

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, Charlottetown, June 18, 1842. HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order that the annual inspections of Militia for the present year do take place as follows: Monday, 25th July—Johnston's, Bagnall's, Haslam's, Barrett's and Princetown. Tuesday, 26th—Campbell's Pond and New London. Wednesday, 27th—Saint Eleanor's and Mascouche. Thursday, 28th—Port Hill. The Companies at Egmont Bay and Hillstown on the same day, by the senior Officer present. The Reports to be forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office with as little delay as possible. Friday, 29th—Captain Clark's, Bedeque, Seven Mile Bay, Cape Traverse and Tryon. Saturday, 30th—Crapaud and Sable. Monday, August 8th—Charlottetown Ferry, Meeting House, Lot 49, Cross Roads to Cherry Valley, Vernon River and Orwell. Tuesday, 9th—Belfast and Flat River. Wednesday, 10th—Cross Road, Montague River, Georgetown, and Meeting House at Brudenell. Thursday, 11th—Lewellin's Cross Road, Clow's Shipyard and Murray Harbour, by the senior Officer present. The Company at the Launching Place by Captain Goff. Monday, August 22d—Tracadie Cross Road, St. Andrews and Morel. Tuesday, 23d—Head of St. Peter's Bay, Goose-River, Saint Margaret's and Tulloch. Wednesday, 24th—Surveyor's Inlet. Thursday, 25th—Souris and Bay of Fortune. By Command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, A. LANE, Lt. Col. & Adjutant General.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Saturday the 30th of July next, for the erection of a WHARF, on the Western side of Souris Harbour, agreeable to a Plan and Specification, which may be seen at any time by applying to JOHN MACGOWAN, Commissioner. Commissioner's Office, Souris Mills, June 18th, 1842.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY. THOMAS GREEN, UPHOLSTERER, CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island generally, that he has commenced business in the above branches, at the Store in King Street (nearly opposite Mrs. D. Ramsay's), owned by Mr. John Davis, jun., and trusts, by punctuality and attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Windsor Chairs, Arm and Rocking Chairs, in a variety of patterns, always on hand. A smart, active BOY, wanted as an Apprentice. July 15th, 1842.

PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, PAPER HANGING, &c. THE Subscriber takes this method of intimating to the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the above line, and flatters himself that, by strict attention to business, he will merit a share of their patronage. N. B.—All Orders left at the Store of Mr. P. Walker, Queen Street, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. G. W. CASSIDY. Charlottetown, July, 1842.

JOHN SCOTT, Coach Maker, returns his sincere thanks to the public, for the very liberal support he has received since he commenced business in Charlottetown; and begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to his new Shop in Kent Street, near Mr. John Hobbs's, Cabinet-Maker, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, still to merit a share of their patronage. Charlottetown, July 22d, 1842.

FINAL NOTICE. WHEREAS many persons are still in the habit of throwing dirt and other nuisances from the yards into the gutters or watercourses, to the obstruction of the water, notwithstanding repeated notifications to the contrary; and also, of leaving carts, trucks, gigs and other vehicles, in the Streets and Squares, contrary to law; and complaints have been preferred to me every day in consequence thereof: Now, after this PUBLIC NOTICE, I am fully determined to prosecute all persons so offending to the full extent of the law. And I also give this last notice to persons in the Country, living in the Seventh District, that if all encroachments on the roads, and obstructions, are not immediately removed, and the roads thrown open to the width required by law, I shall enforce the law against offenders. And whereas many persons, in making new fences, have been in the habit of throwing stumps, stones and rubbish in the Highways, this is to give such persons notice, that they will be proceeded against unless they immediately remove such obstructions. And whereas Hogs have been allowed to run at large, without being ringed, and consequently have greatly injured the roads by rooting and turning them up, this is to inform the owners thereof that all such animals found at large after this notice will be taken up, and disposed of as the law directs. JAMES COLES, Commissioner, 7th District. Charlottetown, 20th June, 1842.

