

ed, the only sense in which he could recognise a principle of responsibility in Colonial Government. It was, that the executive officers should be men enjoying the confidence of the Legislature and the people, and responsible to the Legislature; that the measures of the Governor should be taken on the advice of those responsible officers, but that the Governor should not be a passive instrument in the hands of them or any other set of men. That was the principle which Sir C. Metcalfe had acted upon, and which her Majesty's Government approved. When he resisted the pretensions of a colonial party to the distribution of the whole patronage of the Government, he spoke without reference to the Colonial Office; for the Secretary of State did not now, either directly or indirectly, interfere in the least degree with the distribution of office, by the Governor; but he insisted on the inexpediency and danger of allowing a political party, let its complexion be what it might, to have the sole power of appointing to and excluding from the offices of the colony. He then took occasion to pronounce a panegyric on Sir C. Metcalfe's character, on his previous services in the government of Jamaica, and on his recent expositions of the doctrine of responsible government. The only specific charge made against him was, that he had suspended, until the pleasure of her Majesty would be taken, a bill passed by a political party for the total disfranchisement of his political opponents—a most fit exercise of his precautionary power. He vindicated the arrangement by which the civil list of Canada had been secured through a British act of Parliament; and he anticipated that the judgment and temper of Sir C. Metcalfe would yet win the good opinion of the Canadian people. The Canadian connexion, though not valuable to England in a military view, was very useful to her in a commercial one; but how much more important still was that connexion to the Canadas themselves, in military and naval protection, in commerce, and in the command of capital! Was the almost nominal superiority of the mother country a price too high for Canada to pay in return for such advantages? He believed that her people would feel the value of these considerations, and be content that she should remain a happy colony of Britain.

Mr. HUME wished to know whether Lord Stanley approved of the conduct of Sir C. Bagot; because that conduct had received the general approbation of the Canadians. The allegation, that the ex-Ministers had demanded Sir C. Metcalfe's written undertaking to bestow no patronage but on their advice, was denied by those gentlemen. He himself had a very high opinion of Sir C. Metcalfe, but not of Lord Stanley; and he therefore attributed Sir C. Metcalfe's miscarriage to the trammels imposed upon him by the noble lord. Dreading evil consequences from the continuance of the present state of things, he was solicitous to see both parties concede a little.

Mr. C. BULLER claimed for Lord Durham the origination of the principle of responsible, or, as he would call it, Parliamentary Government. It was plain that where you had a body possessing the powers of legislation, the Ministers must be chosen from among persons acceptable to that body. His attachment to that principle led him to resist those who would endanger it by pushing it to a popular extreme. In the main, he agreed with Lord Stanley as to the meaning and limits of responsible Government; and as to the facts, he was of opinion that Sir C. Metcalfe's conduct had been perfectly justifiable. After entering into the circumstances of the late rupture, he expressed his belief that the good sense of the Canadians would bring it to a favourable issue; at least if they were made to understand that the British Government in supporting Sir C. Metcalfe intended also to support the principle of Parliamentary Government, fairly and moderately understood, as it had been interpreted by the noble Lord.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL took a brief and favourable review of the Governments of Lord Sydenham and Sir C. Bagot. The long illness of the latter had perhaps thrown political power more largely into the hands of the Executive officers than would otherwise have happened; and that was the state of affairs on the arrival of Sir C. Metcalfe, whose conduct fully deserved approbation. He did not apprehend that the Canadas would persevere in idle and vexatious disputes, impeding their own happiness and prosperity. The notion that Canada could become an independent republic was a mere delusion, and the disadvantages which she must sustain from an absorption into the United States must be obvious to her people.

Sir R. PEEL pronounced a cordial eulogium on Sir C. Metcalfe, who had been personally unknown to all her Majesty's Ministers, and had been selected by them solely in consideration of his character and of his previous services. With respect to the particular question which had occasioned the schism, he desired to distinguish between the fitness of a Sovereign's generally following the advice of his Ministers, and the fitness of his binding himself down to follow it; especially in the case of the Governor of a small community, where it might be very mischievous to make appointments wholly and exclusively in the spirit of party. He believed that the disposition of the Canadian people in general was much more favourable to the Government than some persons in this country appeared to suppose.

CLAIMS OF AN AMERICAN LOYALIST.

