

than even the Ministry or the Liberals, if we are to judge from the Paris journals of Friday, as well as, indeed, from those of the entire week. The organ of the French Court declares that it is impossible for France to retract or retreat, even if it were so inclined:—

"Suppose that the treaty of London had been signed at Paris by France and Russia, instead of England and Russia, would England, if left out, support the effort? Would she allow herself to be confined to neutrality? Would she let the habit be taken of arranging the affairs of the world without her consent? Would not she or France, if she did so, at once sink to be a second-rate Power? Would not England risk her last vessel rather than permit a French fleet and a Russian army to garrison Alexandria and Constantinople?"

Having put the question thus strongly, the French journal proceeds to demolish the notable argument of the French Ministerial papers, that Russia is acting thus in concert with England for no other purpose than to maintain the Turkish empire, and exclude herself from Constantinople:

"Lord PALMERSTON signs a treaty with Russia. Why? To prevent the Russians from entering Constantinople. Who proposed the treaty? Russia herself. To that Russia is eagerly negotiating for a year, and sending M. BRUNNOW repeatedly to London, merely to shut up against herself the road to Constantinople? But does not every one know that this has been the chief aim of Russia for many a year, that she has been demolishing piecemeal the Turkish empire for the last century, and that the copstone of its policy in this, is to separate France from England? This is what it has been labouring for, and what it has achieved in the treaty, which is nothing else than the delivery by Lord Palmerston of the keys of Constantinople to the Russians. It is a treaty of partition—a disguise."

To such a treaty France, according to the French journal, cannot consent. Parliament will do justice by the Minister who ratified it. England cannot betray the interests of European civilization and independence, and, in the very act of so doing, degrade herself to the second rank.

The Constitutionnel mocks the philanthropy of Lord PALMERSTON in seeking to liberate the Christians of Lebanon at the price of European war, and insists that some ambitious theme must lurk beneath.

The Quotidienne has the following observations on the probable consequences of a war:—"If M. Thiers be resolutely decided for war, there is a chance of his having his own way, for the Ministerial papers serve him thoroughly. But the question has become one of polemics, even in the dynastic press. If the struggle were to commence, the question of the East would be lost in that of the revolution. It is not a defensive war, but a war of interest, which France would be called upon to make; it is a war of principles and of propaganda. The contest would be, not to know whether Syria shall belong to the Sultan or to Mehemet Ali, but whether revolution or monarchy shall govern the world. The whole of Europe would be shaken by a revolutionary war, and it does not belong to M. Thiers or any body else, to prevent such a result. Let a single gun be fired on the banks of the Rhine, and either conquered Europe must submit to the revolution, or France must be invaded. The war once commenced can end in no other way."

THE VICTIMS OF JULY, 1830.—The following are some particulars of the exhumation of the bodies of the victims in front of the Louvre in Paris:—After digging down about five feet a range of 12 bodies was found, the bones of which had become blackened, but the skulls were in tolerable preservation. Here and there some fragments of clothing were to be seen, the rest having been destroyed by the quick lime thrown into the grave. Under a second bed of lime another range of skeletons was come to; these were much more perfect, and the skulls retained their teeth almost entire, and which, from their whiteness, showed that their victims were mostly young men. The garments in which they were enveloped were in a good state, except the linen, which had entirely disappeared, while the shoes were almost completely perfect. On coming down to the third tier, it was found to have contained not less than 25 bodies, the skulls and spines of which were perfect, and in other respects presented nearly the same appearance as those above them. The whole number of skulls taken up were sixty, although the list given in did not mention more than thirty two. It was, however, ascertained that 27 of the Swiss guards were buried at the Louvre. As it was not possible to distinguish these last from the rest, the whole of the remains were put into the coffins, and thus the bones of the poor Swiss repose under the column of July with the defenders of that liberty which they contended against. Among the rest was found the skeleton of a woman, which was recognised by the fragments of a female dress, and by a pair of gold ear-rings. Two five franc pieces, which she must have had in her pocket, fell to the ground when she was taken up. There was likewise found the skeleton of a child, which, as well as that of the woman, was placed among the bones of those with which they had for ten years lain quietly in the earth.

THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1840.

The CAPE BRETON steamer arrived from Miramichi on Thursday afternoon, about five o'clock, with goods and passengers. She left about half past six for Pictou, at which place, we understand she will be laid up for two or three weeks, in order to undergo some necessary repairs in her machinery. What other means are to be adopted for the transmission of the Mails we are not aware of. In the mean time we remain without any.

We learn from the Miramichi paper that the President, steam ship, arrived at New York, six hours after the Acadia arrived at Boston.