COMMERCIAL INN. THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public that he has taken the above well known Premises, and having furnished the same with every article requisite for a comfortable BOARDING HOUSE, hopes, by the moderation of his charges, and strict attention to the wishes of those who may favour him with their custom, to merit a continuance of that patronage which was for so many years awarded to his predecessor in that Establishment. DAVID CONNORS. Charlottetown, July 8th, 1842.

FAMILY GROCERIES, OF THE BEST QUALITY!!! THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island in general, that he has just received, per late arrivals, a NEW STOCK in the above line, which he offers cheap for cash. Also, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Liquors, wholesale and retail. N. B.—A few Barrels of Tar, and a Lot of St. Domingo Mahogany Plank, may be had, if called for soon. JOHN TYBRING. July 8th, 1842.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the sole Agents of DAVID STEWART, Esquire, for his Estates on Lots or Townships Nos. 7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, 47, and Lennox Island, beg to intimate, that they are prepared to lease lands, with a liberty of purchasing, and to sell on the most liberal terms; and that all persons indebted to that gentleman, for rent or otherwise, are hereby required to make immediate payment of the same. All persons found trespassing on any of the above properties, either by cutting Timber, or in any other respect, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law. H. D. MORPETH, PETER EMERY. December 10th 1840.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Receiver of the rents and profits of those parts of Lots Eight and Fifty-two, conveyed by the late General Fead, of the Royal Artillery, to the late Andrew Macdonald, requests the Tenants residing thereon to pay all rents and arrears of rent to him without delay. DAVID ROSS, Receiver in Chancery. Hillsborough River, May 1st, 1841.

Just published, Price 3s. CENSUS OF THE POPULATION and STATISTICAL RETURNS, taken in the Year 1841; together with a summary thereof, as prepared by a Committee of the House of Assembly. Resolutions reported from the Committee on the State of the Colony, as amended and adopted by the House in the Session of 1842: Petitions to the Queen, and to the British House of Commons, founded thereon. A Statement of the Prices paid for Township Lands, with Reports thereon, &c. &c. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. CHARLOTTETOWN: COOPER & BREMER, Printers.

appropriated the stock Mr. G. had then on hand. In a few days, he applied for and got the other half Library for New London, as originally proposed. Previously, however, to receiving his last order, I had offered the Stock to a friend from another part of the country—a remote part of the Rev. Mr. Douglas's congregation—for the use of the several parts of which the second Library was bespoke, and when I gave up the books for New London I engaged to retain, if possible, a portion of Mr. D's. Library for Covehead—though no prospect was held out that more than one-fourth the price of the Library could be collected there in the mean time. When, however, the terms of purchase were made known by Mr. D., at St. Peter's, the principal station in the bounds of his mission, it was determined, if possible, to appropriate the whole Library in that quarter, while at Covehead, the subscription list was extended to double of what was at first anticipated. For the latter place, however, I could only secure one-fourth of the books, promising, if possible, to supply them for them when we could obtain a new stock. The remainder has been transmitted to a Ladies' Library Society formed at St. Peter's, for the special purpose of taking advantage of our terms of purchase; and I have heard that some of the members were not a little disappointed that the Library was not sent to them entire. Thus, these two Libraries have made Societies for themselves in no less than four sections of the country, and are, I am happy to learn, stimulating an appetite which we are likely to need large supplies to gratify. I have been authorised by the Rev. Mr. Keir, of Princetown, to say, that he will require a Library for his Sabbath School, intending to follow the example of the two Sabbath Schools in this Town, which have each appropriated one of those placed at the disposal of our Committee by that very zealous and successful promoter of Sabbath School instruction, Bible and Tract distribution, Lieut. Orlebar, R. N. I trust your Fall order of Books will contain a large proportion of Libraries, for country distribution. The cry of the man of Macedonia is beginning to be heard from every section of our Isle. I am, my dear Sir, Yours truly, J. WADDELL.

