adjoining the premises of Daniel Brennan, Esq. JOSEPH WEEKS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10th, 1843.

COMMERCIAL INN.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public that he has taken the above well known Premises, and having furnished the same with every article requisite for a comfortable BOARDING HOUSE, hopes, by the moderation of his charges, and strict attention to the wishes of those who may favour him with their custom, to merit a continuance of that patronage which was for so many years awarded to his predecessor in that Establishment. DAVID CONNORS.

Charlottetown, July 8th, 1842.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having made considerable alterations in his premises, begs leave to inform his friends generally that he is now prepared to accommodate a few persons with genteel Board, combined with a comfortable and quiet home. Every attention will be paid to those who may honour him with a call. A few yearly Boarders can be well accommodated, on reasonable terms. JAMES DAVIS.

Hillsborough Street, (near King's Square,) Oct. 1st, 1842.

SHINGLES.

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

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