

Males under 7	9
Females do.	12
Infants	21
	10

Total perished—148

The Minstrel was well known in the Quebec trade as a passenger ship from Ireland. She belonged to Limerick, and registered 296 tons. Last year she arrived at Quebec, on the 23d May, from Limerick, with 163 passengers.

MONTEAL, May 27.—Yesterday, shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon, the usual official and military arrangements were made, for the departure of the Governor General for Kingston. A guard of honour, composed of the Grenadier company of the 73d Regiment, accompanied by the band, took its station in front of His Excellency's residence, preceded by a detachment of the 7th Hussars, as an escort. About two o'clock, the travelling carriage of Lord Sydenham, drawn by four white horses, drew up in front of His Excellency's residence; and a few minutes afterwards, His Excellency, escorted by the Commander of the Forces, Sir Richard Jackson, Major General Clitherow, and suites, took his seat, along with Major Campbell of the 7th Hussars, his Lordship's Military Secretary. Immediately upon his Lordship's appearance, the guard of honor presented arms, and with the congratulations of the spectators, and a salute from St. Helen's Battery, His Excellency drove off. His Lordship, though apparently much reduced by his late severe indisposition, appeared to be in good spirits; and it only remains to hope, as well on his own account as the future happiness of the Province, that His Excellency may enjoy such a degree of health, as will enable him to bring to a happy and successful conclusion the first session of the most important Legislative Assembly that has ever met in Canada.—Gazette.

The Montreal Courier says, that Commercial prospects were most promising. 5,936 emigrants had arrived; nearly double the number which the same period of last year reckoned. Other papers mention the arrival of emigrants, but say they are not continuing in the Province.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. MAY 26.

EMBARKATION OF THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Governor Prescott, accompanied by Mrs. Prescott and family, embarked on Monday last. His Excellency was attended to the Wharf by the Administrator of the Government, (Lieut. Col Sall) by the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland (Dr. Spencer), by the Heads of the Departments, by the St. George's Society, of which His Excellency was the Patron, by the Ministers of the Wesleyan and Independent Congregations, and by a large concourse of the Inhabitants of the Town.

On Thursday last, being Ascension Day, the Foundation Stone of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, intended to be erected near Fort Townsend, was laid by the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming. Notwithstanding that the weather was rather unpropitious an immense concourse of persons (estimated at from 8 to 10 thousand) walked in procession, and attended the imposing ceremony. A subscription list was opened on the ground, in aid of the fund for building the edifice, when the large sum of about £2600 was subscribed.—Gazette.

HALIFAX, JUNE 5.

The Paragon Boarded.—The Quebec packet which arrived at New York from Belfast, reports—On the evening of 11th May, in lat. 41 49, long. 57, wind blowing fresh from the S.W. fell in with the wreck of the ship Paragon. The mate and four seamen went on board, and found her larboard rail and bulwarks gone—the after hatch and cabin open—examined the cabin and found it empty, with the exception of some papers, which were brought away; saw a chronometer case screwed to one of the lockers, but the chronometer was gone; went into her hold and found her to be laden with a general cargo—several bales and boxes of which had been opened; searched the fore-castle and saw nothing there except the seamen's chests, all empty; saw a sail hanging over the starboard side, but could not tell whether the ship's side was damaged underneath, as the men were unable to haul up the sail; saw two boats on the deck, and one on the larboard quarter; the mainmast gone close by the board—foremast standing. The gale increasing, we were compelled to leave.

On Thursday afternoon, the schooner Curlew, under the command of Capt. Townsend, was despatched on a cruise to the eastward of Sable Island in search of the wreck.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 9.—The Caledonia Steamer arrived from Boston on Thursday morning, about 10 o'clock, and sailed again at 7 o'clock in the evening. She takes to England upwards of 100 passengers, among whom are Bishop Doane of the United States, and the Chief Justice of P. E. Island. The Bishop, it is said, goes to England on an invitation to preach a sermon, and consecrate a large church newly built at Leeds, in Yorkshire.—Christian Messenger.