Mr. William Heard, Sec'y. Tract Society. P. S.—You probably have heard more than I have done of encouraging reports of success attending the distribution of our little gratuitously missioned messengers; but I have heard of more than one instance in which they seem to have been blessed to the conversion of souls. J. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir:—I must confess that I am a little amused, in my turn, at the short method D. MACLEAN, Esq. has adopted in answering your two last correspondents, and at the assurance with which he deals out his blustering nonsense to the public. He informs us that he has seen slavery in the West Indies and Southern States; why, then, did he not draw his comparison thence? This would have saved him from the profanity into which he has uncharitably fallen, by instituting a comparison between the people of this Island and the Israelites, under Egyptian bondage; and me from imitating him, by carrying out the comparison upon a fair supposition. He also affirms, that the people here work harder, fare worse, and have as hopeless a prospect, as the slaves of those countries. I understand, Mr. Editor, there are no slaves in the British West Indies, and, consequently, the condition of that people wants no amelioration, in regard to slavery. With respect to slaveholders in the Southern States, I have always understood that their "tender mercies are cruel;" and, I believe, notwithstanding all the stuff D. MACLEAN is endeavouring to cram down people's throats, few of them would be fools enough to change places with the slaves in America, or the example. My former letter, Sir, had no pretension to wit, and was fully as far from profanity as D. MACLEAN's last was from hypocrisy. Your humble Servant, MANUS. Queen's County, July 20th, 1841.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

"You bawl for freedom in your senseless mood, Yet still revolt, when truth would set you free, Licence, you mean, when you cry liberty."—MILTON. "The golden moment of opportunity is flying fast; Then catch the good within our reach— This is the great art of life."—JONSSON. To select and depute those by whom your laws are to be made, and your taxes granted, is a high dignity and an important trust. How this dignity may be well sustained—this trust faithfully discharged—is a question which every Elector should make his duty to consider. Impress deeply on your minds, that no man deserves a seat in your House of Assembly who is not a firm and unflinching patriot. No other man merits your confidence. No other man will protect your rights. Remember that a patriot is one who, as an agent, has for himself neither hope nor fear, neither kindness nor resentment, but refers every thing to the common interest. His conduct, as regards his country, is regulated by one single motive; that is, the love of his country. But here you must learn to discriminate between a true patriot and a false one—in this lies your greatest danger. Appearances often deceive. A man may have the external appearances, without the constituent qualities; as false coins often have lustre, though they want weight. Some claim a place in the list of patriots by an acrimonious and unremitting opposition to government; by virulent expressions and railings against (what they themselves term) "the family compact." This is a mark which by no means is infallible—it only shews a want of sense. Patriotism is not necessarily included in either dissatisfaction or rebellion. A man may hate his King or Governor, yet not love his country. By far the greater part of those who rave and rail, inquire and accuse, have neither regard nor care for the public. They hope to force their way by violence and invective, and are vehement and clamorous only, that they may be the sooner hired to be silent. A man often starts up a patriot by disseminating discontent, by propagating reports of secret influence, of dangerous councils, of violated rights, and encroaching usurpation. This practice is no certain note of patriotism. To instigate the populace with rage, beyond the provocation, is to suspend, if not to destroy, public happiness. He is no patriot that unnecessarily disturbs or destroys the peace of his country. Few errors, let alone faults, of government, can justify an appeal to the rabble, who cannot, and ought not to judge of what they cannot understand, and whose opinions are caught rather by contagion than influenced by reason. A patriot will countenance your just claims, and animate your reasonable desires or hopes; he reminds you frequently of your rights, and stimulates you to resent encroachments—not like your escheators, who, instead of multiplying, only subtract or diminish. They raise false hopes in you, to serve a present purpose, which, in the end, make way for disappointment and discontent. Your escheators promise to endeavour to do, or effect a certain thing, when they well know that their endeavours will prove abortive. They mean only to delude you, by an empty clamour of ineffectual zeal. Ask yourself, have you gained anything by listening to their declamations? Have you profited in any shape or way? or do you expect to do so? If you do, your expectations will perish. Perhaps I have descanted too long on this part of my subject, without relieving your anxiety as to the question of Escheat itself. I have only done so for the purpose of shewing you who are, and who are not, the true lovers of their country. You may depend that those who make such a fuss about escheating, are not—cannot be so, let them say what they like. They cause strife and discord to reign where peace should extend her blooming olive. With them, tumult takes the sway, where our loved Isle should be free from the tempest's killing blast. Let us now, for a moment, examine this seductive question, Escheat. Let us tear away the veil, and look at it as it really is. The force of popular feeling, though somewhat diminished, is still high in its favour. You say—and justly—that popular feeling should not decide a judgment in its favour, because seldom or especially interested ones, as in this case, are seldom or never governed by that sound sense, that calm deliberate thinking and reasoning, which are so necessary to form a correct judgment. It is true, popular feeling should have its weight; but when so, should be accompanied with uninterested motives. The question resolves itself in this way. The King who gives, the grantor grants to the grantee on certain stipulated conditions—which conditions are to be performed within a certain limited time—whose time is fixed to so many years after possession is given. Possession is transferred from the grantor to the grantee, by an instrument called a grant. This grant, of course, is liable to the stipulated conditions aforesaid. I believe, as far as I can learn, that (in the present case) the conditions of the grant were not complied with, or fulfilled, either as it regards time or manner, consequently the land should have escheated to the grantor.