DECK LOAD ACT.—In a late number of the Colonial Herald, we were led into an error by copying from a Halifax paper an abstract of the above Act, namely, that "Ships cleared from any port in British North America or Honduras, wholly or in part laden with timber, between 1st May and 1st September, not to carry any part of their cargo on deck"—whereas it ought to have been vessels laden between 1st September and 1st May, &c. As the season is now arrived when that provision of the Act will be enforced, and as the Act is a short one, we publish it entire, for the information of all concerned.

An Act for preventing Ships clearing out from a British North American Port loading any part of their cargo of Timber upon deck. [23d July, 1840.]

WHEREAS great loss of life and severe sufferings have been occasioned amongst the crews of ships and vessels laden with timber and wood goods from British Ports in America, from the practice of having a portion of the cargo of such ships stowed on or above deck: Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of

the same, that it shall not be lawful for any part of the cargo of any ship or vessel wholly or in part laden with timber or wood goods, and clearing from any British Port in North America, or the Settlement of Honduras, for any port in the United Kingdom, between the first day of September and the first day of May in each year, to be stowed or placed, during any part of the voyage, upon or above the deck of such ship or vessel; and the captain or master of every ship or vessel so laden, and clearing from any British Port in North America, or the Settlement of Honduras, for any port in the United Kingdom, between the first day of September and first day of May in each year, shall not be permitted to sail without first procuring a Certificate from the Clearing Officer that all the cargo is below deck.

II. And be it enacted, That if any captain, owner, supercargo, or other person having command of any such ship or vessel, shall so place, or cause or permit to be so placed, any part of the cargo, every such captain, owner, or supercargo, or other person so offending, shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding One hundred pounds, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace or in any Court of Record in the United Kingdom, or in any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad where the offender may be: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent the carrying upon deck the necessary store spars for the vessel's use, or the removal on deck of a portion of the cargo of such ship or vessel, in cases where the same may be rendered necessary by the springing a leak, or other damage during the voyage, nor to any ship which may have cleared out from any port in British North America, or the Settlement of Honduras, before the first day of September, or within seven days after notice of this Act shall have been received at the Custom House of the respective ports.

III. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue in force until the First day of May One thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

IV. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed during the present session of Parliament.

On Monday evening last, a Special Meeting of the Charlottetown Temperance Society was held, by appointment, in the Baptist Chapel. The meeting having been opened by prayer, the President introduced to the Society the Rev. Mr. Tupper, from Nova Scotia, who had kindly engaged to address the meeting. Whereupon the Rev. gentleman came forward, and delivered an interesting and animated address, setting forth, in a plain and practical manner, some of the many advantages derivable from Temperance operations, and urging the importance and necessity of continued and persevering exertion in the "good work."

At the close of the address, the Rev. gentleman appealed, in confirmation of some of his statements, to the professional knowledge of Dr. John Waddell, from Truro, who happened to be present on the occasion, and was known to be an advocate of the cause; which elicited from him an address containing much interesting information relative to his observations in hospital and infirmary practice in Great Britain, as well as upon the state of society generally, in relation to Temperance, both in Britain and in France, from which countries he had recently returned. The speech of the learned Doctor contained many valuable remarks upon the physiology of drunkenness, and tended to show how much good might be effected, did gentlemen of the faculty more generally give their co-operation in this "labour of love."

The thanks of the meeting were voted to both the Rev. Mr. Tupper and the Doctor, for their efficient exertions. Thirty-three new members (twenty-nine of whom took the tea-total pledge) then entered their names as members of the Society, and a liberal collection was received in aid of the Society's funds.

H. M. surveying vessel *Gulnare*, Captain Bayfield, arrived here on Saturday last. The *Gulnare* has been engaged for several years past, by directions of the Lords of the Admiralty, in making a survey of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She sailed again on Tuesday last for Quebec, and will return hither, we understand, in June next, when a survey of this and the neighbouring coasts will be commenced, and which it is expected will take several years to complete, during which time the families of the officers will reside at Charlottetown, where the vessel will be laid up during the winter months.

The weather continues every thing that could be wished for bringing forward the harvest; indeed several farmers have already got all their grain housed; and we have much pleasure in stating that the crops have proved more than usually productive. We have not yet heard of much having been brought to market; some new flour, we understand, has been offered for sale, and went off slowly at 2½d. per lb.

The Central Agricultural Society's Ploughing Match will take place at Brighton Lodge, on Tuesday the 29th inst., in a field belonging to Major Robinson. The competition is expected to be keen.

