

GLENDOWER, and, perhaps, luckily for himself, they are not always at his command. I conclude, however, that these letters have been manufactured for exportation, and not for home consumption, for I do not suppose there is a person in Charlottetown who believes they are Mr. Douse's own productions, unless indeed they can be called his by right of purchase.

The first letter is well enough (barring its containing what appears to be a willful misstatement of Ryan's case). Mr. YOUNG having given the first provocation, has furnished his enemies with weapons wherewith to attack him. But the second letter is beneath remark; and if poor Mr. YOUNG's enemies can bring no worse accusation against him than that he drives a tandem, wears white satin linings to his coat tails, and that once, in a thoughtless frolic, he passed himself off to an honest settler as a son of the Earl of SELKIRK, his luck in this world is better than that of most men.

But, Sir, I would put it seriously to Mr. Douse, whether it would not be far more to his credit, notorious as it is that he is a man of no education—and, God knows, I do not impute it to him as a fault—whether, I repeat, it would not be far more creditable to him to content himself with the reputation to which he is justly entitled—that of having, by honesty, industry and perseverance, raised himself from a humble station to a place of trust and responsibility, instead of endeavouring to palm himself off upon his employers as a man of literary attainments, by entering the lists as an intellectual gladiator, when, after all, he holds his borrowed weapons very much as I have seen bruin handle a staff at a country fair in England, and stands a more than even chance of breaking his own head with them.

Thus a chafed bull I've seen in country town, By butchers' boys, and bull-dogs hunted down; The clonny brute, maddened by rage and pain, By one strong effort, breaks at last his chain; Then shuts his eyes, and thinks to crush the host, But breaks his head against some jutting post."

But, Sir, what shall I say to the specimen of what Dr. Pargloss terms "Cucography," that now comes under my review—the grand treat of the whole; worthy, indeed, to be placed among "the curiosities of literature" of the Island, which appeared in the Gazette of the 19th inst., as an advertisement—the proprietor of that paper refusing, I presume, to admit it in any other shape. I allude to the two letters addressed to the Colonial Secretary, by the sturdy and independent SAMUEL GREEN! Here indeed we may exclaim is a dry subject enlivened by what the poet calls "a sober Green, refreshing to the eye!" and green enough, in all conscience, this sapient ex-Councillor has proved himself to be. Did any man ever take such pains to proclaim his own incapacity? or as Dogberry says, to "write himself down an ass?" Who ever read such a ferrago of insolence, arrogance and absurdity? Insolent towards the Government, whose regulations are arraigned—towards the Lieut. Governor, who obeyed the orders he had received—and towards those members of Council who have already, or may in future pay their fees; arrogant in its self-sufficiency, vanity, egotism, and the idea that the Secretary of State will read, or, if he does, will care an iota for the abuse or opinion of the writer, is absurd in its display of ignorance and low breeding. The letter, too, has evidently been corrected in passing through the hands of the compositor. It is hardly possible to treat the subject otherwise than in derision; but if I must be serious, I would ask this plain question—Can there be a doubt, setting aside the merits or demerits of Mr. YOUNG, that Mr. GREEN has shewn his utter unfitness for an appointment requiring education, temper, discretion and ability? I do not pause for a reply; but I cannot help observing, that to have selected such a man, in the first instance, to fill such a situation, reflects very little credit on the discrimination of the government.