Be attentive, for don't you see, that it should have escheated at once, immediately, upon the non-compliance of the conditions of the grant, if it escheated at all. We all well know that it did not so escheat. The grantee was allowed to retain his grant. It is true he had no express permission to do so; yet he had an implied one, which is, in the present case, just as good, because the grantor should have asserted his claim at once, upon the non-compliance of the conditions, if he asserted it at all, which it is well known he failed to do. The grantor allowed it to pass (from what cause we know not) without notice. Thus a certain implied permission, which, after a certain length of time, is quite as good as an express one, and which time has, in this case, expired, gives the grantee an undisputed and despotic title to the land in question. The grantee still holds his original grant—time has given validity to that grant, which, by the Common Law of England, is just as good as if the stipulated conditions had been complied with. I might here enter into "details," were it necessary; but they would be more tedious than useful, because they are, and must be, governed by what is already laid down—that is, general principles. Why, the very fact of your failing in your application to the Home Government, to have this question carried into effect, proves what the opinion of that Government is—that it never can be done. I do not wonder at the common, uneducated people of the country being led astray in their opinions, because they do not understand the question, and are led by those whom they suppose do understand it; but I wonder at those men who set themselves up as legislators—men who, it is to be supposed, understand the Laws of their country, and who make laws for that country—men who, from their learning and knowledge, with the very least share of common sense or perception, should know better; I say I wonder at those men, because, from their standing in society, the good or evil of that society—its happiness or misery—in some measure, depends.

The fact is, I do not believe that one half of those men that take the affirmative side of the question are sincere. I don't see how they can be, when, if they were to listen to reason one moment, they would be convinced to the contrary. They only use it as a political measure, to ensure success among the people, who are easily inflamed with it. Some of you seem to think that if you had applied for the escheat of wilderness lands, instead of a general one, that you would have been successful in such application; that you would have gained little by little, and eventually effected the whole. But I tell you no. Because, if granted in one instance, why not in another? if in part, why not the whole Island? You say, one part is settled and improved—the other not so; therefore we are willing for that part that is not so settled and improved to be escheated. This proceeds from selfishness; because, if there exists a cause at all, it applies to part as well as to the whole; and if it applies to the whole, all the parts are included. If one part escheats, all the other parts must follow, as a natural consequence; and if all, ask yourselves the consequence? Clamour and violence would ensue—every one would be ousted from his property, helpless and homeless; immolation and destruction would sweep their victims away, or sink them in despair; and your once beautiful Isle, where peace and plenty reigned, be a scene of irreparable confusion and ruin.