Mr. Jervis rose to move for an address to the Crown to appoint a commission to inquire into the claims of a gentleman named Powell, who had been a sufferer owing to the war with America when that country first separated itself from the British Crown. Mr. Powell, the party in question, at the time of this event, had a profitable business in South Carolina, with a sum of 40,000l. embarked in it. The British Government gave solemn assurances to those who continued to remain true to their allegiance, that if they suffered damage or loss in consequence of their loyalty, the Crown would compensate them amply. On the faith of this declaration Mr. Powell applied for compensation for losses to the extent of 19,000l. Out of a sum set apart for the compensation of sufferers by the war, Mr. Powell received an amount which reduced his claim to 10,175l., which balance had never been awarded him. He was convinced that this case was so good a one that it only required to be examined into by the government to ensure the success of the claimant. He contended that unless the house assented to the motion, it would be a party to a gross act of public injustice and ingratitude. What confidence could they ever expect by men true to their faith in any future government by the course of events, be allegiance, who might, perhaps, in the course of events, be placed in a similarly perplexing and dangerous situation in some other colony of Great Britain? He said that he had looked most minutely into the case, and, from personal acquaintance with its merits, he was fully prepared to assert in his place, without fear of contradiction, that upon examination it would be found that the claims of the memorialist in this instance were founded upon principles of national honour and public justice. Mr. T. Duncombe seconded the motion. Sir G. Clerk opposed the motion on the grounds that what had been considered to be a final settlement had been accepted in 1822, and the claim had been since repeatedly brought under the attention of the executive and of parliament, and always rejected. The motion was negatived without a division.

Foreign.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers announce in terms of deep regret the demise of the celebrated banker and deputy, Jacques Lafitte, which took place on Sunday evening. M. Lafitte had attained the age of 77. The pamphlet on the French navy, published by the Prince de Joinville, has attracted considerable notice. In Paris it is regarded as a demonstration in favour of the war projects of M. Thiers, and the prince is censured by the ministerial press for having supplied the enemies of his father's government with such an instrument of intrigue. The frankness, however, with which his pamphlet exposes the inferior condition of the French navy, has failed to conciliate the republican party, and a still greater cause of disapprobation is the candour with which the prince admits that the ports of France may be devastated by English steamers within a few hours of the first declaration of war. The opposition papers, generally, applaud the project for creating a steam navy, re-

lying on the assumption that, unlike the massive line-of-battle ships of the old system of naval warfare, a fleet of steamers would enable France to cripple our commerce and transport her armies to unprotected parts of our coast, so that by means of a power as yet unknown in European war, France may have the means of disputing with this country the dominion of the sea. In the debate upon the supplementary credits, in the Chamber of Deputies, the pamphlet supplied ample materials for an angry discussion, and the leaders of the different parties of the opposition have coalesced for the purpose of making a combined attack on the foreign policy of the Cabinet.

The affairs of Tahiti, New Zealand, China, and South America, have been again brought in succession before the Chamber, and from the warmth with which they have been discussed, it is evident that they have lost none of their interest as party questions. The main point of the opposition speakers appeared to be the exposure of the alleged sacrifice of French interests, in order to maintain an understanding with England; while the object of the Ministry was to show that if they had avoided all cause of disagreement with this country, they had as carefully abstained from any act of complaisance derogatory to the honour and interests of France.

The Constitutionnel of Sunday asserts that the French government has protested against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The Prince de Joinville returned to Paris on Monday, and accompanied the royal family on Tuesday in their visit to the exhibition of the products of French industry. The statement that a quarrel had arisen between Louis Philippe and his son, on account of the pamphlet on the French maritime force, written by the latter, has been contradicted.

There was almost a suspension of public business in the French capital on Thursday, in consequence of the funeral of M. Jacques Lafitte, at which, from curiosity or affection, the bulk of the citizens assisted.

SPAIN.

From Spain we have accounts of the departure of the young Queen for the baths of Catalonia, accompanied by the Ministers of France and England. This excursion, it appears, is likely to have an object beyond the restoration of her Majesty's health—the Count de Trajani, so long mentioned as the future husband of the Queen, being expected to meet her Majesty at Barcelona. An excellent reception was given to the party on the road to Valencia. They were expected to arrive at Barcelona on the 30th. The Spanish treasury is at its lowest ebb, and all the ingenuity of the new Minister of Finance is employed to provide money.

The municipal elections of Madrid continued to be favourable to the government. The Herald confirms its previous account of the capture and execution of the Carlist leader, Senador. Two other chiefs, Vincente Lucoba and Bocanegra, and two more officers, had also been shot. General Zurbarán had returned to Spain, and would probably receive the command of a division in the projected expedition against Morocco.