There is only one other letter which requires observation—the second letter of "O. P. Q.," published in your last Saturday's paper; and having dealt with the Leviathans (Messrs. YOUNG, DOUSE and GREEN), I have no great appetite for the anonymous small fry. Still, a few observations must be made; and first, let me ask, Sir, is this the same "O. P. Q." who addressed the first letter to you under that signature? or, Proteus in shape, and mocking-bird in tongue, has he filched the good name, of the "O. P. Q.," No. 1? If so, presuming that the purses of these gentry, and the contents of their brains are much upon a par, and contain little else but "trash," I must observe, that he has taken "that which naught enriches him," although he has probably added little to the poverty of his rival. But, Sir, Mr. "O. P. Q." No. 2, whether he be another, or only "alter et idem," seems to have become less hazy and indistinct in his ideas, and to have cleared his brain from some of the "palpable obscure" which clouded the first laboured epistle under that signature. He has evidently made himself understand what it is he really does want to know. His second letter is like a lady's postscript, and contains the pith of the matter; and in this happy frame of mind, he asks, "What are the Lieut. Governor's instructions, as to the appointment of Members of Council?" Now, Sir, there are persons from time to time appearing before the public, blessed with small talents but much application, who, in endeavouring to solve a question, are apt to pore over it until they muddle their brains, and to this dull and plodding class "O. P. Q." appears to belong. These people are proverbially searchers after what are commonly called "mares' nests," and given to chuckle vehemently over what they fancy to be the discovery of a thing which every one else knows not to exist; and consequently "O. P. Q." fancies he has made an unanswerable and palpable hit, when he asks this question—which, however, I apprehend, is not difficult of solution.

Probably the Lieut. Governor's instructions are the same as those the Governor of Nova Scotia received when the Councils of that Province were remodelled, viz.—to select men who, from their education and station in society, were qualified to represent the different interests of the community, without reference to politics or religion; and taking particular care to avoid giving an undue preponderance to any one party. Upon this principle, I presume, the Lieut. Governor has now acted; and as, without mentioning the recent appointments of Messrs. PETERS and HOLL, the Proprietors and quite their fair share of representation in the Legislative Council, I conclude that Mr. YOUNG has been selected to represent the interests of the Tenantry. I trust it may be presented before His Excellency ceases to hold the balance, as he has hitherto done, with an even hand. To accuse him of having done otherwise, or of having "thrown himself into the hands of a faction," is as absurd as it is false—every act of his government belies the accusation; and I earnestly hope, that he will never consent to sacrifice his character for independence and impartiality to the personal and political feelings and the overbearing clamour of half a dozen appointed and self-interested individuals.

I beg, Sir, to subscribe myself, Your obedient servant,
PLAIN COMMON SENSE.

Charlotte, 27th Jan. 1841.
P.S.—Upon reading over my letter, I perceive I have omitted to remark on one passage in "O. P. Q.'s" letter—viz. "that which naught enriches him," although he has probably added little to the poverty of his rival. But, Sir, Mr. "O. P. Q." No. 2, whether he be another, or only "alter et idem," seems to have become less hazy and indistinct in his ideas, and to have cleared his brain from some of the "palpable obscure" which clouded the first laboured epistle under that signature.

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omitting a considerable stock of "real Havannas"—and ever and anon the merry blasts of their bugle made the woods resound. As might have been anticipated, the unsophisticated rustics, far removed from the "busy haunts of men," were taken by surprise. What could it be—this dim apparition—which, enveloped in a cloud, glided so swiftly by? Its very mystery bespoke the presence of something supernatural; and the strains of unearthly (I do not say heavenly) music confirmed the delusion. What wonder, then, that the astonished inhabitants should (like BAUCIS and PHILEMON) rush to do homage to the heavenly strangers? But, alas! the good name of the district had been belied—it had been *doused*—and the tourists thought they beheld an hostile gathering. Awed at the sight, these "able and courageous men" turned tail, and scamped off, while the shouts of the assembled crowd, and the firing of a musket in the air, in derision, brought down the hoar-frost from the trees upon their heads—which they took to be shot rattling about their ears. Their disappointed worshippers stared after them for a moment, or as the Magazine story-writers say, "pursed them with their eyes." "*Nunc est bibendum, exeunt in fumo*"—"Let us go and have a drop of summat short, for they are off like smoke!" exclaimed the schoolmaster, a late M. P. P.—and so my story's done.

To THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; I perceive by a late paper, that his Honor the Chief Justice, in his address to the Grand Jury, "regrets very much that there are no Criminal Sessions established in this Colony, to have jurisdiction over small and petty offences, as nearly all the time of the Supreme Court, term after term, is taken up in the trial of petty offences, while the important business of civil justice is necessarily postponed—which causes the debtor to be almost independent of the creditor, by the long delay of a trial taking place; that as this was a growing evil, he trusted the Legislature, at the ensuing Session, would take it up, and adopt such measures as would cause it to be remedied."

Now, Sir, with all due deference to his Honor's superior judgment, I should prefer the Assembly's and Council's support of a measure, passed some time since by the former, but strangled by the latter, viz.—allowing two Commissioners of Small Debts to settle sums to the amount of Ten Pounds, as is done in Nova Scotia. This, in my humble opinion, would withdraw a number of the petty cases of civil justice from the Supreme Court, which his Honour complains of as being postponed from term to term—would facilitate the adjustment of said cases—and would not cost the Colony the annual expense which a Criminal Sessions would necessarily incur.

That a measure of this nature is as much—aye, more—wanted in this Island than the establishment of a Criminal Sessions, may be inferred from the very assertion of his Honor, that cases are postponed, and that not once or twice, but repeatedly! not always, I presume, from the cause assigned by his Honor in the present instance—but also from the necessary and enormous expenses to which plaintiffs are lawfully put in consequence of the said delays—although the defendants may be saluted for it in the end, which the former, and not the country, has to bear the burthen and heat of.

It is in consequence of the often repeated and continued postponement of trials of civil cases, where sums exceed £5, and are within £10, with the eternal expenses thereunto belonging, and in case appertaining, that prevents very many persons from obtaining their just debts from their unjust debtors; for though neither plaintiffs nor defendants, in civil cases, are bound to have the "fear of God before their eyes," the former too often have the fear of "a lawyer's bill," and lawyers' excuses for not proceeding, to prohibit their entering their suits within the pale of the Supreme Court; for it naturally enough occurs to them—

To act, or not to act, that is the question;

Whether 'tis nobler in the creditor, to suffer

The delays and insults of unprincipled debtors,

Or, to take arms against a sea of costs

And law's delays, and by opposing, end them—but

That the dread of something, after fee and writ

Is paid for, puzzles the will, and

Makes them rather bear the ills they have,

Than fly to others that they know not of!

Hence the debtors escape with impunity, while, perchance, the creditors are almost torn to pieces by a ravenous set, to whom they are themselves indebted.

No doubt, some lawyers' fathers will be ruffled at this development; but why should we, who live in the country without lawyers, care for that, when matters of greater moment stare us in the face? Why should we be forced to fee a lawyer, who, like Balaam's Ass, can never speak 'till he sees an angel, to begin to do for us what any two of our civilized neighbours can and will actually perform without a fee? Surely, if men in the country, who are already appointed to the Commissioners' Office, have sufficient brains to settle debts to the amount of £5, they cannot, in common reason, be required to gather any more sense from a black gown or a brainless wig, to qualify them to settle sums to the amount of £10! Therefore, why the Council, in its unbounded wisdom, should have withheld this boon from the country, is to me inexplicable. However, it is, probably, like many other matters that have to go through that fiery furnace, which do not succeed as well as the "three Hebrew children" did; therefore, as there has lately been an accession to the Council of an enlightened, liberal-minded, and expense-saving member, we may hope that the measure so desirable will be cherished by him and that body, if we can get it again through the Assembly. This is a "consummation devoutly to be wished;" and I trust that the country will be alive to its own interests, and petition the Legislature for the extension of the Commissioners' Small Debt limits; and if time permit, I will, by your leave, lay before your readers a small scale of the costs incurred in some cases between £5 and £10, with other matters, before the conclusion of the ensuing Session of our Parliament, whereof "all persons concerned may take notice, and govern themselves accordingly."

Yours respectfully,
A CREDITOR.

Queen's County, Jan. 25, 1841.

Harold.