As I have shewn you the impossibility of Escheat, so now I will endeavour to shew you its impolicy. The impolicy of the thing stands upon the very ground which you yourselves assume—that is, upon the event of its taking place, and the consequences incidental to that event. Let us suppose, for instance, that such an event were to take place, and you, thereby, would gain what you so earnestly desire, namely, the escheat of your property, or the property of your proprietors. Then ask yourselves this question, what would you gain? 'Why, I don't hardly know; nothing, as I know of; only they tell me I would have no rent to pay, and I am sure that that would be a grand thing.' 'Ha! ha!—no rent. —Ha! ha! They tell—Who tells?' 'Why, Mr. C. and his disciples.' 'Go, tell Mr. C. that another lesson of Logic from the Yankee girls would be of essential service to him, as it might, perhaps, sometime before long, prevent him from being his own executor.' The impolicy of the thing is evident from the very fact, that nothing would be gained; which fact is easily proved by this—that "from nothing you can obtain nothing;" and if the results if nothing are nothing, the question, if started, in spite of all you can do, will resolve itself back again to its original position, because it can find nothing but two nothings to support it; consequently, if your land was to escheat, the Crown (whose power a such a case is arbitrary,) might either hold it, and thereby become its sole proprietor, or grant it out again to other persons, which persons would be again invested with the proprietorship, either large or small.

That would again become invested in the hands of large proprietors, if invested at all, amounts to a certainty; which certainly arises from these facts—That the land is now much more valuable than when first granted; consequently, it will take much more money to purchase a grant now than in the first instance—whichever the people who are ousted will not or cannot have at the disposal; because they have lost all they are worth by being so ousted. This being the case, they will have to become tenants again those persons who are rich enough to purchase grants. That saying aside the foregoing altogether, we can rest ourselves upon following argument—That greediness being so inherent in avaricious natures, especially in those of the rich—however poor they might once have been (which poverty makes the greediness much the greater)—that they would aggrandize all to themselves, to the utter exclusion of the poor. These poor would have become their tenants, because, as I have already stated, land would be so valuable that it would be impossible for a poor man to get a grant. Here you make an objection, and say, a law could be made to limit a purchaser to a certain quantity, say 100 acres; as it regards the making of the law; but only plausible at regards its effect; because the rich could overreach, by evading the law, which has been and still is done in many instances. We'll take time to notice one for example. Here, I have plenty of money; go get a lot of land; get the grant in your own name. Come home, give me a deed of the land so granted, and become my tenant. Thus, several lots, or a great quantity of land, might be bought, to the utter exclusion of the poor man, who would be forced, and glad to become a tenant on those conditions. That way in which lands are held here at present admits of but one remedy; that is, to have a heavy tax levied upon all waste lands; say four or five times as much as it is at present; then the proprietors would be glad and willing to lessen the rent.

That ends Escheat. Start it; follow it from beginning to end—let it be the benefit of every thing, or fact, which it can gather in its urse—the whole will not bear it out. It started naked. It retires to its entrenched position the same. It commenced in the clamour of its supporters—so will it end, along with their insignificance. Oh, bury it deep, deep, in the deep sea! Let the proud waves dash their wild spray A thousand miles from where it lies!" J. E. DIXON.

