

ably suffered in some of the severe gales so prevalent at this season of the year, and been obliged to put back to Liverpool, or some other port, for the purpose of making repairs—still there is much cause for anxiety respecting her; she has now been due since the 18th ult.

The Union proceeded to Boston on Friday, to bring the Mails, which would be made up yesterday after-noon for England. She is expected back to-morrow, and to mail the Mails to Liverpool, unless the Caledonia arrives before she is ready for the voyage, which we hope will be the case.

Since our last Legislative report, the House of Assembly have passed a grant for Five thousand Pounds, in addition to the £5000 formerly granted, towards the erection of a Colonial Building in Charlottetown, provided it be constructed of stone. They have also adopted a Resolution to purchase a hundred shares in the Steam Navigation Company, now forming in this Island, on behalf of the Government, and have appropriated £2000 currency for that purpose; but as the shares are £20 each, Halifax currency, an additional sum of £300 will be required in order to purchase one hundred shares. This liberal measure of the House of Assembly has infused new life into the projectors of this spirited scheme, and there must be a lamentable want of indeed in the community, if it fails to go a-head with it. A Public meeting, it will be seen, is to be held for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration. The Assembly, it is expected, will go into the consideration of Ways and Means in the course of the present day.

Colonial Secretary's Office, March 7th, 1842.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the Resignation of William Hazard, Esq., of Belle Vue, as a Justice of the Peace, and Commissioner of Small Debts for Queen's County.

T. H. HAVILAND, Sec'y.

Colonial Secretary's Office, March 7th, 1842.

His Excellency has been pleased to direct the name of Charles Hazard, Esq., of Belle Vue, to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County.

T. H. HAVILAND, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Rev. R. S. Patterson delivered a Lecture on Wednesday evening last, on the Moral Faculty, which displayed much research, and furnished much valuable instruction. The Rev. Gentleman adverted to some of the diverse themes upon the question, whether Conscience be natural or acquired? and adduced reasons in support of the opinion, that it is an original faculty, as well as brought forward objections to the contrary doctrine. He stated, that like other powers of the mind, it is susceptible of improvement, and made some very useful remarks upon the duty and necessity of combining the cultivation of the moral powers, with that of the intellect in every species of education.

Not being present on the occasion, we omitted last week to notice, that, on the Wednesday evening previous, Duncan McLean, Esq. delivered a very able and purely scientific Lecture upon Astronomy, as practically applied to some of the more useful Sciences, and displayed throughout a very intimate and thorough knowledge of his sublime and highly important subject. After the Lecture, an interesting discussion ensued, upon the operation of the present Boundary Act in this Island, and also upon the correctness of the Meridian Line, as established by the Commissioners at Charlottetown, by which some additional information was elicited.

The Rev. John Keir will Lecture next Wednesday evening the 10th inst., on 'The objects and advantages of Knowledge.'

TO THE ELECTORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In AN ELECTOR's second publication, in the Herald of the 25th ult., he very naturally says he expected Mr. COOPER would defend himself, and justify the conduct he has pursued; but I thought very different of AN ELECTOR. Giving him full credit for his implacable enmity to me, I did not expect that he would suffer himself to be urged on by such a propensity to give publicity to assertions which could be met with a flat contradiction. It is unnecessary for me to follow AN ELECTOR in all his windings—I shall only expose the fallacy of some of his arguments, and then go on to prove that his assertions are false.

AN ELECTOR says he is ignorant of Constitutional Law, but he intends to put the constituency on their guard against Mr. COOPER's sophistry. My reasoning and advice to the Tenantry are founded upon that which he calls Constitutional Law, and if AN ELECTOR is as ignorant of Constitutional Law as he pretends, he cannot judge whether my reasoning is sound or sophistry; and until AN ELECTOR can refute what I have advanced, as the grounds on which my reasoning and advice to the Tenantry are founded, the constituency may believe that my advice is sound argument, and not sophistry.

AN ELECTOR says I have "reduced the Tenantry to their present unfortunate and impoverished condition, by advising them not to pay their rents." If any Tenant who was able and willing to pay his rent refused to do so through my advice, he had the use of the rent without interest, and if he employed this money in clearing more land—in the purchase of improved implements of husbandry—or in any way to improve his farm (if capital can be employed in the improvement of land so as to pay interest)—he must be in better circumstances, and better able to pay his rent now, having the interest and the profits arising from the employment of his arrears of rent; and the same will apply to those who were unable to pay their rents.