On Tuesday the 26th inst., by John Craig, Esq., J. P., Mr. Peter Schurman, of Bedeque, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Walker, of the same place.

On Thursday, Mr. Charles Clark, of Bedeque, to Louisa Cokely, second daughter of Charles Binns, Esq., of this town.

On Thursday the 25th ult., by the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, Mr. Henry Vickerson to Mrs. Hannah Spencer.

At Bedeque, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, Mr. Donald Taylor, to Eleanor, second daughter of Mr. William Green.

Edw.

At Bedeque, on the 20th ult., after a short illness, Mr. Ronald Macdonald, an old and respected inhabitant of that place, aged 78 years.

At Cumberland, New Brunswick, on the 9th January, Mr. Thomas Townsend, brother of Mr. John Townsend, Travellers' Rest, aged 56 years.

On the 27th ult., infant son of Mr. John Kickham, aged 2 years and 3 months.

At Bedeque, on Saturday last, Nancy, wife of Mr. James Clark, aged 36 years.

A child of two years old, daughter of Mr. Charles Cannon, of Bedeque, put its mouth to the spout of a tea pot, and drank some hot water, which caused immediate death.

On Thursday morning last, Harriet Clarissa, wife of Mr. W. S. Compton, aged 42 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday), at 3 o'clock, p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Erratum.

In announcing the death of Mrs. Macneil, of Elliot River, in our paper of the 23rd ult., the deceased was erroneously stated to be the wife of Alexander instead of Archibald Macneil.

In consequence of the severe illness of the Rev. Mr. Macintyre, there will be no preaching in the Scotch Church to-morrow.

To Correspondents.

"HINT," in our next.

By W. H. GARDINER.
TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Ferry House, on Tuesday, the 23d February next, at Twelve— Three BOATS; and a SCOW, launched last Fall, which will carry 300 bushels Potatoes.

Also, Four Pigs; an elegant Fowling Piece warranted twist barrel and patent breech; 90 lbs. Cork, in sheets, 100 pairs Hinges, and a trunk of SHOP GOODS.

The Subscriber being about to leave the Charlottetown Ferry, takes this opportunity to request all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts without further delay, in order to save expenses.

Jan. 27, 1841. JOHN SCOTT, Ferryman.

In the House of Assembly, Wednesday, January 27, 1841.

RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads and Bridges, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after Thursday the 25th day of February next. Ordered, That the above Resolution be inserted in the different Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

By Order, W. CULLEN, Clerk.

LAND ASSESSMENT. Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, January 18th, 1841.

IN FURTHER PURSUANCE of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for levying an Assessment on all Lands in this Island—do hereby give Public Notice, that I have made Proclamation according to the terms of the said Act, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots and Pasture Lots, and parts of Lots or Townships in this Island, in arrear for non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the before-mentioned Act, viz:

Town Lots in Charlottetown. Town Lot Number 75, in the Third Hundred; Lot Number 13, in the Fifth Hundred; Lot Number 58, in the Fifth Hundred. PASTURE LOTS Numbers 430 and 469, in the Royalty of Charlottetown.

Table with columns: Number 8, 1st Range, Letter A, C, D, F, B, G, A, B, F, B, C, D. Rows list various lots and their details.

Water Lots Numbers 10 and 11, in Georgetown. Pasture Lots Numbers 25, 77, 103, 114 and 269, in Georgetown Royalty. Pasture Lots Numbers 91, 202, 326, 484 485 and 491, in Prince-town Royalty.

Table with columns: 6,545 Acres on Township Number 8, 1,000, 1,475, 2,332, 2,073, 7,400, 1,000, 346. Rows list acreage and other details.

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land, so in arrear and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them by the said Act, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid within Ten Days before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the Fourth of May next, application will be made to the said Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land respectively.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

SEASONABLE GOODS AT GEORGETOWN.

