

made, and we are glad that Mr. Christie was forced to withdraw it. On the following day, the country was disgraced by a quarrel between the members for Gaspe, in the course of which a blow was given by Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Christie. It seems the Kingston authorities were on the alert, and prevented a meeting between the gentlemen, and there the affair rests for the present. But the stain rests indelible not only on the two gladiators, but on the House and the Province. There does not appear to have been the poor excuse of party spirit for this outrage on common decency, which seems to have sprung from nothing but personal spite and malignity, and if such practices are winked at by the House, it is time that we cast away the forms of a free government, and invoke a despotism to keep us in order.

On the two following days (the 8th and 9th) nothing of a business nature was done in consequence of the necessity of adhering strictly to the forms of the Upper Canada Election Laws, which require, it seems, that the Election Committee should be sworn in before the House can proceed to any other business whatsoever. Thirty-three members are already engaged on election Committees, others are exempted from serving from age and other legal disabilities, while the twelve or fourteen members whose elections are contested are, of course, ineligible. On the 8th, only 20 eligible members could be found, instead of 23, the number required by law; and on the 9th Mr. Alwyn, by vote of 33 to 29, carried a motion that members already on one Election Committee were by that fact disqualified from sitting on another. It was resolved before the adjournment of the House that such members as should not be present on the 11th, at the meeting of the House, should be taken into custody by the Sergeant at Arms. If this is not sufficient to call all the members to Kingston, there will be a necessity of adopting some legal means of getting rid of the difficulty.

The business of the Province calls loudly for despatch, and while this is the case we see not the slightest excuse for the conduct of certain members in throwing every possible obstruction in the way of the House. KINGSTON, CANADA, July 15.—Some real business was transacted in the House of Assembly yesterday. Mr. Secretary Harrison delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, enclosing the Copy of a Despatch from Lord John Russell, which is by far the most interesting public document ever laid before any House. As we only had the opportunity of hearing this Despatch read by the Speaker, we must trust a good deal to our memory. It set out with declaring, that Her Majesty was determined to maintain the Royal Authority in Canada at all hazards, and trusted greatly to the good feelings and tried loyalty of Her people; and the way to do this effectually, is to prepare in Peace for War.—The despatch then proceeded with the details of the promised Loan of £1,500,000, to relieve the Province from debt, and to promote the intended Public Improvements. A Bill to be passed in Canada is a preliminary to the money's leaving England.

Lord John Russell then entered into the plan of Fortifying the Country, and stated that £100,000 per annum would be voted to maintain the Militia and Volunteer Force; and as this amount would more than cover that expenditure, the surplus would be expended in Military Defences, Roads, &c. The next topic was on Emigration—Lord John Russell considered it a hardship that Canada should have to maintain the pauper population of the mother country; and therefore proposed the revival of the Emigrant Tax, at 5s. per head, promising that the British Treasury should defray the expenses of all unable to pay for themselves. Payments to be made by the Commissariat in Canada. The Despatch concluded with some remarks respecting Land Companies, and the waste Lands of the Crown, which we did not catch.

The Despatch was listened to in the House with great attention, and elicited much approbation. It must satisfy the country of the honesty of Lord Sydenham's intentions, and convince every wavering mind of the necessity of supporting his Administration. Mr. Harrison subsequently brought in a Bill to institute Municipal Councils in Upper Canada, a measure that will enable the People to tax themselves for any local improvement they may desire or stand in need of. This is another realization of a promise made.—British Whig.

A LONG PASSAGE.—The Dublin Monitor of June 3d says that a vessel called the Jessie, Captain Harding, left Quebec on the 17th November, 1840, and was not heard of until the 1st of June, having been at sea nearly seven months without having spoken a vessel or entered a port. Houston, Texas—which was settled five years ago—has now four thousand inhabitants; and within the same period there have been six thousand burials! An average of nearly four every day.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SHEDIAC, July 21.—Yesterday the inhabitants of this village were highly pleased to have in their power to witness once more the arrival of a steamer in their harbour. On the boat coming to anchor off the wharf, it was soon pretty generally understood that His Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy, from Prince Edward Island, was on board. A carriage was immediately ordered, and His Excellency was conveyed to the Shediac Hotel, where, after taking some refreshment, he proceeded on his route to Fredericton, via St. John.—St. John, N. B. Courier.