I had been informed, a short time before I was super-eded in the Agency, that the conditions of the Original Grants were not performed, and that the Land was subject to forfeiture; and also that the Proprietors held the Land through the indulgence of the Crown being continued to them; and I knew that the Proprietors took advantage of such indulgence to overburthen the Tenantry with rent—that they were scarcely able to pay a dollar where a pound was required—and I could perceive that the Proprietors had their motives;—by keeping the Tenant miserably poor, it would go a great way to enslave his mind and intimidate him from seeking redress. By demanding a rent which the Tenant could not pay, the Proprietor had it in his power to dispossess the Tenant, and sell or let his improved Farm to immigrants who might be induced to come to this Island to purchase or lease improved land. The Proprietor would gain all the rent the Tenant could pay, and also all the improvements made upon the land by the Tenant's labour and capital; and as the first Tenant cleared a farm out of the forest at his own cost and labour, he had the strongest claims upon Government to be protected in the value of his improvements—therefore, the Proprietor has only to dispossess the Tenant, and his gains go with him. But the second person, if put in possession of improved land by the Proprietor, could have no such claim, as the land and the improvements would, according to Law, become the Landlord's property. Such is the view I have taken of the case—and to me it appeared the most flagrant injustice, and I had no doubt the Government would remedy it as soon as the case was fairly represented. I believed that wherever the Imperial Government planted a Colony, and established Courts of Justice, that they would afford a remedy at Law or in Equity for every wrong. But if a case was brought before them of such a nature as the established Courts could not remedy, that it would become the duty of the Courts here to represent the case to the Governor, and apply for the appointment of a Court of competent jurisdiction to try the case in question, or send it to England to be tried there. Wherefore, as I believed it to be the duty of every British subject who found himself wronged and oppressed to seek redress in a lawful manner, either from the tribunals of his country or his Government, with this view I advised the Tenantry to pay no more rent to the Proprietors, and when the Proprietors distrained, to replevy, and not to employ an Attorney (who, in all probability, was in the Proprietor's pay), but when the trial came on, to state their case in Court—the oppression of the Proprietor—the inability to pay the rent required—the non-performance of the conditions of

the Grants—that the Grants were subject to forfeiture—and whatever money the Tenant had, to pay it into the Court, as a part of his rent to the Crown. This is what I advised, as I deemed it necessary to know whether or not justice could be obtained through the Courts of the Colony; and that being known, would have governed the proceedings of the House of Assembly in representing the case to the Home Government. But all this should not have provoked the Proprietors and Land Agents to ruin the Tenantry, or to carry their resentment to the "child yet unborn." If the Proprietors had a good cause, and had been desirous to set the matter at rest, they would have afforded every facility for a full investigation. But if AN ELECTOR had a desire to find out the deceivers who have ruined the Tenantry, he would have looked in a different quarter; and if he had honest intentions, and a desire for impartial justice, to maintain the honor of his Government, he could discover those who have ruined the Tenantry from the first to the last—from the first Proprietors who inveigled immigrants to this Colony, and deceived the Government at Home, down through the different gradations to the Proprietor's secret paid Agents at the Bar, who would pretend to take up the Tenant's case upon some supposed flaw in the Lease, and keep him in Law until he had fleeced him of every thing, and then hand him over, to work out the debt and costs at the mercy of a merciless Landlord.

AN ELECTOR has told you that Mr. COOPER refused to give any thing to assist the men to pay their fine, who were sentenced to fine and imprisonment for resisting the Sheriff, and he had not heard of a single instance of Mr. COOPER's exertions in behalf of the Tenantry, but when he received value for value. All this is false; and if AN ELECTOR is an inhabitant of Bay Fortune, he must have known it to be so when he wrote it. A Public meeting was called, and held at Bay Fortune School-house, to make a contribution, by subscription, to assist the prisoners to pay their fines; but as I had no desire to subscribe more than some of my neighbours, myself and family subscribed Three Pounds—but I paid Five Pounds to the Treasurer appointed to receive the subscription; and when Mr. HAVILAND sent the Sheriff with Bailable Writs to take the Tenantry, I gave them Eight Pounds, to divide amongst them. I gave Twenty Pounds to bring a case, as I proposed, before the Court, and AN ELECTOR will be able to show you the rest when he is furnished with a copy of my Accounts.