ALEXR. P. TAYLOR begs to intimate to his friends, and the public generally, that he has received his usual and well selected supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, comprising cloths, tweeds, cassimeres, pilot cloth, flushing, ready made clothing, moleskin, white, red and yellow flannel, blankets, hoespunns, white, grey and printed cottons; muslins, woollen and cotton plaid shawls and handkerchiefs; Persians, coloured silks (plain and twilled); striped shirting, blue and white cotton warp; hosiery, osnaburg, woollen gloves, silk handkerchiefs, crape, lama wool and silk shawls and handkerchiefs, mouslin de laine dresses, with a variety of ribbons, edgings, &c. &c.

Bar and bolt Iron, cast and blister Steel, iron Pots and Ovens, Hovels, Fryingspans, 4dy. 6dy. 8dy. 10dy. and horse shoe Nails, Horse Traces, Powder, Shot, Salt, sole Leather, white, green, black and red Paints, paint Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, 7 x 9. 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Earthen and Tinware, with a general assortment of Cutlery, &c.

Brandy, Gin, Rum, Wine, Porter, Cider, Molasses, Sugar, Vinegar, Raisins, Currants, Candles, Basket Salt, Tobacco, Pipes, Rice, Onions, Nuts, Starch, Mustard, Indigo, Snuff, Confectionary, Drugs, &c. &c.

Also, Newfoundland Herrings, Dry Codfish, and a few hids. coarse Salt—all of which will be sold cheap, for prompt payment.

N. B.—A. P. T. has, at his Establishment at Souris, in addition to his old stock, a general assortment of his late importation. The whole will be sold low, for cash or Island produce. Georgetown, Jan. 1, 1841.

COOPERAGE ESTABLISHMENT.

In that House lately the Colonial Secretary's Office, in Pownall Street. THE Subscriber begs most respectfully to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, its vicinity, and the Island in general, that in future he will be able to supply at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of work that may be required in the above line. From an experience of some twenty years past, having an intimate acquaintance with commercial business in one of the principal trading settlements in British North America, (St. John's Newfoundland) warrants the expression, that commercial gentlemen will find an interest in dealing with.

PATRICK KELLY. P. K. flatters himself that strict application to business, with a will and power to please, will insure the patronage and support of a community whose discernment can appreciate merit and ability. Charlottetown, Feb. 1st, 1841.

FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated FARM, known by the name of Penman's Point, having 19 1/2 chains front on Granville Bay, and situate one mile from the entrance of New London Harbour, consisting of 150 acres of freehold property. An indisputable title can be given. Also, 50 acres of Leasehold property, for 999 years, at one shilling, sterling, per acre, situate 13 chains in the rear of the above 150 acres, called Mount Julian. There are upon the land an excellent Wheat and Oat Mill, and a large Distillery. As the Subscriber intends leaving the Island early in the ensuing spring, he will dispose of the above property at a low rate, for Cash, payable on demand. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, on the farm, or to Mr. David Wilson, Charlottetown.

JOHN ADAMS. Mount Julian, New London, 26th Jan. 1841.

FRANKLIN STOVES.

A FEW PARLOUR STOVES, of a very superior description, Glasgow manufacture, may be had low, by immediate application to ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, No. 1, Queen Street.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, on the lowest possible terms, for Cash down on delivery:

300 gallons genuine Wines, consisting of Port, Sherry, Malaga and Madeira, in draft or bottle; 850 gallons Old Jamaica Spirits, very fine; 320 gallons rich old Cognac Brandy, "Martell" brand; 80 do. Real Scheidam Gin; 100 do. White Wine Vinegar, at the price of common; 4 tons excellent bright Sugar, first quality, Porto Rico; 36 chests and boxes Teas, Soucheong, fine Congo and Hygon, all warranted fresh and superior. This lot of Teas was selected by a first rate judge, and being laid in before the late rise on Teas, can be sold, although of first quality, as cheap as the commonest imported.

300 lbs. Coffee, fresh Cuba. 800 lbs. fresh Carolina Rice. 150 lbs. fresh Zante Currants. 60 boxes Raisins, in prime order. 10 barrels Canada Superfine Flour, fresh—a very excellent article for family use.