SMALL POX.—The ship Elizabeth Grimmer, recently quarantined at Halifax, (where the captain died,) arrived at St. Andrew's on Sunday last.—She was originally from Cork with passengers.—Three cases of small pox were discovered on board after her arrival at Saint Andrew's by the Visiting Physician, Dr. Frye. The vessel and passengers were immediately put under quarantine.—Courier, July 17.

On Monday morning last, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in the Steamer Nova Scotia to St. Andrew's, where he remained for the night, and returned to the city, by the same steamer, the next night.

On Tuesday night, the Nova Scotia, Capt. Reed, (which had been specially engaged), started for Windsor, for the purpose of bringing Lady Colebrooke and the members of Sir William's family, who were accompanied from Halifax by his private Secretary, A. Reade, Esq., to this city. The steamer returned at an early hour on Thursday morning; and His Excellency having gone on board from the Hotel, on her arrival, proceeded with his family, by land, to Indian Town, at half-past six o'clock, and embarked on board the steamer New Brunswick, Capt. Wylie, for Head Quarters, where they arrived in the afternoon.

His Excellency Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. George Fitz Roy, and the Hon. T. H. Haviland, who had arrived at the St. John Hotel, by land, from Shediac, on Wednesday afternoon, also proceeded in the New Brunswick on Thursday morning, on a visit to Fredericton.

ment to New Brunswick, was the Governor of the Leeward Islands, to which situation Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy has recently been appointed, and may be expected, we understand, to leave this Island about October next. The seat of His Excellency's future government will be the Island of Antigua, celebrated for its fertility, and the superiority of its sugar and rum. We are as yet unable to speak with any certainty as to His Excellency's successor in the government of this Island.

The Pocahontas left again on Thursday morning for Picton, from whence she proceeded, on a pleasure excursion, for Cape Breton. Her place, in the meantime, has been supplied by the steamer Albion, which vessel arrived with the Mails and a few passengers yesterday, about 6 o'clock. The papers by the mail are destitute of any information of the least importance.

The Bazar for the sale of Ladies' fancy work, in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, under the patronage of the Right Hon. Lady Mary Fitz Roy, was held on Thursday last, on board of Mr. Peake's bark, the Castalia, which was elegantly fitted up for the occasion. The appearance of the tables, previous to the entrance of the company, was truly splendid; but we must defer giving the particulars of such an interesting event until our next. The sum realized from the sales, together with that collected at the door, amounted to Two hundred and thirty Pounds eighteen shillings and ninepence farthing.

Sir Charles and Lady Mary Fitz Roy, and a large party of fashionable, were entertained last evening, on board of H. M. B. Ringdove, by the Hon. Capt. Stewart and the officers, with an elegant ball and supper.

During the past week, Mr. John Fletcher, the author of a work on Phrenology, entitled The Mirror of Nature, has been delivering a course of lectures upon that science in Charlottetown. The forenoons he chiefly spent in examining the heads of several ladies and gentlemen who called upon him for the purpose, all of whom, we understand, expressed their astonishment at the accuracy with which he delineated their peculiarities and natural propensities.

SUPREME COURT—GEORGETOWN.

The Court met on Tuesday last. The Hon. the Acting Chief Justice, Robert Hodgson, in his charge to the Grand Jury, congratulated them on there not being a single criminal case in the Calendar. A number of Appeal cases and summary suits were decided, which, with two criminal cases, which stood over from last Term, and an absent Debtor case, occupied the Court until about two o'clock on Friday.

Patrick Green was tried for Larceny, in stealing 2 cwt. Oatmeal, from the Mill of Mr. J. E. W. Alleyne, St. Peter's, and acquitted.

Bartholemew Dunphy was tried and convicted of Larceny, in stealing a Saddle from John McDonald, and sentenced to imprisonment for 3 calendar Months, the last month of which, in Solitary confinement.

The Grand Jury, after presenting several persons for Retailing Spirituous Liquors, without Licence, and finding a Bill against Donald McPhee, Joseph McDonald, C. Lewellin, and some others, for a Riot and burning in Effigy J. Thomson, Esq., one of the Members of Assembly for Georgetown, were discharged on Thursday; one of the parties for Riot not being in custody, the Acting Attorney General declined proceeding to trial—the case consequently stands over for next Term—the parties in custody having entered into Recognizance for their appearance at the next Term.—Gaz.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR: It will be in the recollection of many, that when the Legislative Council rejected the Land Settlement Bill last Session, they sent down the draught of a Petition to Her Majesty, desiring the House of Assembly to join with the Council in the same; but to which the House of Assembly could not agree.