AN ELECTOR has said, that those persecuted men were my dupes. This is as much as saying that I was concerned in advising resistance to the Sheriff, in the sale of Mr. James Douglas's property. If AN ELECTOR was an inhabitant of Bay Fortune, and had taken an interest in the affairs of his neighbours, as he pretends to do now, he would have known what took place at the meeting, and that the subject for which those men were fined and imprisoned was inquired into; and Mr. Douglas admitted that I advised him to be prepared with his friends to bid in the cattle to the amount of the debt, and to see that the Sheriff was not interrupted in his duty; but the proceedings attending the punishment of those men was a master-stroke of ingenuity, which would have done credit to Machiavel. To state the case more fully, I must commence at an early period, to shew why the appointment of Mr. McCallum to the office of Sheriff was obnoxious to the people of Bay Fortune. Mr. McCallum took part in the meetings which were held to obtain a settlement for the Tenantry, and was elected to represent the County, and carry out the views of his constituents in the Legislature, but lost their confidence. His appointment as Sheriff appeared to many of them as a reward from Government for neglecting the interest of his constituents, and under such impression, it was not likely that he would meet with the same respect in that office as an indifferent person; and it also appears that he was inclined to take advantage of a word or look, and construe these into disrespect to himself—commence an angry dispute, to end in disorder, which an indifferent person would pass by unnoticed.

When the Sheriff commenced the sale, the sureties had to deliver the cattle to him, one by one, and he set them up, and took several biddings upon each (to a small amount), and ordered the cattle to be put into their house at the close of the sale. The highest bidder demanded the cattle. The Sheriff said they were not sold, and when the Sheriff refused to deliver them to the highest bidder, Mr. Douglas, believing he had complied with the Law, locked up the cattle, and refused to give them up to the Sheriff. This brought on an angry dispute; some of the people had thrown snow-balls at one of the Sheriff's attendants, for riding his horse through the crowd, and some one hit the Sheriff with a hard snow-ball or piece of dung, and he, in return, struck one or two of the boys with his whip-handle, and the Sheriff remained an hour or upwards after the sale. The Sheriff made his complaint to Government, and Warrants were issued against several who had attended the sale. The six who were tried and punished gave themselves up when they heard of the Warrants, and gave bail until the March Court, and had the trial put off until the next Court, that there might be another Sheriff, and a prospect of a fair trial; but in this they were disappointed. The Sheriff was continued—the Sheriff was complainant—the principal witness—and selected the jury. The accused had sixteen or eighteen witnesses in their behalf; but they were informed that as the Sheriff had sworn a riot against all who were present at the sale, any person who came forward as a witness in behalf of the accused would have to stand this trial; and, of course, the accused were found guilty, when they were lodged in jail, and were told that it was not for any thing they had done that they were confined; but if they could say that I encouraged or advised the riot, they would be set at liberty, and all that would be done to me was to expel me out of the House of Assembly. Thus six men, four of them with families depending on them, were incarcerated in Jail from four to ten months, and three of them to pay a fine of £20 each, because they could not make a case against me, to be expelled the House. Another scheme was tried. AN ELECTOR has told you, that I refused the person who came to ask me to subscribe to assist the prisoners to pay their fine; but that person asked me for money as a bribe, and told me that the prisoners could get out of jail by saying that I encouraged the riot, and I refused, of course, to give him any thing; and as few can know of this circumstance, I have no doubt that this person was sent by AN ELECTOR. He publishes to the Electors that I refused to give this person any thing, to induce you to believe that my endeavours to obtain a settlement for the Tenantry have merely been to make money for myself; but if I had given that person any thing, it would have been taken as a proof of my guilt, and then AN ELECTOR would have me expelled the House of Assembly.

AN ELECTOR is well aware that poor people, who can earn but little, and must live upon little, think a great deal of the money he tells you I have received during nine years; and he harps upon this string, as he knows that I would not publish my Accounts on being challenged by a writer who will not sign his name to his writings; but if he desires my Accounts, he shall have them if he will discover himself, and he may, if he chooses, publish them for your information.

AN ELECTOR has told you that I am preparing to leave the Colony—therefore he knows I can have no interest in giving you a bad advice now. I tell you that you have a Governor who can speak and act for himself—who will not become the head of a faction to any party—and can do his duty without a Subaltern to tutor him—and as soon as he can obtain good information, I have no doubt he will represent the state of the inhabitants in its true light.