4 dozen Flasks Florence Oil, for Salads, &c. 500 lbs. Candles—Moulds, short sixes, prepared wicks. 50 boxes Soap, 30 to 60 lbs. each. 60 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass, Newcastle, a superior article, and will be sold lower than any ever imported. 40 dozen Tumblers and Wine Glasses. 40 gross Wine Corks; 10 boxes Eau de Cologne. 50 gross Red and White Tobacco Pipes. 1000 lbs. Tobacco (Macdonald's), No. 1, warranted. 100 lbs. Snuff, Macnab, plain and scented Rappee. 100 Reams Writing and Wrapping Papers. 42 dozen American Buckets, Brooms and Whisks. 300 lbs. Cotton Warp, Nos. 6 to 10. 60 pieces white and unbleached Shirting; Shirting and Lining Cottons, from 4d. to 1s. 10d. per yard.

14 pieces 6-4 dark Merinos, new colours, very cheap; Fancy Gingham Shirting, Apron Checks, Stuffs, &c. A lot of new pattern Mourning Prints, Black Bombazines, Crapes, Crape and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Gloves, Lawns, &c. &c. for Mourning. A variety of Furniture and other Prints, Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, Tartan Plaids, bleached and unbleached Linen Damask Table Cloths, coloured Table Covers, fine Brown Holland and Linen Dispers, fine 4-4 Irish Linen and Long Lawns, Russia Ducks, Linen Huckaback and Kitchen Toweling; Muslins, all kinds; white, black and coloured Dress Linings.

50 dozen Shawls and Handkerchiefs for Ladies' wear, comprising a great variety, from 10d. to 60s. each. A lot of Shawls, slightly damaged, will be sold, great bargains. A quantity of Gentlemen's plain and fancy Silk Stocks, from 1s. to 4s.; Sable and Swanskin Ruffs for the neck; Superfine Lambswool Shirts and Drawers, very superior.

Men's and Boy's Seallette, Worsted, Fur, &c. &c. Caps, all kinds and prices. Gentlemen's Fur Gannets and Gloves, Ladies' Winter do. Hosiery, Gloves, Chamois Skins, Comforters and Cuffs, Trouser's Straps, India Rubber and other Braces; Carpet, Coat, and Venetian Bindings; Shalloons, Waddings; Fancy Linings; commou and six cord Cotton and Silk Reels; superior Needles, in boxes and papers, Pins, Hair Pins, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins, Cords and Braids, coloured Worsted, sewing Silks and Twists, a great variety of Buttons, and every other kind of Trimmings and small wares in common use, of the best descriptions, at the lowest prices.

Beaver and Pilot Cloth, Lion Skin, Flushing, Black Cassimere, Tweeds, Moleskins and Cassinets, at reduced prices. Fine white Flannels, Serges, Rose Blankets, from seven to twelve quarters; white and coloured Counterpanes.

Carving Knives and Forks, Penknives and Scissors, some very superior; Pump Tacks, Carron Bake Kettles and Covers, Pots, Chain Traces, Sleigh Bells, Cart Bushes, Long handle and swivel Frying Pans; very superior Tinned Teapots & Sauce Pans, and other hardware articles, at a great reduction in price.

Improved Steel Pens, blue, black and red Ink, Ink Powder, Slates, Murray's and Chambers's 1st and 2d Books, English Reader, School Testaments, Prayer Books (Victoria), Copy Books, Toy Books, &c.

A few Family Bibles, American Editions, very cheap. Drugs, Spices, &c., all warranted of the first quality, genuine and fresh.

White, Black and Cayenne Peppers, Allspice, ground and whole Ginger, Basket Salt, Caraway Seed, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Isinglass, Citron, Rosewater, Liqueurice, Harvey's Sauce, Pearl Sago, Arrowroot.