PASSENGERS.

In the Cape Breton, Steamer, from Miramichi, on Thursday—Messrs Purdie, Hockin, J. Desbrisay, Horne, J. Moore, Russell, Smith; Misses Williston, Smardon, Parkin, Ball, Waters, Read; Misses Desbrisay and Rankin.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED: Schooner Active, Gillis, Dalhousie; 6000 feet Boards. William, M'Vane, Pictou; 120 qts. dry Codfish. John, Fougereau, Arichat; ballast. Nora Creina, Brundige, Pictou; 35 Stoves. Sovereign, Lutes, Sydney; 42 chaldrons Coals. Sarah, Evans, Tatmagouche; ballast.

CLEARED.

Schooner Christy Ann, Weeks, Bay Verte; ballast. Edward, Wood, Miramichi; do. John, Fougereau, Arichat; do. Ariel, Spence, Limerick; 23 tons Hardwood Timber, 40,000 feet Deals, 43 cords Lathwood—by A. Duncan. William, Burnicle, Plymouth; 200 tons Timber, 4000 feet Deals, 7 cords Lathwood—by J. Peake.

Launched.

On Wednesday, the 31st ultimo, from the shipyard of Messrs. Orr, New Glasgow, a fine copper-fastened schooner called the *Regina*. This is the fifth vessel launched from that establishment for Mr. Peake, in the short space of twelve months.

Married.

At Craipaud, on the 20th ult. by W. B. Wellner, Esq. Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, to Miss Hannah Maria Ward.

Died.

On Sunday night last, Henrietta Webster, infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Pethick, aged 12 months.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, Charlottetown, August 31st, 1840. Second King's County Regiment.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Roderick Charles Macdonald, Esquire, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, vice Worrell, who resigns.

PUMPS AND WELLS—Charlottetown. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until Thursday the 10th September next, at 4 p. m., for removing the Pump, now in the new Well opposite the residence of Mr. Barnard, on King's Square, to the new Well near Mr. Joseph Hill's, in Grafton Street, and completing said Pump in the latter Well, with Platform, &c., round the same. Also, for erecting a new Pump in the first mentioned Well, with Platform, Box, &c., complete. CHARLES BINNS, Jnr. Charlottetown, 28th August, 1840.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE Cunard Atlantic Steamers having commenced plying between Liverpool, England, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, a new era is formed in the History of the North American Colonies. This expeditious mode of conveyance will, doubtless, bring to their shores a number of individuals in search of healthful and fertile locations; and the Advertiser, therefore, solicits such persons, having agricultural views, to visit Prince Edward Island, so justly styled by writers "The Gem of British North America." It is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is only two days' travel by Coach and Steamboat from Halifax, N. S. This Colony, with respect to salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, and excellent waters, is second to few, if any, in the British Dominions. The capitalist who determines on emigrating, may here purchase wilderness lands from 15s. to 25s. per acre; or improved Farms, in different sections of the Island, at from £2 to £5 per acre, according to situation, and the value of the Buildings erected upon the property. The soil of this Island produces nearly all kinds of grain, hay and vegetables; and cattle, as well as agricultural implements, suitable to the Colony, can be obtained at moderate prices. There are twelve Agricultural Societies, established within the last few years, actively employed in introducing from different countries the most improved breeds of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c. suitable for the farmer.

To the Emigrant, even though but a small capitalist, Prince Edward Island offers many advantages:—First, its general prosperity, which is sufficiently proved by the increase of its exports, and its steadily improving revenue. Second, a healthy climate. Third, a plentiful supply of good water throughout the whole Island. Fourth, the fertility of the soil, and its freedom from all taxes, burthensome to the Settler. Fifth, the convenience of settlement, whereby the ruinous expenses which are sometimes incurred, by having to travel hundreds of miles, after landing, to a place of location, are almost totally avoided. Sixth, a certain remuneration for the labours of the Agriculturist, by a sure market, and a fair price, for all the surplus produce of his farm. Seventh, the labourer readily meets with employment, and receives liberal wages. Eighth, to the British Emigrant it offers the enjoyment of the benefits to be derived from the laws, language, customs and manners of his native land; and he preserves in himself an identity of interest with that of the parent state. Ninth, Prince Edward Island is now only thirteen days' travel, by Cunard's line of Atlantic Steamers, from England; and, if a Colony affording regular opportunities of speedy intercourse with the mother country, and possessing the advantages before enumerated, be desirable, the Advertiser, who has spent twenty years in the Island, thinks he may safely venture to invite such individuals as have resolved, or shall determine to emigrate, to pay it a visit; and should they be induced to establish themselves and families here, in preference to a foreign state, they will have the satisfaction to know that their posterity will be scions of the British Empire.