The House of Assembly had no objections to that part of the Petition which went to show, that "if the lands were granted in small tracts to the tenantry, it would be productive of great and permanent benefits to the Colony." But the House disagreed to the following parts:—"But this desirable object cannot be attained without the advance of a much larger sum of money than the Legislature of this Colony can command—and praying Her Majesty to appoint persons to negotiate with proprietors who would be willing to sell their land, together with the arrears of rent—and that Her Majesty would be pleased to advance the sum of money required for this purpose from the Imperial Treasury." As the Council would not permit the House of Assembly to make any amendments to the Petition in which they were desired to join, the House expressed its opinion of the Council's Petition to the following effect:—"That the tenantry who improved the Colony ought to be settled, to secure them in their improvements, which ought to descend as an inheritance to their children; but as the conditions of the Grants were not performed, the House could not, directly or indirectly, acknowledge that the grantees had a good or lawful title to the lands, or that they had any authority, in law or equity, to impose a rent upon British subjects as tenantry; and as the proprietors held the lands by the special favour and indulgence of Her Majesty, the House could not petition Her Majesty for the purchase of such claims, with persons who were unwilling to submit to an equitable arrangement, as provided for in the Land Settlement Bill, which the House of Assembly had passed. And it appears that the Council, having sent home their Petition to Her Majesty, have not had to wait long for their answer. In the Royal Gazette of the 6th July, Lord John Russell has told the Council, that Her Majesty has no money to appropriate for such a purpose, as that of purchasing the interest of persons claiming under the original grantees of the lands of the Crown. This is telling the Council, in civil language, that the Crown does not acknowledge any proprietors of the land—that they have no claim upon the Crown—that those persons styling themselves Proprietors, are only claimants under the original grantees—and that the Crown cannot negotiate for the purchase of land which it can take at any time by Escheat, according to law. But see what a different construction the Gazette has given to Lord John Russell's answer to the Petition of the Council. The Gazette, taking advantage of Mr. Rae's address to his constituents, says, "we trust that the opinion therein expressed by Lord John Russell, that it will be of no use to revive this discussion, will have its proper weight in inducing the tenantry to dismiss for ever from their minds all hopes of succeeding in a mode of relief which, from the beginning, we deemed to be too wild and visionary to admit of the sanction of the Imperial Government."

Now, neither the tenantry, nor their representatives in the House of Assembly, ever sought such a mode of relief as to desire the Crown to negotiate with claimants under the original grantees for the purchase of the land, or to advance any sum of money whatever. The tenantry and their representatives sought relief for many years lawfully, through the appointment of a Court of Escheat; and when Ministers signified that a Court of Escheat could not do justice to proprietors, who might have a claim in equity, the House of Assembly, in compliance with the wishes of Ministers, passed a Bill to authorize the Crown to purchase, or rather to resume, the land (without negotiation); and provided that the tenantry should pay as high as six shillings per acre, for the land—which, together with the land-tax, was placed at the disposal of the Crown, to enable Her Majesty to afford ample compensation to all persons who might have a claim in equity upon the Government. It is therefore plain, that the wild and visionary scheme, spoken of by the Gazette, was not sought by the tenantry or their representatives, but it was sought by land agents holding high offices. The proposal for the Crown to purchase the land was made to the Earl of Durham, by members of the Council who went to Quebec, and that proposal was again made by the Colonial Government to Her Majesty's Ministers, and the sum of £200,000 required from the Imperial Government to carry it into effect; and, lastly, the proposal has been made to Her Majesty, in the Petition and Resolutions of the Legislative Council, and they have had their answer in few words—that "it is of no use to revive this discussion." Will those who have urged