LAUNCHED, Frothe Shipyard of Messrs. Sanderson, St. Peter's Bay, on the 12th inst., a fine Brigantine, of 107 tons, new measurement, called NATIVE LASS. She is said by competent judges to be a wellbuilt vessel.—Gaz.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN. ENTERED July 14—Schooner Speculation, Wood, Halifax; Goods.—Margaret, C. B.; Coals. 15—Spec, Marshall, Newfoundland; Fish, &c. 20—Alert, Macintosh, Pictou; Iron Castings.—Raven, Mitch, Sydney, C. B.; Coals.—Catherine, Vanedistine, Pictou; do. 21—Sophia, Keanan, Sydney; do.—Christy Ann, Weeks, Bay Verte; Boards.—Theist, Lanquill, Tatnagouche; Freestone. 22—Catherine, Mullin, Wallace; Ballast. CLEARED. July 14—Schooner Two Brothers, Fougere, Miramichi; Ballast. 18—Barque Civility, Heard, do; 100 Spars.—Schooner Lark, Howatt, Pictou; Ballast. 24—Barque Emma Searle, Hogan, London; 136 tons Birch and 22 do. Birdseye maple Timber, 85,700 feet Deals, 23 cords Lathwood; by Benjamin Davies.—Schooner Lady Huntley, Harris, Sydney, C. B.; 114 Bags Oatmeal, 600 bus. Oats, 1,254 feet Boards, 15,000 Shingles; by J. Davies. 21—Christy Ann, Weeks, Pictou; 16 bls. Oatmeal.—Jessie, Murchison, Halifax; 300 bus. Potatoes, 61 Bags Oatmeal.—Brig Florida, Hillman, Newport (Wales); 200 tons Pine Timber, 1,800 feet Deals, 4 Spars.—Brigantines Native Lass, Sanderson, Newfoundland; 50 head Cattle, 40 Sheep.

CORAJune 29th, sailed Steamer John McAdam, for Halifax. MARRIED. On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Angus McIntyre, Color Sergeant W. Mitchell, 64th Regt., to Mary Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. James Mitchell, Charlottetown Royalty.

DIED. At F Road Ends, Lot 19, Mr. Thomas Barrett, Innkeeper.

CONFIRMATION.—Those persons who may be desirous of receiving the rite of Confirmation, and have not yet made application certificates of qualification, are requested to do so without loss of time, as the Bishop of the Diocese may shortly be expected. The Rector will feel happy in devoting the afternoon of each Wednesday and Saturday, during the interval, to the reception of such pious and well disposed candidates as have already attained age of 16 years.

THE ELECTIONS. Queen's County.—First District.—At Brackley Point, at the close of the Poll, on Saturday last, Messrs. D. Maclean and George Coles were declared duly elected—the numbers being as follows:— D. MACLEAN, 549 COLES, 508 C. MACNEILL, 466 W. MACNEILL, 449

Some District.—At the adjournment, on Saturday, at Scotchfort, the numbers were as follow:— J. S. MACDONALD, 502 LITTLE, 342 MACGREGOR, 190 NELSON, 62

After two days hard polling in Charlottetown, the Election for this District terminated at 7 o'clock, p. m. on Wednesday last—the numbers being as follows:— J. S. MACDONALD, 891 MACGREGOR, 518 LITTLE, 489

Third District.—Messrs. A. Maclean and W. Douse have been returned for this District. The numbers, at the close of the poll, were as follows:— A. MACLEAN, 462 DOUSE, 354 BOURKE, 204

Prince County.—First District.—The adjourned Poll for this District was opened on Thursday the 14th inst., at Port Hill, when Mr. Dalton came forward, and resigned. The Polling then proceeded with much spirit, until 4 o'clock, when Mr. Gordon also resigned. At the close of this day's polling, Messrs. Yeo and Gorman were at the head of the Poll. On Friday morning, Mr. Camroux stated, that although he was 9 votes ahead of Mr. Camroux, yet, as there were 72 of his votes objected to, which, if a scrutiny were demanded, would not stand the test, he should therefore retire from the contest. About an hour afterwards, Messrs. Mackinnon and Gorman also withdrew from the contest, when Messrs. Yeo and Cambridge were declared duly elected. The numbers, at the close of the Poll, were as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Remarks. YEO, 184, Objected to, 6. CAMBRIDGE, 120, " 15. CONROY, 128, " 72. DALTON, 89, " 52. MACKINNON, 83, " 0. GORMAN, 55, " 13. GORDON, 23, " 1.