Persons desirous of purchasing either Improved or Wilderness Lands, are respectfully solicited to apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Advertiser, at his Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

WILLIAM DOUSE,

Land Agent.

August 26th, 1840.

To SELL or to LET,

To which an unquestionable Title will be given,

THE FARM OF BROWNSTON, situate on Lot 49, fronting the Pisiquid Road, and one mile from Vernon River Inn. It contains 434 acres of the best description of Land in this Island, having abundance of Firewood, pine, spruce and fencing poles. Fifty acres are under cultivation, and in the best condition, and Twenty additional acres are enclosed of natural pasture, which could be easily cleared for the plough, the growth of wood being only young bushes. There is a large Garden and Orchard, planted with apple, plum and cherry trees, &c. of 5 years' standing. The whole is well fenced, and there are gates on every enclosure, as well as the court-yard. The House is very comfortable for a small family, and contains kitchen, small parlour, good bedroom, servant's sleeping room, closets, and a cellar underneath. The House is as good as new, as are the offices, which consist of a large Barn, a Stable, and Cow-house, Poultry-house, Dairy, and Green-houses for potatoes and turnips; an excellent Spring of Water is near the House, and the fields are watered by a brook running through them.

The whole will be let together, or in one Farm, for such term of years and on such conditions as may be agreed on; or the property will be divided into Farms to suit the views of offerers; or, if preferred, the one half (217 acres), including all the improvements, will be sold separately. Apply to

DAVID ROSS.

Hillsborough River, May 14, 1840.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a Tract of 100 Acres of superior Land, adjoining the Bedeque House Farm, having a front of about 20 chains on Wilmet Creek. From eight to ten acres are cleared, and the remainder is well stocked with Firewood and Fencing stuff. There is also a small stream of water running through the premises, sufficient to drive a Carding and Threshing Mill. The situation is well adapted for a Shipbuilding establishment.

For terms of Sale, apply to Mr. Solomon Desbrisay, Charlottetown, or to

JOSEPH POPE.

Bedeque, 18th May, 1840

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN GEORGETOWN.

THE Subscriber is duly authorized to SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, that valuable ESTATE in GEORGETOWN, known as the Property of John Adams Wood, formerly of the Island of Antigua, but late of London, Esquire, deceased, and now belonging to Margaret Gilbert Wood, his Widow, comprising

Water Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, with the Warehouse and Premises situate thereon.

These Lots, from their very eligible situation for Mercantile Business, are too well known to require further description—and will be sold either together or separately, as may be agreed on. A good title will be given.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, 18th June, 1840.

TO BE LET, for a term of years, a Building Lot, 56 feet by 30, fronting on Water Street, opposite Mr. J. B. Cooper's dwelling house. For further particulars apply to

B. SCOTT.

A FAIR

FOR the Sale of all descriptions of Live Stock and Agricultural Produce, will be held in a Field near the residence of Mr. Samuel Lane, Lot 49, on Friday, the Second of October next, under the direction of the Committee of the Independent Agricultural Society.

On the same day, a CATTLE SHOW will take place, when the following Premiums will be awarded:—

CATTLE.
For the best Bull, 2 to 4 years old, £1 0 0
Second best, 0 10 0
Best Heifer, 1 0 0
Second best, 0 10 0

SHEEP.
For the best Ram, under 5 years old, 0 15 0
Second best, 0 7 6
Best Ewe, 0 15 0
Second best, 0 7 6

Regulations same as those of the Central Society. Judges—Charles Haszard, Alexander M' Rae, Samuel Lane.

By order, J. R. BOURKE, Secretary.

Aug. 21st, 1840.

TIGNISH BRIDGE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, up to the 11th of September next, for building a BRIDGE over Tignish Pond, according to a Plan and Specification to be seen at the Subscriber's office, or at the residence of NICHOLAS CONROY, Esq. at Tignish.

JAMES WARBURTON,

Commissioner.