this pet measure of the Proprietors, and received such a rebuff from Government, crouch under it? or will they persist in saying, that the answer was intended for the tenantry; but by some unaccountable mistake of Lord John Russell, it was addressed to the Legislative Council? or will they, like men of honor, resign their seats and their offices? It will be borne in mind, that the Council in their Petition to Her Majesty, have admitted the great evils which have resulted from the land jobbing and tenantry system, and the necessity of the tenantry being settled, in saying, that if the lands "were again vested in the Crown, for the purpose of being granted in small tracts to the tenantry and settlers thereon, it would be productive of great and permanent benefits to the Colony." We may be told, that Lord John Russell has said nothing in favour of this part of the Council's Petition, and we can answer, he has said nothing against it, and silence gives consent. But we have more than that to advance in our favour. The House of Assembly, during its last Session, did not send home any Petition to Her Majesty; but they have sent home Resolutions, to remove wrong impressions made by the Council, and to further explain and strengthen the Petition to Her Majesty of the former Session; and also a Petition to the Imperial Parliament; and as Parliament was dissolved on the 22d of June, we cannot expect any answer from that quarter until after the meeting of the new Parliament. Whatever effect it may have upon Ministers in the mean time, the only answer which can apply to the House of Assembly's representations or the tenantry is the last year's despatch from Lord John Russell, in answer to the Petition to Her Majesty and the Land Settlement Bill, as passed by the House of Assembly—which answer, notwithstanding the wrong impressions made by representations from other quarters, is worthy of being published again and again; and for the present I shall quote the following—that "although this question originates in motives of private interest, shared equally by landlord and tenant, it assumes in effect, the character of a public question, and as such must be treated. It is Her Majesty's earnest desire to remove every just cause of complaint, in all parts of her dominions; and Her Majesty has been accordingly pleased to desire me to enter into communication with the resident proprietors in this country, with a view to learn whether, by any further proposition on their part, means may be found to determine a question which has for so long a period agitated the Colony." "That this is a public question, and as such must be treated," is saying, that Government has for the first time admitted the question to be of a public nature; and the treatment—that it must be decided and settled; and Lord John Russell's saying to the Council, that "it was of no use to continue or revive the discussion "for the Crown to negotiate with proprietors, and advance money to purchase the land, has no allusion to a decision and settlement, nor to the "further proposition," as the proposal for the Crown to purchase the land had been made some years prior to that despatch; and when Her Majesty declared her earnest desire to remove every just cause of complaint, and directed her Secretary to write to the Proprietors, to learn whether they had any further proposals to make for the settlement of the tenantry—it was not only admitting the justice of our complaints, but it was a commencement, to find out a remedy, and we may depend that the question will be decided and settled, by removing the cause of our complaints, unless we give up to the Proprietors, or sleep on our rights.

I intend shortly to review a Petition of the Proprietors, which was printed in the Herald some time ago, at the desire of Mr. Macfarlane, and to point out its misstatements, and expose its fallacies. Meantime, I remain, yours, &c. W. M. COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, July 20th, 1841. P. S.—I have been informed, that a Proprietor is now turning his tenantry out of their possessions, neck and crop, under the plea that he is saving them law expenses. Tenantry should recollect, that if they suffer themselves to be turned out in this manner, it will be taken as if they went out of their own free will, and they will not have as good a claim to recover their possessions when the Colony is settled as they would by being ejected, according to law—the record of the Supreme Court, to prove their ejection, would be a plea for the ejected to recover their possession, and it would be against the Proprietor; for Government will, without doubt, distinguish between the oppressive and indulgent Landlord, when awarding compensation in equity. W. C.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED. Schr. Cousins, M' Rae, Dalhousie, N. B.; Goods. Queen Charlotte, Le Blanc, Picton; ballast. Speculation, Wood, Halifax; Goods. Barbara, Le Blanc, Picton; Coals. Catherine, Macdonald, Miramichi; ballast. Mayflower, Weatherbe, Miramichi; do. Hibernia, Mutch, St. John's, N. F.; 50 qtls. Codfish, 80 bls. Herrings, 50 chaldrons coals, &c. Sloop Teazer, Griffiths, Guysborough; 15 bls. Pickled Fish. Schr. Active, Gillis, Picton; Coals. Sophia, Keenan, Sydney; do. Temperance, Burhoe, Halifax; Goods. Abeona, O'Neil, do. do. Sally, Gillis, do. do. Duck, Young, Miramichi; Boards. Relief, Powell, do. do. Ploughboy, Walsh, Wallace; 25 tons Limestone, 100 bls. Lime.

RICHMOND BAY.