COLCHESTER ELECTION.—At the close of the Poll on Friday last, Mr. Dickson was returned by a majority of 28. The numbers were 712 to 684. Mr. Ross protested against the legality of the election, and demanded a scrutiny.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1841.

MR. M'LEOD.—Nothing decisive appears on this subject. It is said that the United States Minister in London had ordered the return of the United States ships from the Mediterranean, in consequence of information that an attack would be made on the coast towns, in case of the execution of M'Leod. It is next to impossible that the U. States authorities would be rash enough to commit any such act, no matter what the legal decision—knowing the untenableness of their argument in a national point of view, and the determination of Great Britain; but why not take some more magnanimous way of getting out of the difficulty, than the trial and the imprisonment? The destruction of the Caroline is not denied, M'Leod cannot be held amenable, why not adopt some rational and dignified mode of arrangement? M'Leod published a letter in a N. York paper, denying that he was at the burning of the Caroline, and that he ever boasted of being in the attack. He asserts that he had incurred, long since, the dislike of the insurgents and brigands, and that they have injured him otherwise than by the present prosecution.

On May 6th, a conversation occurred in the House of Commons respecting this subject. Mr. Hume moved for the production of the correspondence in reference to the Caroline.—Lord J. Russell objected on account of pending negotiations. His Lordship said, that the American Government had asked for redress, and the British Government thought proper not to return a formal answer. The American Minister was informed that the Government justified the destruction of the Caroline.—Sir R. Peel enquired whether or not the release of M'Leod had been demanded.—Lord J. Russell said that one of M'Leod's defences being that the act was authorised, the trial was removed to a general Court, where, it was hoped, the American Government would act as it could not in a federal Court.—Mr. Hume's motion was negatived.—Novascotian.

A late paper says that the State of Pennsylvania was bankrupt—that it had contracted a debt of 20 millions of dollars, for public works which entailed a yearly loss, and another 20 millions for works not yet finished.

Head Quarters of the 83d Regiment marched into Montreal recently.

A squadron of Dragoon-Guards have been removed from Niagara to Kingston.

The 93d had moved to Toronto.

Lieut. Winnett of the 83d, was drowned in the Thames, U. C., on April 14th. It is supposed that he was attempting to ford the river.

Persons were quarrelling for possession of the sites of the rushed houses under Cape Diamond, although other portions of the precipice threatened to come down.

On Wednesday last, an Inquest was held at the Court House on the body of Angus Macphee, Constable, who had been missing for upwards of six weeks, and respecting whom the greatest uncertainty prevailed. When last seen he was much intoxicated, although a man of correct habits in general. He left the house at which he had been drinking at a late hour in the evening, for the purpose of going home, and is supposed to have passed his own house, situate near the water side, and to have walked out upon the ice, which was then breaking up, by which means he came to his untimely end. Notwithstanding the most diligent search, no trace of him could be found, until early on the morning of Wednesday last, a man looking for a stray sheep, discovered the body of a man lying on the beach, below high-water mark, at Hermitage Creek. The flesh was entirely gone off the face, and it was only from the papers found in his pocket, and which were uninjured, that it was recognized to be the body of Macphee. The body being in such a putrid state, that a view could have been of no service as to proving its identity, the Coroner, it seems, could not in that case act without a special commission being issued for the purpose. The duty, therefore, of holding an Inquest under such peculiar circumstances, devolved upon two Magistrates, and the Inquest was accordingly held before the Hon. George Dalrymple and William Cupdall, Esq. The verdict of the Jury was to the following effect—That the body was in such a state of putrefaction that no marks of violence did appear thereon, but that the deceased came to his death by drowning, when in a state of intoxication.