You will perceive in AN ELECTOR's publications a determination to stigmatize your present Representatives—that he has asserted falsehood, to deceive you—and you may believe he will go much farther to deceive the Government, which he can do in secret, without detection. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Electors to stand, shoulder to shoulder, at the next Election—to send into the House of Assembly, men who will not misrepresent you, and deceive the Governor; and as the Country cannot remain in its present unsettled state, you will either be settled or dispossessed according to the opinions of the men you send to represent you.

WILLIAM COOPER.

Charlottetown, March 9th, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR;—It is to be hoped that the discussion of our grievances, in connexion with the management of domestic servants, both in the Mechanics' Institute and through your columns, will not be suffered to be thrown away on this community. Many questions of less importance to our domestic and individual comfort have commanded grave consideration from parties less interested in the results than we are, as householders, in the suggestions of AN EMIGRANT, in your last paper, and of the Rev. Mr. Waddell, in his recent *notorious* Lecture before the Mechanics' Institute. The sentiments of both these persons concur in tracing much of the acknowledged inconvenience arising out of the present prevalent mode of management, to the doors of employers themselves; and none will deny that there is truth in their opinion. But, Sir, the remedy lies not in the power of two, three, or a few individuals. To be successful, an effort at reform would require to be, to a certain extent at least, general—and the plan proposed by AN EMIGRANT is certainly one of very easy adoption, as well as one which could not fail, when adopted, to be attended with beneficial results. I have frequently thought that a Householders' Society, based upon the pledge referred to by your correspondent, and perhaps embracing some additional particulars, would operate as a salutary check upon those persons who exercise so powerful an influence over our domestic comfort, and give confidence to those employing them, that they are likely to obtain value for their money when they take a domestic into their employ. If an impertinent or dishonest servant has only to inquire across the street for employment, to be received with eagerness, and engaged with alacrity, what inducement is there either to possess or acquire a character?—and if no distinction is to be made between applicants for a servant's place, what protection has the faithful and trusty servant against the designing machinations of treacherous and wily competitors for place and employment?

Allow me to propose, Mr. Herald, that you prepare two or three papers, with an appropriate heading, to be deposited in some of the public places of resort in this Town—say the Printing Offices, Post Office, Mr. Desbrisay's Druggist Shop, and I wish I could add, the Reading Room—for signature, by such persons as are desirous to aid in this important reform; and if it afterwards appear desirable that a meeting be held, to make any more detailed arrangements, it can easily be done by concert among the subscribers, who will, of course, be known to each other through the medium of the subscription lists. Perhaps you may think it is requiring too much to give you the trouble of preparing the papers in question; but every body knows that printers have a great deal to do with every thing in which the interests of the public are concerned, and it generally happens that they who are willing to work get plenty of labour provided to their hands.

I am, Sir,

A SUFFERER FROM THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

8th March, 1842.

[We cannot admit the principle that any correspondent—known or unknown—should be allowed to mark out work for us to undertake, purely because we are the publishers of a Newspaper, and in some measure necessarily engaged in much of that "in which the interests of the public are concerned;" but as we believe the reform contended for by our correspondents, who have written on the subject, calls for action and co-operation, we do for this once comply with the suggestion of A SUFFERER, and beg to inform our readers that papers for general signature will be found at the places specified. We think every householder should feel it his interest, as well as duty, to adopt the suggestion which our correspondent has thrown out. The following is the heading of the paper proposed for signature:—
"We the undersigned householders, resident in or near Charlottetown, believing that it would conduce much to the improvement of the character and conduct of domestic servants, to require them to produce a Certificate from their last employer, before taking them into service, hereby engage to employ no such domestic servant till such Certificate shall have first been produced; and we pledge ourselves to give no Certificate which can be construed to mean any thing but a correct representation of our candid opinion of the character and qualifications of the parties to whom they are given."—Ed.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR;—In the Colonial Herald of the 15th ultimo, I observed a communication intimating that the "Schoolmaster was abroad." Some gentlemen of that useful but despised profession took umbrage at this, as they supposed that your remarks were intended as a disparagement of their profession; but I believed you had different motives—and I therefore considered your remarks as purposely directed against those who argue that men of inferior attainments and experience may be employed as instructors of youth.
You have said, that the author was not a hundred miles from Charlottetown. Pray, Sir, how far is New Glasgow Bridge from the Capital? Hoping that your exposure of the folly and absurdity of entrusting the education of our youth to incapable, who are almost certain to be pedants, dogmatists, and continual blunderers, and do injury to their pupils in proportion to the scope they have for concealing any nonsense they express, or any ignorance they display, under a mask of pretensions to erudition, may convince the Constituency of Mascouche of the injury arising from the restrictions which they impose upon their representative; and also, that the attention of the proper authorities, in Church and State, may be directed to the subject of your learned correspondent. I beg leave to propose an investigation of the Marriages referred to by the S. M. abroad, who, I must acknowledge, has had good motives, though he can certainly have no pretensions to learning—"Wha taks nae pains his speech to balance."
I am, Sir, yours, respectfully,
A LOVER OF ORDER.