French Night Tapers for Chambers, Congrove Matches (new), plain and scented Hair Powder, brown Windsor Soap, Salt-pepper, Sulphur, Brimstone, Alum, ground Redwood and Logwood, Fustic, Arnetto for colouring Cheese; Madder, Cubeb, Saffron, Coppars, Indigo, Gum Arabic, London Starch, Raton Stone, Bees Wax, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Camphor, Salt of Lemon.

Dr. Hughes' celebrated Rheumatic nerve and bone liniment. East India Polyandra Oil, for Rheumatism. Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, for pulmonary complaints, colds, &c. Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoe.

Balsam of Life, British Oil, Medicamentum, Anderson's Pills, Essences of Peppermint, Lavender, Bergamot and Lemons; Henry's Calcined Magnesia; Cort Plaster, Macassar Oil, Soda and Seidlitz Powders, &c. &c. &c.

CHAMBERS' PEOPLE'S EDITIONS of valuable and useful Works, unrivalled in the annals of usefulness and cheapness, warranted complete Editions of the original Works, with notes, preface and remarks, by the present publishers.

History of Scotland, by William Robertson, D. D. 7s. 6d. History of the Rebellion in Scotland, in 1745—6, by Robert Chambers, fifth edition, greatly extended, 6s. History of Civilization in Europe, from the fall of the Roman Empire till the French Revolution, by M. Guizot, the present Prime Minister of France, 2s. 8d.

Travels in Hindostan and China, illustrated with wood engravings, by Howard Malcolm, 3s. Travels in the Burman Empire, with a map and illustrations, by do. 3s.

Travels in the East, including a Journey in the Holy Land, by Alphonse de Lamartine, 7s. Travels in Russia, Tartary and Turkey, by Dr. Clarke, with numerous notes, &c. prepared for the present edition, (published originally at five guineas.) 5s.

Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petrea, and the Holy Land, by J. L. Stephens, 3s. 8d. Travels in Greece, Russia, Turkey and Poland, by do. 3s. 8d.

A Tour in Holland, the countries of the Rhine and Belgium, in the autumn of 1835, by William Chambers, one of the Editors of Chambers' Journal, 3s.

The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, a York Mariner, 3s. 4d. The Life and Miscellaneous Writings of Benjamin Franklin, greatly extended and improved, 2s. 8d.

The Adventures of Roderick Random, by Smollet, with a memoir of the author, 3s. 4d. The Adventures of Caleb Williams, by William Godwin, with a memoir of the author, 2s. 6d.

The Prose Works of Robert Burns, with the notes of Currie and Cromack, and many by the present editor, 3s. 4d. The Poetical Works of Robert Burns, to which are now added notes illustrating historical, personal and local allusions, 4s.

The Life of Robert Burns, with a criticism on his writings, by James Currie, M. D., and considerably extended by additional particulars, many of which were never before made public, 2s. 4d. Marmion; a tale of Flodden-field, by Sir Walter Scott, 1s. 6d.

The Lay of the Last Minstrel, a Poem, by do. 1s. 2d. The Lady of the Lake, by do. 1s. 6d. The Sabbath, and other Poems, by the Rev. J. Graham, 10d.

The Village, the Parish Register, and other poems, by the Rev. James Crabbe, L.L.D. 1s. Anster Fair, and other poems, by Tennant, 1s. 4d. Allan Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, and other poems, Defoe's Complete English Tradesman, 2s. 6d.

The Cottagers of Glenburnie, a tale, by Mrs. Hamilton, 1s. 4d. The Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico, translated from the original Italian, for this edition, 1s. 6d. The Constitution of Man, considered in relation to external objects, by George Coombe, fourth edition, revised, corrected and enlarged, 3s.

Natural Theology, or evidences of the existence and attributes of the Deity, by the Rev. A. Paley, with additions and notes, bringing the work up to the present state of science, 3s. The Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith, 1s.

The conduct of the Understanding, and some thoughts concerning Education, by John Locke, with a memoir of the author, and his writings, 1s. ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, No 1, Queen Street, Brecken's Corner, Head of the Wharf.