DULL TIMES.—Yesterday a field of fallow land, in the vicinity of Charlottetown, twenty-two acres in extent, was sold by auction for £1197, which allowing a proportionate sum for a road of thirty feet width reserved through the property, would average about £58 per acre.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR; I perceive the House of Assembly made an attempt to rectify some of the errors of the Boundary Bill, in order to regulate the duty of Surveyors, in which, it is much to be regretted, they did not succeed. They were not, surely, fully aware of the importance of the matter, or of the many blunders to which the present system exposes the practical Surveyor; or of the misunderstandings, and consequent lawsuits, it entails on the inhabitants; otherwise, one of their first acts would be to expunge from the Statute Book every Act relating to Land Surveying in this Colony, and to replace them by one more philosophically and mathematically accurate, and more legally true in all its details. I shall endeavour to lay before the reader, as briefly as I can, some of those inconveniences, in order to induce those whose duty it is, to apply the proper remedy.

All the surveys heretofore made on this Island have been made according to the Magnetic Needle. Now, every one conversant with the nature of Magnetic Attraction is aware, that no two compasses exactly agree in the magnetic position of their respective needles—that in no two places on the earth's surface will the position of the same needle be exactly alike, with respect to the Celestial meridian—that the compass is in a state of continual variation, so that it is different from itself at different times. From these sources have resulted the errors hitherto committed by Surveyors, when guided solely by the magnetic bearings of their respective compasses, without speaking of other causes of error—such as mineral attraction, electricity, the state of the atmosphere, &c.

Now, we may easily conceive what never-ending diversity of lines will result from the labours of different operators, in different parts of the Island, and in distant periods of time; yet such must, necessarily, be the case, while Surveyors are obliged by law to be guided by the Magnetic Meridian of a certain year and place, as is now the case.

In the year 1809, an Act was passed, for establishing an "Astronomical Meridian at Charlottetown, and by which all Surveyors shall regulate and rectify their several Instruments, once in every year, at least, in presence of the Surveyor General; who is to grant a certificate that their several instruments are good and sufficient; and in the certificate shall be set down the variation, at the time of granting the Certificate." Now, this would be all right, if the Surveyor could, by spherical calculation, find the variation of his compass from the Meridian of Charlottetown, as easily as the mariner, by astronomical observation, finds his Longitude from the Meridian of Greenwich; but this the Act does not provide for; and I am surprised that those persons who were deemed competent to establish a Meridian by astronomical observation did not perceive the glaring absurdity of assuming the Meridian of Charlottetown as a standard to correct the variation throughout the Island; for, contracted as its limits are, I am convinced the variation is different at different places within its precincts; and, after all, it is not the real variation required by the Act that is set down in the certificate, but the variation from the variation of 1764. What absurdity!

In 1834, an Act was passed for ascertaining and establishing the Boundaries of Counties and Townships. In this Act, the Magnetic position of 1764 is stated to be N. 15 degrees, 30 minutes West; and by this Meridian, adjusted to the time of observation, are Surveyors compelled by law to regulate their instruments. Now, I very much doubt, that the Meridian Stones at Charlottetown are in the plane of the Celestial Meridian; my doubts are still stronger, that the variation of 1764 was 15 deg. 30 min., for these reasons—that I have seen a plan of Lots 36, 37, and 38, surveyed by Mr. MORRIS, present Surveyor General of Nova Scotia, made shortly after the first Survey of this Island, in order to establish the County Line; and the variation was marked Fifteen degrees, precisely. On the best maps of the Island, copied from the original survey of Mr. HOLLAND, the variation is marked 11 degrees, 30 minutes. If this be correct, where did our Legislators find the surplus? But, admitting the variation of the instruments used by Mr. HOLLAND and his assistants to have been 15 deg. 30 min., as he did not establish the commencement of any of the County and Township lines by some enduring and unalterable materials, on terra firma, but left it to the Government Officers, in the Plantation Office at Whitehall, to delineate them on paper, there is no reason for admitting it a standard Meridian: even the framers of the Bill say, "that no known rules and principles have been provided by Statute for ascertaining and establishing the same;" but as things now are, it is a palpable proof of the scientific incapacity of the fabricators of the Boundary Bill, and a fruitful source of inaccuracy and litigation.