Cape Le Force, 10th March, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR;—On Thursday evening, the 3d inst., a deputation from the Committee of the P. E. Island Auxiliary Temperance Society, attended a meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel, Cornwall, (Elliot River Cross Roads), for the purpose of forming a Branch Association, in connexion with the Auxiliary. The meeting was large and respectable, and appeared to take a deep interest in the object for which it had been called.

The Rev. J. Waddell was called to the Chair, and after opening the meeting by prayer, he delivered an Address recommendatory of the principles of the Parent Society in England, and of the Auxiliary in this Island, and invited the cordial co-operation of the meeting in the benevolent work of Temperance reform. The Declaration and Rules of the Auxiliary Society were submitted by Mr. W. J. Pilcher, who acted as Secretary, for the approval of the meeting, who were addressed upon their merits by Mr. John Boyer, and several other strenuous advocates of the cause. In a short time, a very considerable number of names were subscribed, and the following Resolutions were adopted:—

1. That the Subscribers to this Declaration do form themselves into a Society, to be called the Elliot River Branch of the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Temperance Society.
 2. That this Branch Society be governed by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Committee of five members—five of whom shall be a quorum.
 3. That the Meetings of this Society be held alternately in this place, and at the Baptist Chapel at York River.
 4. That the following persons be the Office-Bearers and Committee of this Society for the present year:—
Mr. John Simpson, sen., President;
Mr. William Bain, Vice-President;
Mr. John Corban, Secretary;
Mr. Samuel Brown, Treasurer.
- COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Theophilus Crosby, Robert McCallum, Zechariah Mayhew, Charles Crosby, Duncan M'Phee. The Society at present numbers 48 members. A Public Meeting of the Society will be held at the Baptist Chapel, York River, on Tuesday evening next, at 6 o'clock.
JOHN CORBAN, Secretary.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. D. Macdonald, Capt. Hugh M'Millan, Covehead, to Miss Isabella Mathewson, Black River. On Thursday last, by the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, Rector of Charlottetown, Mr. — Webber, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. Watson Duchemin.

DIED.

At Tryon, on Sunday morning last, Mr. William Barker, aged 72 years. He was a native of Yorkshire, and had been a resident of this Island for nearly 25 years.

STEAM! STEAM!!

Charlottetown, March 11, 1842.

RESOLVED, That a PUBLIC MEETING be called, by Requisition to the Sheriff, on THURSDAY evening next, at Seven o'clock, to be held at the Court House, to take into consideration the affairs of the Steam Navigation Company, particularly in relation to the subscription of 100 Shares by the House of Assembly, and to take such steps as the near prospect of completing the arrangements of the Company may render advisable.

W. SWABEY,
Chairman of the Steam Committee.

In compliance with the foregoing Requisition, I hereby give Notice, that a Public Meeting will be held at the Court House in Charlottetown, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, at Seven o'clock.

S. DESBRISAY, Sheriff.

March 11, 1842.

AUCTIONS.

BY S. DESBRISAY,

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Store of the Hon. James Peake,
Two Hogheads French Wine.
March 10th, 1842.

SALE OF VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK, CROP, &c.
BY MR. DESBRISAY,

ON THURSDAY, the 17th day of March next, at the residence of John Livett, Esq., who is about leaving the Island, all his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK, CROP, &c.

A Catalogue of which will be published, and may be had at the Auctioneer's any day previous to the Sale.
Charlottetown, Feb. 12, 1842.

N. B.—The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue every day until the whole is disposed of.

Surveyor General's Office, 1st March, 1842.