ENTERED. Schooner Amendment, Pillman, Miramichi; Goods. Mary Louisa, Campbell, Bathurst; do. Fame, Thomson, Miramichi; do. CLEARED. Schooner Mary Louisa, Campbell, Halifax; 183,000 Shingles.

COLVILLE BAY.

ENTERED. Schooner Caroline, Burke, Halifax; Ballast. Morning Star, Deagle, St. John's, N. F.; Goods. William, Flynn, do. do. Providence, Deagle, Halifax; do. CLEARED. Schooner Caroline, Burke, St. John's, N. F.; 28 head Cattle, 20 Sheep, 15 Pigs. Success, Deagle, do.; 30 head Cattle, 15 sheep.

Arrived, on Sunday last, H. M. Surveying-vessel Gulnare. She sailed again on Thursday last, for, we believe, the North Cape.

PASSENGERS.

In the Pocahontas, from Picton, on Monday—Hon. Jas. Peake, Mr. Alexander Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. M' Lellan, and 4 in the steerage. In do., from Richibucto, on Wednesday—His Excellency Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, Master George Fitz Roy; Hon. T. H. Haviland, Henry Smith, Esq., Collector H. M. Customs, of St. John, N. B.; Dr. Robb and Lady, of Fredericton, N. B.; Mr. John Davis, jun. In the Relief, from Richibucto, on Thursday—T. H. Peters, Esq., Messrs. Drury, J. Dutton, T. Green; two Misses Drury, Mrs. Pierce and child, Mrs. Rigby, Miss Dutton. In the Albion, steamer, from Picton, yesterday—Rev. Mr. Macintyre; Messrs. Fay, Macdonald, Dewar; Miss Thresher.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. W. Smith, Mr. William Enman, Crapaud, to Miss Isabella Farquharson, Frenchfort.

DIED.

At Bedeque, on Monday last, of Paralysis, Mr. William Clark, aged 66 years.

Auctions.

By S. Desbrisay, ON MONDAY, the 2d day of August next, at the Court House, at 12 o'clock, that beautifully situated Lot of ground, being part of Common Lot No. 18, the property of J. S. Dealey, Esq., near the Government House, containing nearly Two Acres, divided into three Building Lots, adjoining the Property now in the occupation of Capt. Swabey, and fronting on the harbour. These Lots command a delightful view of the harbour and of the opposite coast, and are admirably adapted for genteel private residences. Also, that large and commodious Building, 40 feet by 20, erected on the above property. A Plan of the above may be seen at the Auctioneer's. Terms at Sale. Charlottetown, 15th July, 1841.

For the benefit of all concerned, TO BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, at the hour of Ten o'clock, forenoon, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, the HULL and MATERIALS of the BRIG MALTY, of Londonderry, of the burthen of 150 tons, register, where she is now lying, about half a mile Eastward of St. Peter's Harbour—together with a quantity of Deals and Staves. JOHN JARDINE, Broker. St. Peter's, July 26th, 1841.

Surveyor General's Office, 13th July, 1841. THE Surveyor General will submit for Sale, at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 18th day of August next, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following PASTURE LOTS, in the Royalty of said Town, viz:—Nos. 188, 261, 271, 316, 404, 433, 455, 523, 536 and 557. GEO. WRIGHT, Sur. Gen.

Surveyor General's Office, 13th July, 1841. THE Surveyor General will submit for Sale, at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 28th day of August next, at the Court House, in Georgetown, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following LOTS in said Town, viz:— Nos. 11 and 12, First Range, Letter C. " 2 and 3, Fourth do. " C. " 14 and 15, Fourth do. " D. " 2 and 3, First do. " E. " 6, 7, 11, 12 & 13, Second do. G. " 4 and 5, Third do. " G.

And the following PASTURE LOTS, in the Royalty of said Town, viz:—Nos. 58, 59, 95, 267, 273, 281, 284, 162, 185, 291 and 293. Also, will be resold, in consequence of the purchase money not being paid, the following Lots in the said Town, viz:— No. 10, Third Range, Letter A. " 4, Fourth do. " A. " 1, First do. " B. " 5, Third do. " B. " 9 and 15, Third do. " F. " 1, Fourth do. " F.

And the following PASTURE LOTS in the said Royalty, viz:—Nos. 61, 74, 216 and 243. LOTS adjoining the said Royalty, Nos. 21 and 30. GEORGE WRIGHT, Surveyor General.