The variation at Charlottetown, in 1820, is stated to be 20 degrees, 18 minutes, and 49 seconds. This must be understood of the Theodolite, or instrument used for the purpose of erecting the Meridian Stones. The difference between this and the variation of 1764, a period of 56 years, is 4 deg. 40 min. and 47 sec.,—giving an annual variation of 5 min. 9 sec. and 26 thirds. This, in a period of 18 years, to 1838, would amount to 1 deg. 32 min. 49 thirds; to which add the variation in 1820, and you have 21 deg. 51 min. and 38 sec., according to this standard. The variation generally marked on the certificates granted in 1838, was five degrees, which, added to the variation marked in the Statute Book, as that of 1764, gives 20 deg. 30 min., leaving a difference between the Statute Book and Meridian Stones at Charlottetown, of one degree, twenty-one minutes, and thirty-eight seconds, to be reconciled by our Legislative Astronomers! How can a Surveyor preserve his oath inviolate, or do justice according to the best of his ability, when he knows that all his operations are based on uncertainty, if not palpable error.

A surveyor that is obliged to take angles with a common Circumferenter, can scarcely avoid error, let him be ever so circumspect. Most of those in use are graduated to single degrees only; and when he is obliged to divide one of these degrees, about the 40th part of an inch, into sixty parts, or minutes, by the aid of the needle, it becomes an exquisite piece of guess-work indeed; and this he must do as often as his course consists of degrees and minutes. Now, an error of 15 of these minutes (the 160th part of an inch), on a base line of 100 chains, produces an error of more than two acres! Let us hear the character of this instrument, by those who make it, and who should be considered the most competent judges:

"It is not much used in England, where land is valuable; but in America, where land is not so dear, and where it is necessary

to survey large tracts of ground overstocked with wood, in a little time, and where the Surveyor must take a multitude of angles, in which the two lines forming the angle may be hindered by under-wood, the Circumferenter is chiefly used. We have already observed that this instrument should never be used where much accuracy is required; for it is scarcely possible to obtain, with any certainty, the measure of an angle nearer than two degrees, and often not so near; it has therefore long been rejected by accurate Surveyors."—Geometrical and Graphical Essays, by G. Adams, Mathematical Instrument Maker to His Majesty; edited by W. Jones, Mathematical Instrument Maker, London.

Yet, I heard a Surveyor once say, he could measure an angle with one of those instruments, as near as fifteen minutes!

The Legislature should render it imperative on the Surveyor to be provided with a Circumferenter which, by means of a nomus, would divide a degree into five minutes, at least; he should also be competent, by celestial observation, to correct his compass according to the Astronomical Meridian of the place of survey. To facilitate this, the printers of our almanacks could devote a few pages of them to such ephemeral tables as the time of the Polar Star's being on the Meridian of Charlottetown; the Sun's declination for the same Meridian—the latitude of a few of the most prominent places on the Island, &c. Before he began his survey, he should find the variation, if practicable—mark it in his field book, and on every plan of survey furnished by him, with the time of making the survey. This corrected course he should mark on his base line, or primary course, by fixing three stakes, &c., at a convenient distance, which the occupier of the land should be compelled to preserve from decay, by renewal. This method would prevent much of the wrangling and lawsuits that are daily accumulating about boundaries, now that land is becoming more valuable, and the inaccurate bungling of former times done away with. I hope the House of Assembly will, next Session, resume the subject; and, instead of confining their scrutiny to one of the Commissioners under the Boundary Bill, extend it to every practising surveyor in the Island. They would then discover the real sources of those blunders that are tolerated in the community, solely because they are kept hidden by those whose interest it is that they should be concealed.

VOX VERITATIS.