THE Surveyor General will submit for Sale, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 2d day of April next, at the Court House in Charlottetown, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following TOWN AND WATER LOTS in said Town, viz:—
Town Lots No. 67, in the first hundred; No. 59, in the third hundred.
Water Lots opposite Town Lots Nos. 23, 29 and 30, in the first hundred of Town Lots.

GEORGE WRIGHT,
Surveyor General.

DISTRICT No. 3.

THE Subscriber will attend at the following places, for the purpose of Selling by Auction, to the lowest bidder, the Repairing of the several Bridges, &c. on which the public moneys have been ordered to be expended, viz:—

On Friday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, at Darnley Bridge; at 12 o'clock, at Crafer's Bridge; at 1 o'clock, at Dempsey's; and at 3 o'clock, at Mr. Kier's shore. On Saturday, the 26th, at Hillson's, near Wilmot Bridge. On Tuesday, the 29th, at 11 o'clock, at Campbell's Bridge, Lot 20; and at 12 o'clock, at Burk's, Irishtown.

Particulars made known at the time of sale.
P. S. MACNUTT,
Commissioner.

Darnley, March 9th, 1842.

DISTRICT No. 4.

THE Subscriber will receive Sealed Tenders at his Office until Friday, the 25th day of March, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for walling up a portion of the Western side of the Aboiteaux, at Tryon, with squared timber.

Also, for raising the Causeway near Joseph Lord's—the work to be performed so as to correspond with that part of the said Causeway repaired last year.
A Specification of the above mentioned work will be left at the Store of Mr. John Hall, Tryon.

Also, for constructing four Blocks and Bridges to the Wharf at Green's Shore, and one Block for a Wharf at Hurd's Point, Bedeque, agreeable to a Specification to be seen on application at the Subscriber's Office, Bedeque.

JOSEPH POPE,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office,
Bedeque, March 7th, 1842.

DISTRICT No. 14.

THE Subscriber will let, by Auction, to the lowest bidder, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the Building of several Blocks and Bridges to the Wharf at Bank's shore, Grand River; and the same day, at 2 o'clock, he will let the building of a Bridge at Narrow's Creek. On Monday, the 28th instant, at noon, he will let the making of a Slip to the Wharf at Georgetown, for the accommodation of passengers landing there.

The respective Sales to take place on the spot where the work is to be performed.

Security will be required for the fulfilment of each Contract.
THOMAS OWEN,
Commissioner.

Cardigan, March 10, 1842.

THE Annual General MEETING of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY will be held at the Wellington Hotel, on Monday the 21st inst.; the chair will be taken at 8 o'clock, p. m. precisely; a punctual attendance is requested, as the election of Office-bearers will take place on that occasion.

WM. M'GILL,
JOHN M'NEILL, } Secretaries.

Charlottetown, March 7th, 1842.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a quantity of Prime Newfoundland CODFISH. Also, 50 boxes of superior Philadelphia Soda, Water, and Butter CRACKERS, all of which will be sold low for prompt payment.

KENNETH M'KENZIE.

He requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and make payment before the 15th April, as Accounts then unsettled, standing over Six months, will be put in a legal course for recovery.

K. M'K.

Charlottetown, 7th March, 1842.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!! HERRINGS!!!

ON CONSIGNMENT,
100 BARRELS Newfoundland HERRINGS, in Prime Order, for which good merchantable Shingles and Laths will be taken in payment.

WILLIAM CULLEN.

Pownal Street, February 7th, 1842.

WANTED to purchase, 10,000 bushels of OATS, for which Cash will be paid on delivery, at the Store of Mr. Compton, Richmond Street, nearly opposite the Store of Mr. David Wilson.
Charlottetown, Feb. 11th, 1842.

WANTED, a steady active MAN, who understand working a Saw Mill. A person of steady habits will be preferred. For particulars, apply at the Colonial Herald Office or to Mr. EDWARD POOLE, Post Office, Poinette.
January 13th, 1842.

ABOUT Three Tons second hand CHAIN, well adapted for Ox or Rafting Chains, for sale Cheap for Cash.
J. M. TUCKER.

Queen Street, February 25, 1842.

LONDON PORTER & BROWN STOUT, by the Bottle, Dozen, or Barrel.
CHARLES DEMPSEY.
Charlottetown, Dec. 14th, 1841.