SWITZERLAND.

Civil war has again broken out in Switzerland, in consequence of the long-pending disputes on religious questions between the French and German inhabitants of the Valais, and an appeal had been made to arms. The Upper Valaisans have had the best of the first struggle, and the number of killed on the side of the vanquished does not exceed 28 or 30, though both parties were provided with cannon. All the horrors of civil war are exhibited within a circle of ten miles.

GREECE.

A secret society has been discovered in Athens. It is called the "Grand Brotherhood," closely resembling the brotherhood of the Illuminati; the members being sworn to secrecy and implicit obedience. The association is mostly attributed to the Nappist or Russian party.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople says that the state of Albania becomes daily more and more alarming. The whole province is in a state of revolt, and bodies of the insurgents scour all parts of the country, committing the most frightful excesses. By the last accounts, the town of Skoia was closely blockaded by an army of 15,000 Albanians. Ali Bey had arrived with a reinforcement of 3,000 men, and, after a desperate engagement with the Albanians, he broke through their ranks, and entered the town. Eight hundred men were left dead upon the field. Hussein Pasha, who had entered Albania at the head of 5,000 men, had suffered great losses from sickness, and was obliged to retreat to Monaster in Roumelia.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1844.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Halifax on Monday, the 17th inst., in 13 days from Liverpool. The mail for this Island arrived here on Wednesday, by which we have received our usual files of London and Liverpool papers to the 4th inst. We refer to our extracts.

The long protracted and almost interminable proceedings arising out of the Irish trials have at length been brought to a close, by the imprisonment of Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers. This event occurred on the evening of Thursday, May 30, and although public patience has been exhausted by the diffuseness, the wire drawn harangues of the lawyers, and their endless hair splitting, yet the event which every one foresaw would come, now that it has at length arrived, appears, paradoxical as it may seem, to have taken the world by surprise.—European Times.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal, and other of the repeal newspapers, have placed their columns in mourning. All was quiet in Ireland.

The extra guards which for some time past have been placed throughout the garrison of Dublin are discontinued, and the troops on duty are now reduced to the ordinary number.

Sir Robert Peel has given notice that, on the 3d June, he will bring forward the Sugar question; on the 6th the Disasters' Chapel Bill; and on the 7th the Scotch Parishes Bill.

On the 21st May, a large estate, situated in Maryland, United States, described as very fruitful and productive, intersected by roads, and contiguous to excellent markets, was offered for sale in London, but, strange to say, not an individual would bid a pound for it.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

REJECTION OF THE TEXAS TREATY.—The Senate adjourned at about ten o'clock on Saturday night, rejecting the annexation Treaty.

Mr. Archer closed the debate, and the vote was then taken, and was, yeas 16, nays 35.

Mr. Benton immediately introduced a bill for the annexation of Texas, which was read the first time. It fixes the boundaries of Texas, and annexes it on certain conditions, one of which is the assent of Mexico.

A number of coloured people of Canada West are preparing to emigrate to the West Indies this season.

HALIFAX, JUNE 15.—DEATH BY POISON.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening the quiet of the calm twilight was disturbed by the wild uproar of a numerous locomotive was disturbed by a truck that was moving towards the crowd surrounding a quarry which was the cause of the poor's Asylum. Upon inquiring what was the cause of the excitement, we were informed that the truck was bearing the corpse of a woman, who died from the effects of a dose of poison, to the "Dead House," preparatory to the holding of a Coroner's Inquest and a post mortem examination over it. The deceased was named Ellen Murphy, an unmarried woman, aged about 20 years. At first it was currently reported that the fatal dose was given by Dr. Crosskill, a porter that the fatal dose was given by Dr. Crosskill. This report, however, was contradicted next morning, but it was cautiously whispered that the principal accessory to the

death of this unhappy victim was Mr. John H. Crosskill. The last story was generally rejected as utterly unworthy of the slightest belief, and as a foul, malicious slander upon the Editor of the Morning Post, until it was understood that the imputation rested upon the solemn assertion of the deceased in her dying moments. An inquest was summoned in the afternoon by Samuel Gray, Esq., under the authority of the Coroner, James F. Gray, Esq., who is at present absent from town. We shall make no further use of the evidence to-day than to remark it was stated the dying woman, when solemnly adjured to tell what was the medicine she took and who gave it to her, she said she took something like Epsom salts from John Crosskill; that he gave it to her in Bedford Row, saying it would do her good. According to the testimony of others, however, it seems the deceased had dropped expressions of a determination to put a period to her existence, and she carried with her previously a package on which the word "poison" was printed and written on two different wrappers. To suppose that any human being would openly give another such a dose, or that the victim would accept it, is altogether preposterous.—Acadian Recorder.