Mathematical Hall, May 13th, 1841.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.
Schr. Mayflower, Weatherbe, Miramichi; ballast.
Mary, Bronard, do.; do.
Speculation, Wood, Halifax; Goods.
Country Maid, Macdonald do.; do.
Alert, McIntosh, Miramichi; do.
Regulator, Hayley, Halifax; do.
Christy Ann, Weeks, Pugwash; 500 ft. Boards.
Defiance, Stewart, Miramichi; 15,000 ft. do.
Richard Smith, O'Mara, Pictou; 200 bls. pickled Fish.
CLEARED.
Barque Northumberland, Jones, Dalhousie; 100 tons Hardwood
Timber, 8 cords Lathwood.
Schr. Brothers, Turnbull, Halifax; 1200 bus. Potatoes, 3 cases
Furs.
Trial, Macdonald, Miramichi; 350 bus Potatoes, 250 do Oats.
Duck, Carver, Fishing Voyage.
Commix, Stewart, Miramichi; Goods.
Speculation, Gorman, Newfld.; 23 bls. Carrots.
Lucy, Gerroir, Halifax; 1000 bus. Potatoes.
Christy Ann, Weeks, Bay Verte; Ballast.
Barque Saxe Gotha, Harterre, Miramichi; 200 tons Hardwood
Timber, 17 cords Lathwood.

COLVILLE BAY.

ENTERED.
June 2—Schr. Henry, Gerrian, Miramichi; ballast: Argus, Porrier, do.; do.
CLEARED.
June 1—Schr. William, Fraser, St. John's, N. F.; 2000 bus. Potatoes, 150 do. Oats, 10 cwt. Pearl Barley, 16 tons Scantling, 6 Head Neat Cattle.
2—Schr. Henry, Gerrian, Miramichi; 1700 bus. Oats, 100 do. Barley, 18 bls. Oatmeal: Argus, Porrier, Halifax; 700 bus. Barley, 1300 do. Oats.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived on Monday, H. M. Brig Ringdove, the Hon. Capt. Stewart, from Halifax.
Sailed on Saturday, H. M. S. Crocodile, Capt. Milne, for Labrador; and barque Northumberland, James, for Dalhousie, N. B. to complete her loading for England.

MARRIED.

At Boston, U. S., on the 18th March last, Mr. Matthew Lyon, of that city, to Helen Desbrisay, fourth daughter of the late Mr. John Love, of Charlottetown.

DIED.

At Boston, on the 28th May, the Rev. Thomas A. Grantham, aged 68 years—a native of Newbury, England, and recently of Yarmouth, N. S.

At Bridgetown, N. S., on the 18th ult., in the 29th year of his age, after a protracted illness, which he bore with resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father, the Rev. Jesse Wheelock, Wesleyan Missionary.

At Northallerton, Yorkshire, suddenly, while on temporary leave of absence from his Regiment, now in Canada, for the reinstatement of his health, in the 50th year of his age; Lieut. Col. Booth, K. H., of the 43d Regt. of Light Infantry.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the Bible Society have received from London a small supply of large and elegant Bibles, which are now on sale at their Depository, Mr. H. Stamper's Book-Store, Queen Street.
June 3, 1841.

KENNETH MACKENZIE,

WATER-STREET,
Opposite Mr. Peake's Brick Building.
H A V I N G been appointed A G E N T for the ALBION IRON FOUNDRY, PICTOU, will be enabled to supply all descriptions of Castings, in Iron, Brass, Copper or Composition, for Ships, Mill Gear, Plough-mounting, or other purposes, with certainty and dispatch, and at prices quite as low as they can be imported from England.
Terms—Cash, on delivery of the Goods
Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to.
Charlottetown, June 11, 1841.

Prime Sole Leather, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 500 Sides of prime SOLE LEATHER, and a quantity of Neats' Leather and Calfskins, Roans and Lining Skins.
THOMAS DAWSON.
June 11, 1841.

JOHN HOBBS, Hat Manufacturer, lately from England, respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island in general, that he has commenced business in the above line in the shop lately occupied by Miss Dutcher, Bonnet-maker, North side of King's Square, and trusts, by rendering a good article at a moderate price, to merit a share of their support.
Gentlemen's Beaver and Felt Hats, Ladies' Riding do., Beaver Bonnets, Children's fancy and other Hats, made according to the newest fashions. Old Hats cleaned and repaired. All orders executed with promptitude, and for ready money only.
Beaver, Musk Rat, Rabbit and other skins bought.
Charlottetown, June 11, 1841.