For the Third District of King's County, Messrs. Wightman and Dalziel (not Mr. Book, as we erroneously stated last week) have been returned.

The Elections being now terminated, we subjoin a list of the members that have been elected. It will be observed that fifteen of the members of the late House have again returned.

CHARLOTTETOWN: * Francis Longworth, jun. * Edward Palmer. GEORGETOWN: Edward Thornton, * Roderick Macaulay. PRINCETOWN: * Donald Montgomery, W. Bearisto.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. First District: George Coles. Second District: Dr. Macgregor. Third District: William Douse.

KING'S COUNTY. First District: * John Macintosh. Second District: * William Dingwell. Third District: * John Dalziel.

PRINCE COUNTY. First District: John Cambridge. Second District: * Alla Fraser. Third District: * Richard Audson.

Those marked (*) served in the late House.

We congratulate our readers, and the Island at large, upon the satisfactory accomplishment of Mr. Longworth's errand to England, as the following advertisement, enclosed by Mr. L. to the Directors of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, will show. Mr. Longworth, in his communication, signifies his expectation of being here by the 10th of August, and the signal of his arrival in the St. George, which he represents as a very superior Vessel, with two Engines of Fifty-five horse-power each, will be a St. George's Cross at the foremast head:—

STEAM TO ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE well-known first-class coppered and copper-fastened Steamer ST. GEORGE, lately purchased from the St. George Steam-boat Company, for the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, to be employed by them, under engagement with the Colonial Government, as a Mail Packet between CHARLOTTETOWN, PICTOU, and HALIFAX, (and not the John M. Adam, steamer, as recently advertised for that service by George C. Beckett,) will positively leave Liverpool on Saturday, the 9th July, for the above Ports, calling on her way at Cork, for Passengers, which port she will reach on Wednesday, the 13th July. A number of Cabin Passengers can be comfortably accommodated in this superior vessel, on an early application, her after cabins being fitted up in excellent style. Passage, in one of the Best Cabins, £20, without Wines or Liqueurs (which can be had from the Steward, on board, at moderate prices); Ditto, in Fore Cabin, £12. For passage and further information apply on board the St. George, lying in the Clarence Dock; or by letter, addressed to the Subscriber, care of Messrs. Cannon, Miller and Co. F. LONGWORTH.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held at Orwell River, on Thursday last, on view of the body of a man that had been washed ashore at that place the day previous. The body was in such a state of putrefaction, that it could not be identified, but is supposed to be that of Mr. Samuel Street, of Charlottetown, who unfortunately fell overboard from a fishing-boat, and was drowned, on the 23d June last, between the Wood Islands and Pictou Island. Verdict, Found Drowned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir: By giving insertion to the enclosed in the next Number of the Colonial Herald, you will oblige, Your obedient servant, W. HEARD, Charlottetown, July 15th, 1842.

My dear Sir; Believing that it will be gratifying to you, as well as many others of our friends, to receive details of the success of our Tract distribution, I send you an account of the reception which the "Libraries" especially met with, which passed through my hands. Soon after the conditions upon which they were to be obtained were made known, two of our Ministers applied to me to secure a Library for each of them, if possible. One of them, (the Rev. John Geddie), however, when he came fully to understand that individuals were not allowed to share in the purchase, for private use, told me that his Society had only subscribed for one half the amount, and could not, in present circumstances, accomplish more. Though not exactly authorised by the Committee so to do, I ventured to divide the stock, under the impression that other places, somewhat similarly situated, might easily be found to purchase the residue, in accordance with our terms. On his way with the half Library to New London, Mr. G. exhibited the books at Cavendish, another portion of his charge; and no sooner was the proposal made, than the Cavendish ladies organised a Religious Library Society, and