[After an investigation, which lasted five days, the Jury returned a verdict on the 18th inst. to the effect that the deceased had poisoned herself.]

CAPE BRETON.—The waters of Spanish Harbor, and of the East Arm of the Bras d'Or Lake, literally swarm with herrings. Many persons, besides securing a sufficient supply for the future use of their families, have taken a considerable surplus.

Thursday last being the anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation, a salute was fired from the garrison in honor of the day.

We observe that Thomas Wilson, who was sentenced by the Supreme Court to twelve months' imprisonment, in January last, for the crime of Manslaughter, is now at large; from which we infer that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been moved to remit the remainder of his punishment.

On Monday the 17th inst., Henry Vaughan, a private belonging to the detachment of the Rifle Brigade, now in this garrison, was committed to jail by James D. Hazzard, Esq., J. P., charged with stealing a side of sole leather from the warehouse of Mr. D. Wilson.

SEAL FISHERY.—After an absence of two months, and for whose safety some apprehensions were entertained, the schooner Harp, belonging to Charles Braddock, Esq., Sanderson master, arrived this morning from the ice, with 139 Seals. She only left the ice 9 days since—fell in on the 4th May with a large number of seals, but they were so shy they took but few—they were seen in millions. On the 14th discovered a Barque on shore on Wolf Island, Labrador, called the Crusader, laden with seals and pot ash, &c., bound from Quebec to London, cast away last Fall—the bottom was out of her. About 10 days since the bodies of 3 men were found by the inhabitants on a barren Island, 4 miles distant, a pistol was picked up, which was supposed to have been used for striking fire. A Long Boat was also found smashed to pieces. It was said the vessel had been boarded last Fall by a Schooner from Sydney, C. B.—Gaz. June 18.

An Inquest was held this morning on the body of James Foyster, of Crab's Mills, on the Princetown Road. From the evidence taken before the Coroner, it appeared that the unfortunate deceased was, yesterday evening, standing in front of the water wheel (whilst the Mill was at work), when his foot accidentally slipped, and he fell against the wheel, which forced his body between it and the front of the flume, and killed him instantly. Verdict accordingly.—Ib.

The Assault and Battery Court for Queen's County, held their Quarterly Meeting at the Court House, in Charlottetown, on Thursday the 13th inst., when the following cases were heard and disposed of: De St. Coeur, Francis Longworth, and Hon. J. S. M. Donald, Esqs. vs. De St. Coeur, for an assault on Malcolm Blue of the same place. Defendant convicted and fined 20s. with costs, and in default of payment in 10 days to be imprisoned One Calendar Month in the County Jail.

The Queen vs. Angus McDonald, of Lot 62, for an assault on Malcolm Blue of the same place. Defendant convicted and fined 20s. with costs, and in default of payment in 10 days to be imprisoned Two Calendar Months.

The Queen vs. Patrick McGuire for an assault on John Steele and Roderick Steele all of Pisquid Road; dismissed, each party paying their own costs.

The Queen vs. William Toole, for an assault on John Flanagan, both of Charlottetown. Defendant convicted and fined Five Shillings with costs, and in default of payment in one week to be imprisoned in the County Jail for three weeks.

Passengers. In the George, from Pictou, on Wednesday—Rev. Mr. Marshall, Wesleyan Minister; Hon. A. Lane, Mr. H. Lane, Mr. W. Hodgson, Mr. Boggs, Miss Lane, Miss Tremain, and 9 in the steerage.

In do. from do. on Friday—Frederick R. Starr, Esq., and 7 in the steerage.

In the Mary Jane, for Dublin—Rev. Angus Macintyre and Lady. In the John Hawkes, from Swansea, Mr. Tucker. In the Idas, for Barbadoes, Mr. Henry Hazard.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN. ENTERED. June 14.—Schr. Defiance, Robertson, Halifax; Goods. 17.—Schr. Burke, Sydney, C. B.; Goods.—Albion, Gibson, Wallace; Limestone.—Hope, Seliker, Miramichi; Goods.