THE Subscriber having taken that commodious Store on Mrs. Wright's Premises, head of Queen's Wharf (formerly occupied by Mr. Alexander Davidson), as a Sale Room, will be ready to receive any description of Goods, Furniture, &c. to be disposed of by Auction.
WILLIAM CULLEN.

Valuable Freehold Farm.

FOR SALE—A valuable FREEHOLD FARM, situate on Rustico Bay, fourteen miles from Charlottetown, containing about 120 Acres of excellent Land—upwards of 50 of which are in a high state of cultivation. A good two-story Dwelling House, 37 by 24 feet, a stone Barn, 47 by 24 feet, and other suitable Buildings, together with a Well of most excellent Water, and a Pump therein, are on the premises. The Crop will also be disposed of. For further particulars, apply to W. Candall, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the Proprietor, on the premises.
W. F. COLLINGS.

Rustico, June 8, 1841.

AUCTIONS.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 19th day of June, instant, on the premises, at the hour of 12 o'clock,

TOWN LOTS Nos. 38 and 39, in the First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on King's, Pownall and Dorchester Streets, divided into Building Lots according to a Plan to be seen on application to the Subscriber, being Property of the late Benjamin Evans, Esq.

S. DESBRISAY.

June 1st, 1841.

Buoys for New London Harbour.

THE Subscriber will let by Auction, to the lowest bidder, at the Point of New London Sandhills, on Monday, the 14th day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the constructing and preserving of Two BUOYS at New London Harbour, for a term of from three to five years. Conditions of Contract made known at the time. Ample Security will be required for the performance.

W. MACNEILL, Road Commissioner.
Cavendish, May 19, 1841.

BUOYS FOR GRAND RIVER HARBOUR.

THE Subscriber will let by Auction, to the lowest bidder, on Tuesday, the 23d day of June, inst., at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Sand Beach at Grand River Harbour, the constructing and maintaining in an efficient state, for a term of Three to Five years, THREE BUOYS in Grand River Harbour, to be constructed in the following manner, viz.—A straight Spar of Cedar, Spruce or Pine Wood, securely moored short by a chain to a sufficient weight of metal or stone—the Spar to be of sufficient length to show a portion of at least seven feet over water in a perpendicular position, at high water; such portion to be reduced in size, squared at the top end, of sufficient strength only to support four semicircular boards, nailed to the face of the Spar at the top, shewing at a distance the appearance of a Globe or Ball.

Good security for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required at the time of sale.

THOMAS OWEN.

Cardigan, June 5th, 1841.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 1st June, 1841:

IN 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, intitled *An Act for levying an Assessment on all Lands in this Island*—I do hereby publicly notify the Owners or Occupiers of Land within this Island, for which the Annual Assessment charged thereon by the said recited Act, of Four Shillings, lawful money of this Island, for every Hundred Acres of wilderness or unimproved Lands contained in the several Townships, and the several Islands belonging thereto; and the sum of Two Shillings for every Hundred Acres of cultivated or improved Land in the said several Townships and Islands as aforesaid; and the sum of Four Shillings for each and every uncultivated or unimproved Town Lot, Pasture Lot, Common Lot and Water Lot, granted in the Town and Royalty of Charlottetown; and the sum of Two Shillings for each and every cultivated or improved Town, Pasture, Common and Water Lot as aforesaid; and the sum of Two Shillings and Eightpence for each and every Town Lot, Pasture Lot and Water Lot, granted in the Towns and Royalties of Georgetown and Princetown; and the sum of One Shilling and Fourpence for each and every cultivated or improved Town, Pasture and Water Lot, granted in the said last-mentioned Towns and Royalties, and so in proportion for a less quantity; and the sum of One Penny per acre on each and every acre of cultivated or improved Land in the Royalty of Georgetown, called reserved Lands; and the sum of Two pence per acre on each and every acre of such Lands as may be deemed uncultivated or improved Lands, is payable, that unless the Assessment for the current year be paid into my hands, or the hands of my Deputies, on or before the Twenty-first of December, 1841, I shall, on the last day of the next Hilary Term, at Charlottetown, make Proclamation of all such Lands as shall then be in arrear for non-payment of the sums charged thereon, agreeably to the directions of the said Act.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, June 1st, 1841.