Lot 11, August 13th, 1840.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, at their Store, in Pownall-street, the following collection of new and second-hand Works:—

Jenks's Comprehensive Commentary of the Bible, 6 vols., 8vo.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 3 vols. 8vo.
Edmondson's Elements of Revealed Religion.
Powell on Apostolical Succession.
Mammon; or Covetousness the Sin of the Christian Church. (Prize Essay.) By the Rev. J. Harris.
Great Teacher: Characteristics of our Lord's Ministry. By the same author.
Britannia; or the Moral Claims of Seamen stated and enforced. (Prize Essay.) By the same.
Christian Citizen. By the same.
Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, 1832-37.
— Information for the People.
— Historical Newspaper.
Arcana of Science and Art, 8 vols. 12mo.
Babbage's Economy of Machinery and Manufactures.
Blair's Sermons, 3 vols. 24mo.
Young Man's Book of Knowledge.
L'Abbe Tardy's French Pronouncing Dictionary.
Hall's Roots of the French language.
French Bible, 8 vo. (Paris edition.)
French Genders taught in six lessons.
Hamilton's French Grammar.
do. Gospel of St. John.
do. Perrin's Fables.
Catechism of French Grammar.
Tales of my Landlord, 4 vols.
Wood's account of the Edin. Sess. School.
Wilderpin's Infant System.
Lives of eminent Scotsmen, 2 vols.
Young Man's Companion.
Diurnal Readings.
Selector.
Murray's Grammar, 12mo. do. 18mo.
Turner's Introduction to Geography.
Morrison's Compendium of Practical Arithmetic.
Leonidas.
Evans's Sketch of the various religious denominations.
Walker's Dictionaries.
Moral Essays.
Student's Manual: being an etymological and explanatory vocabulary of words derived from the Greek.
An etymological and explanatory Dictionary of words derived from the Latin, being a sequel to the above.
Intellectual Arithmetic.
Curtis, on the preservation of sight.
Mavor's Stenography.
Moat's Short Hand Standard.
Sir Richard Phillips's Million of Facts.
Sober views of the Millennium.
Baxter's Saint's Rest.
Wesley's Hymns.

J. B. COOPER & CO.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's farm, Back Settlement, North River, TWO MILK COWS—one brindled, with tops of horns cut off, and short tail—the other a red Cow, with a round white spot in the forehead, the tops of her horns cut off and marked with the letters I. C., her ears are also cut. Any person bringing the above Cows to the subscriber's farm, or to Mr. Edward Kickham, Charlottetown, will be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN KICKHAM.

York River, 20th Aug. 1840.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's shore, Elliot River, on Wednesday the 19th instant, a flat bottomed BOAT. Her length is 13 feet, and she is painted black; there are two pieces of iron hoop nailed on her gunwale where it had been split. Any person giving information where she may be found, will be rewarded for their trouble.

WILLIAM M'KIE.

Elliot River, Aug. 27th, 1840.

British and North American

ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS,

Of 1200 Tons burthen and 440 Horse Power each. Under Contract with the "Lords of the Admiralty."

FOR BOSTON,

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS, AND PASSENGERS TO HALIFAX.

BRITANNIA, Captain HENRY WOODRUFF;
ACADIA, do. ROBERT MILLER;
CALEDONIA, do. RICHARD CLELAND.
COLUMBIA, do.

THE ACADIA will leave Boston on Tuesday the 1st, and Halifax on Wednesday the 3d of September, for Liverpool, G. B.

The above Vessels will be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—July 4th, August 4th, September 4th and 19th, October 4th and 19th, November 4th, December 4th. And will leave Boston, calling at Halifax, from whence the vessels will sail on the 3d August, 3d September, 3d and 18th October, 3d and 18th November, and 3d December—1840.

Passage—including Provisions, Wine and Steward's fee—to Halifax, 35 guineas; to Boston, 39 guineas. From Boston and Halifax to Liverpool, 125 dollars, including Steward's fee. From Halifax to Boston, 20 dollars. For passage, apply to

S. CUNARD & Co.

Halifax, August 19, 1840.

PACKET between BEDEQUE and SHEDIAC.

THE swift sailing Packet DOLPHIN will leave Bedeque for Shediac every Thursday, and return every Monday from Shediac to Bedeque, during the summer.

FARES.

Cabin Passengers, 7s. 6d.
Steerage do. 5s.
Children under 3 years of age, free.
Horses and Cattle, 7s. 6d. each.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of the passengers by the subscriber.

ANTHONY SIMPSON.

July 1, 1840.

Packet between Georgetown and Pictou.

THE Packet Schooner RAMBLER will leave Georgetown for Pictou on Saturday in each week during the season, immediately after the arrival of the Mail from Charlottetown, and will leave Pictou, on its return to Georgetown, on the following Tuesday, after the arrival of the Mail from Halifax.

FARES.

Cabin Passengers, 7s. 6d. each.
Steerage do. 5s.
Children above three years, and under 14 years of age—half price.
Children under 3 years of age—free.
Goods at the rate of 9d. per barrel bulk.
Horses and Cattle, 7s. 6d. each.

May 30th, 1840.