18.—Speculation, Wood, Halifax; Goods.—Harp, Sanderson, Fishing Voyage; 139 Seals.—Mary Ann, Campbell, Miramichi; Ballast.—Alert, Beaton, Wallace; Coals.

CLEARED. June 14.—Schr. Agnes, Gillis, Newfld.; 150,000 Shingles, 350 bus. Oats, 300 do. Potatoes, 3000 ft. Hardwood Plank, 2000 ft. Pine Boards, 3 tons Oatmeal.

18.—Barque Mary Jane, Mason, Dublin; 170 tons Birch Timber, 56,915 feet Deals, 11 cords Lath-wood, by A. Dunbar.—Schr. Defiance, Robertson, Pictou; Ballast.

20.—Schr. Fanny, Gallant, Fishing Voyage.—Industry, Mackenzie, Pictou; Ballast.—Seafarer, Doherty; Fishing Voyage.

91.—Mary Ann, Campbell, Arichat; 400 bus. Potatoes.—Susan, Bourke, Halifax; 1300 bus. Oats, 200 do. Potatoes.

SHIP NEWS. WIND N. E.—Sailed this morning, the Idas, Harris, for Barbadoes. Arrived last evening, the John Hawkes, Richards, from Swansea, 34 days. The steamer St. George sailed for Miramichi yesterday, at half past Eleven a. m. touching at Bedeque.

HALIFAX, Friday, June 14.—Arrived. Barque Hartland, Gibson, Bedford, (Devonshire) 44 days—70 passengers for Quebec and P. E. Island—lost main and mizen masts and fore top-gal and land mast, 12th ult. lat. 46. lon. 33, cargo limestone and coal.

SAINT JAMES' CHURCH. A MEETING of the Pew Holders of Saint James' Church will take place in the said Church, on Monday the 1st July next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of entering into the necessary arrangements to supply the Presbyterian Congregation in this Community with a Minister.

J. MACKIESON, Senior Elder. Charlottetown, June 22, 1844.

TEMPERANCE SOIREE. THE Members of the Charlottetown Auxiliary Temperance Society intend taking Tea together at Kensington, on the evening of Monday, the 1st July next, when as many of the friends of the cause as can make it convenient to do so, are respectfully invited to attend.

Price of Admission—Adults, 1s. 6d.; Children, under 12 years, 9d. each. Tickets may be had at the Stationery Stores of Mr. Henry Stamper and Mr. J. S. Bremner, at the Colonial Herald Office, or of any of the Committee. GEO. MOORE, Secretary. Charlottetown, 15th June, 1844.

AUCTIONS. TO CAPITALISTS. VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO be Sold, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the First day of July next, at Eleven, a. m., (if not previously disposed of by private Sale.) On the Premises, that elegant, substantial and commodious two-story DWELLING HOUSE,

situate at the East corner of Pownall and Water Streets, at present occupied by the Subscriber as a Printing Office, &c. This Building has been erected only about two years and a half; is constructed of the very best materials the Island could produce; and is forty-one feet long and thirty-four feet broad. There are two Kitchens, and two frost-proof Cellars, &c., in the basement. On the first floor, there are two parlours, and two rooms designed for a shop, &c. On the second floor, there are a drawing-room and bed-room at one end, and two rooms, occupied as a Printing Office, &c. at the other. In the attic, there are four apartments, of various dimensions. The plot of ground upon which this Building is erected possesses a front of 100 feet on Pownall-street, and 42 feet on Water-street, and forms one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites, and one of the most eligible stands for business in Charlottetown. These premises are admirably adapted either for a genteel Hotel or extensive Commercial Establishment, being but 130 yards from the Queen's Wharf, and immediately adjoining the Pownall-street Wharf, now in course of construction. The latter is intended for the special accommodation of the Steam-rocket, and other large vessels. It will be 750 feet in length, and is to be completed in the course of the present Summer—the necessary funds to secure that object having been voted by the Legislature in its late Session.

ALSO, That neat and commodious COTTAGE, adjoining the above Premises, at present occupied by Mr. George Moore, at a rental of £20 per annum. This Building is 27 feet by 23 feet, and comprises a parlour, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and three bedrooms on the second floor; there is also a good cellar under the building. It underwent a thorough repair, a few years back, and will be found a very comfortable and pleasant residence for a small family. The ground on which this building stands has a front of 42 feet on Water-street, by 100 feet in depth.