IN compliance with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, for levying an Assessment on all Lands within this Island, I have appointed the following persons to be Receivers of the said Assessment:

Prince County.

Joseph Pope, Bedouque;
Thomas C. Compton, St. Eleanor's;
James Yeo, Port Hill;
Allan Forsyth, Casempeque.

Queen's County.

James Pidgeon, New London;
Thomas Fairbairn, Sable;
Solomon Desbrisay, Charlottetown;
Allan Macdonnell, Belfast.

King's County.

John Jardine, St. Peter's;
Alexander Macdonald, St. Margaret's;
William S. Magowan, Souis;
Hugh Macdonald, Three Rivers;
James Richards, Murray Harbour.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW CHEAP STORE,

To be opened on MONDAY, June 7th, 1841.

J. M. TUCKER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlottetown, and Prince Edward Island generally, that he has taken the Store in Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. White, Printer, where he begs to offer to their notice a large and general STOCK OF GOODS, selected by the proprietor from the best markets, and JUST IMPORTED, per *Isabella*—consisting of Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Tweeds, Molesters, Drills, Ladies' dresses of the latest fashion; printed, white and grey Cottons, mouslin De Laines, and Saxony Cloths, Shawls, Muslin and Net Collars, Bobbinets and Muslins, a variety of gauze and other Ribbons, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Blankets and Blanketing, Hosiery and Haberdashery, Umbrellas and Parasols, ready made Clothing, Macintosh Coats and Caps.

Also,
Bar Iron; Ironmongery, in all its branches; Groceries; a large assortment of Earthenware, Saddles and Bridles; a set of very good covered furniture Gig Harness, several sets of second hand Gig Harness; a lot of Leather; 1000 pairs of Shoes and Boots; Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Paints and Oil, &c. for ready money only.

GEORGETOWN STAGE.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he continues to proceed from Charlottetown to Georgetown with his STAGE on Wednesdays and Saturdays as usual, at Eight o'clock in the morning, returning on Thursdays and Mondays as formerly. He also takes an Extra Mail and Passengers for Georgetown on the Monday of the arrival there of the Steamer from Pictou, leaving the following day for Charlottetown.

To those who have kindly encouraged his establishment, he returns his sincere thanks, and refers the public to them for the efficiency of his carriages and cattle.

Dinners, Breakfasts, Refreshments, &c. to be had, on Temperance principles, at his House, eight miles from Charlottetown Ferry, and twenty-one from Georgetown.

SAMUEL LANE

His House of call in Charlottetown is the Commercial Inn; and in Georgetown, Mr. Charles M'Laren's.

JOHN JURY, Jun. Watch and Clock-Maker, Jeweller, &c. begs to inform the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island in general, that he has commenced Business in the above line, in Queen Street, in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Pippy, two doors from Mr. Henry Stamper's, Stationer, and directly opposite Messrs. J. & W. Macgill, Merchants—where all orders will be punctually executed.
Watches and Clocks, of every description, carefully cleaned, repaired and warranted.
Jewellery made and repaired in the neatest manner.—Silver Spoons made to order.

JEWELLERY FOR SALE.

Gold Seals, Keys, Ear-drops, Wedding and Dress Rings; Corals for Children (Silver mounted), Thimbles, Pencil Cases, German Silver Guards, Broaches, Snaps, Penknives, and a quantity of common Watch Keys.
Also—A few new Silver Watches and Kitchen Clocks.
N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought.
Charlottetown, June 4th, 1841.