TO BE SOLD, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, on Monday, the Eighteenth day of August next, immediately after the sale of the Crown Lands, Two Hundred Acres, part of Township No. 33, adjoining the North East Corner of the Royalty of Charlottetown, situate within five miles of the Town. Its nearness to the market renders it a most desirable investment. From fifteen to twenty Acres might, at a trifling expense, be brought into immediate cultivation—there is a fine stream of water running through the premises. Also, Pasture Lot No. 558, in Charlottetown Royalty. For Particulars, inquire at the Office of the Surveyor General.

AT GEORGETOWN, TO BE SOLD, by Auction, at the Store of Captain Pearse, on the 20th August, and the 1st and 20th September, A general assortment of DRY GOODS, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c. &c. July 30th, 1841.

FERRY WHARF. SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Secretary's Office, until Wednesday the 4th August next, for the erection of a WHARF, at the Point commonly called Minchin's Point, opposite Charlottetown. Plan and Specification to be seen at the Office of Peter Macgowan, Esq. Road Correspondent. Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract. Charlottetown, July 5th, 1841.

THE Honourable SAMUEL CUNARD having become possessed of the whole of the legal and equitable Estate of the late John Cambridge, in all those Townships, Tracts and parcels of Land, mortgaged by the said John Cambridge to John Cave, as by Deed duly registered in the Office of the Colonial Registrar will fully appear—the Subscriber, as the Agent of the said Samuel Cunard, is now prepared to sell and lease the same. Tenants having long Leases, at 1s. per acre, may purchase at Twenty Shillings, sterling, per acre. The Tenants must be prepared to pay up all arrears at once, and to those who are prepared to purchase, a liberal deduction of the back rent will be made. The Subscriber will be at Lot 14 on or about the 3d August, and will afterwards visit the different Lots, in rotation, for the purpose of settling with the Tenants. JAMES H. PETERS.

FRESH IMPORTATION AGAIN. HOW respectfully announces his return from the Halifax Market, with a general stock of DRY GOODS, suitable to this season; also, a large stock of Tea, Sugar, &c. &c. The proprietor having personally selected the stock, feels confident of the quality being good, and having purchased low, can offer it to the public at very reduced prices. T. H. returns thanks for the liberal support he has already received, and hopes, by unremitting personal attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. P. S.—A general assortment of Bar Iron, Ironmongery, and Ships' Stores always on hand. Upper Queen Street, July 30, 1841.

TO FARMERS. MR. IRVING having procured Tradesmen from Scotland, acquainted with the construction of the most approved Implements of Husbandry, including Drill Machines for sowing Grain, Turnips, Beans, and Mangel Wurtzel, Scufflers and Cultivators, Chaff and Turnip Cutters, Winnowing Machines, Horse Rakes, &c. &c., begs to inform the Farmers of Prince Edward Island, that Mr. Macgowan, Secretary to the Agricultural Society, has kindly offered to receive and transmit orders for any of the above articles, and that on application to Mr. Macgowan, specimens may always be seen at his Store. Bonshaw, 12th June, 1841.

STAGE TO BEDEQUE. THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they intend running a STAGE from Bedeque to Charlottetown every Tuesday; and return to Bedeque every Wednesday, starting from the Wellington Hotel, Charlottetown, at 10 A. M., and arriving at Bedeque in time to meet the Shediac Packet. MICHAEL DE POLEY & Co. N. B.—Passengers and Parcels booked at the Wellington Hotel, Charlottetown. Bedeque, July 15th, 1841.

FOR SALE—A few loads Stable Manure. Also—A small Pleasure BOAT, with Mast, Sails, Oars, &c. complete. Apply at Mr. Gainsford's, Water Street.

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Charter Parties, Seamen's Articles, Bills of Lading, Manifests, Powers of Attorney, Court Subpoenas, Apprentices' Indentures, a variety of Magistrates' Blanks, &c. for sale at the Office of the Colonial Herald.

FOR BRISTOL. THE fast-sailing Schooner Ann, Capt. Pearse, Master, will sail for the above port, from Georgetown, on or about the 10th August next. For passage, enquire of Capt. Pearse. Georgetown, July 29, 1841.

On Wednesday evening, the steamer Pocahontas arrived from Shediac, having on board His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and suite, on their return from a visit to Sir William Colebrooke, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. Sir W. Colebrooke, previously to his appoint-