ALSO, The remaining portion of the Water Lot on which the above premises are situate, extending from a Roadway, seven feet wide (which has been reserved at the foot of the said premises), to the Channel of the harbour—a distance of nearly 700 feet. This will be sold in two equal portions, each moiety being 42 feet wide.

The Subscriber is also desirous of disposing of the COPYRIGHT of The Colonial Herald.

This Periodical has been in existence nearly seven years—its liberal and independent in politics—and is admitted by competent judges to rank at least as high, in every respect, as any of its contemporaries.

TOGETHER WITH A very superior Iron Printing Press (Tufin), a large stock of Type, of various descriptions, and every thing requisite for an extensive Printing Establishment—the subscriber's interest in the Printing Business, &c. &c.

Further particulars will be made known, and a Plan of the Property exhibited, on application to Mr. Hannibal Mureh, St. John's, N. F.; Mr. Thomas Bolton, Merchant, or Mr. A. W. Godfrey, Stationer, Halifax, N. S.; Mr. James Dawson, Pictou; Messrs. G. & E. Sears, St. John, N. B.; or to the proprietor, JAMES B. COOPER.

Colonial Herald Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, May 15, 1844.

VALUABLE GRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th of JULY next, will be Sold by Public Auction, without reserve, at the Court House, Charlottetown, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the GRIST MILL & FARM,

now in possession of the Subscriber, situate at SABLE, fourteen miles from Charlottetown, adjoining the Highway leading from thence to Crapaud, Tryon, &c. The Mill, with Fifteen acres appurtenant, will be sold separately, or with the Farm. It is in excellent condition for the manufacture of Flour and Oatmeal, and obtains the custom of extensive settlements in its vicinity. The Farm fronts on the River, commands a beautiful view of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; has about 40 acres improved in superior condition of tillage, and contains in the whole 115 acres of Land, with a due proportion of Wood, &c. There is a large Dwelling House in Frame, and a good Barn complete, 40 by 30 feet in size. The Estate is Leasehold, for the term of 999 years, at 1s. per acre yearly rent.

Full particulars may be ascertained, by application on the premises; at the office of the Attorney General, or of Mr. Edward Palmer, Charlottetown. THOMAS TOD, 20th June, 1844.

JAMES N. HARRIS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND AUCTIONEER.

ANNOUNCES to his kind friends the public, that he has removed to his

New Sale Room, Queen Square, the most Central, Mercantile and commodious part of the town, for the reception and Sale of Goods of any description, either by Private Sale or Public Auction, with all the advantages of Store and Cellar Room; he hopes, therefore, by his usual assiduity, attention and punctuality, to merit still a large share of their kind patronage.

By private Sale now—3 excellent FARMS, 1 DWELLING HOUSE.

N. B.—An Auction Sale weekly at the New Sale Room. Charlottetown, May 8th, 1844.

Council Office, June 6, 1844. The Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to appoint James Campbell, Esq., of New London, and James Anderson, Esq., of St. Peter's, to be Commissioners or Inspectors for those Harbours, under the Act of the last Session for the encouragement of the Seal and Cod Fisheries.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint James Kelly and Samuel Pine, of Charlottetown, Fish Inspectors for the Port or Harbour of Charlottetown.

TO be Let, and immediate possession given, part of that new House in Pownall Street, opposite Mrs. Wood's Boarding House. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS DODD, Charlottetown, June 21, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has received a Power of Attorney, bearing date the 28th of February last, from William M'Fadyen, and Elizabeth his wife, of Tryon River, Township Twenty-eight [28], to recover all rents that are now due, and that may become due to them. All persons concerned are therefore requested to make immediate payment, in accordance with the said Power, to the Subscriber, at his Store, in Charlottetown. JOHN DAVIS, Jun. Queen Street, April 1st, 1844.

NEW CARDING & FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber having erected an extensive Building at Bonshaw, to contain CARDING & FULLING MACHINERY, &c., begs to inform the public generally, that Wool to card will be received at the Mill on the usual terms, from the 15th June next, and that he hopes to have the Dyeing, Fulling and Dressing department in actual operation on England, superintended by a competent person from England.

Connected with this establishment, there will be Spinners and Weavers, so that families who do not practise domestic manufacture will merely have to forward the wool, with directions as to the description and colour of the cloth required.

W. W. IRVING, Bonshaw, May 11th, 1844.