

by what the actual facts of the case, as they stand, ought to have impelled it to do.

I have not searched for nor inquired into the accuracy of the report given of the trial at Georgetown, in the Summer of 1840; nor do I think it necessary to do so, considering how superficial are the means used by your Correspondent, when the whole basis of his statements consists of what was reported (no doubt from slippery memory) as the charge of the Chief Justice, then presiding at the Court, to the then Grand Jury. This would do well enough for shallow minds, or people out of the Island. Taking that report, however, as a RESIDENT FREEHOLDER republishes it, the strongest passage he quotes for himself is the following: "that although there appeared to be a number of persons in King's County determined to resist the law, yet in no instance has either a Grand or Petit Jury swerved from their respective duties and protected those who were guilty."

Now, if A RESIDENT FREEHOLDER is to stand or fall with respect to his communication by this report, it must be first made known what number of indictments for this degree of offence had at that time been laid before Grand Juries in King's County, and how far the charges were similar in their nature to the case in question? From inquiries at the most authentic source, I learn that from the time the Court was established in King's County, up to the trial of 1840, as alluded to, not one case similar to the riot and forcible entry of last Winter had been preferred to a Grand Jury of that County. There were three cases which I will mention, though of a different character—the first, in March, 1835; the second, in March and July, 1837; and the third, also in the same month of July. These were all on the prosecution of Constables, or Sheriff's Officers, for assaults, and rescuing their prisoners, taken on law process—neither of the prosecutions implicating more than five persons.

In these instances the offences were exclusively of an individual nature, involving no combination of political interest, and their effects too circumscribed to enlist the sympathies of any others than the parties sought to be arrested, or whose property was to be attached. Let the panels, too, of the Grand Juries who found the indictments in these cases be compared with that of last Winter, and the description of persons who formed them will be found very different.

The famous trial, then, in the Summer of 1840, alluded to by A RESIDENT FREEHOLDER, is the only instance he has to rely on, to bear out his statements. In this case, upwards of one hundred sympathisers had collected upon some well-known signal, violently assaulted the High Sheriff, and prevented him and his bailiffs from selling or taking away cattle levied under execution against a Mr. James Douglas, of eschert notoriety. The evidence, on the trial for this offence, as I am informed, was irrefragable, and such as the Grand Jury could not venture to wink at, be they constituted of whom they may. Mark, however, the "moral principle" of the Community of King's County. The principal witness for the Crown, in this case, although a man of family, and long a resident in the County, was, from the day of the trial, "a marked man," and had, as soon as possible, to fly from the Island, or in all probability would have soon become a subject for a Coroner's Jury.

Your Correspondent has chosen to quote the charge of the Chief Justice, as it is reported to have occurred in 1840. He did well to take this period, and to stop there. I do not think he would have ventured to quote an opinion from the same source, at a subsequent period. I must therefore take the liberty of adding another chapter to his history of the moral principle of the King's County Juries, and bring it down a little later. In March, 1841, I learn that two cases of Ejectment were there tried—the one against Alexr. Dingwell and others; the other against the aforesaid James Douglas—and both brought to recover possession of farms either forfeited or sold for the non-payment of very heavy arrears of rent, due Mrs. Townshend and the Rev. Dr. Wiggins. In the first case, the proofs for the Plaintiff were so clear, and the defence so flimsy and untenable, and even acknowledged, at last, by the Defendant's counsel to be insufficient, that the Chief Justice stopped the Plaintiff's counsel, while rising to reply to it, and directed the Jury that a verdict must necessarily follow for the Plaintiff. They retired, and to the amazement of both the Bench and the Bar, including, it was evident, the Defendant's own counsel, they found a verdict for the defendant!

The Chief Justice immediately stated, that they must have misunderstood his charge; that being bound by their oaths to find according to the evidence, they had better retire and reconsider their verdict, before it was recorded. They did so, and returned with it the same as before!

The case of Douglas proceeded precisely in the same manner—equally as defenceless, with the exception of some objection taken on a point purely of law or technicality, and reserved for the decision of the Court. The Jury in this case acted with as flagrant disregard to the evidence as they had done in the other! Rules for new trials were granted immediately, in the very teeth of the Juries, the Defendants' counsel being totally at a loss for any objection to offer, and the Chief Justice remarking, that if one hundred verdicts were given for the defendants, under the same evidence, they must all necessarily be set aside. It need hardly be added, that both cases were removed into King's County, and verdicts upon new trials given for the Plaintiffs in each.

These cases are notorious to every one, as being especially mixed up with the political feelings of the sympathisers of King's County; and I defy A RESIDENT FREEHOLDER to select fairer instances, as tests for the "moral principle" of the Juries of that County, when prejudices of such a nature are involved in the case. It may be said that these are instances of the conduct of petit Juries; but what is the distinction that can be made respecting the subject of discussion in either class? If we are in search of instances in jurymen of integrity of character, to whom may be intrusted the dispassionate, disinterested and unprejudiced judgment which is to affect our characters, our estates, or our lives, why turn to one Jury-box in preference to the other? Is the mind of the man to be changed for the better by his person being led from the Jury-box on the right to that on the left? And here, Mr. Editor, to bring the subject a little closer home, let me inform you, that several of the petit Jury, in one of those memorable ejectment cases, were actually part of the grand jury who ignored the Bill for the riot, &c., of last Winter!

I have not troubled myself to inquire "how many of them (the Grand Jury) were summoned from the Northward of St. Peter's Bay?" If any were brought from the Bay itself, Heaven knows there was no need for going farther Northward, to get into the politically tainted atmosphere of King's County.

Your Correspondent, Mr. Editor, has left the principal statements in my former letter totally unanswered—not, indeed, touched upon; and from the mode he has adopted, in noticing it at all, I suspect he has written one word for the good folks of King's County, and all the rest for yourself, fearing, perhaps, that my plain dealing would bring your paper into distaste with some of your numerous friends in King's County.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Charlottetown, 18th Aug. 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; A scribbler of the first order discloses his disappointment at the result of the "King's County Riot," in the Herald of the 5th inst., under the signature of A BRITISH SUBJECT, and gratifies his spleen by endeavouring to stigmatize the character of the gentlemen who composed the Grand Jury of King's County, at the late sitting of the Supreme Court, because, forsooth, they did not find Bills against a number of peaceable, well-disposed persons. Such ill-natured and ungenerous animadversions, from a person who had no opportunity of hearing the evidence on the part of the Crown, (save and except, perhaps, the testimony of that vile character McG—e.) will not, in the least, disturb the calm minds of those gentlemen who conscientiously and independently discharged their duty; men who, for intelligence, loyalty and integrity, will not yield to the same number, promiscuously selected, in any County on the Island. I doubt not that A BRITISH SUBJECT was at Georgetown

at the time, and he knows that some of the persons who were attracted to the dinner table at the time the Grand Jury were being sworn are undertrappers of Mr. Peters—persons who figured largely and profitably in the noise (for I cannot call it by a better term) last March, and who take no credit to themselves now for their part in the transaction, except what they take for the cash they pocketed in the shape of expenses incurred. I am ready to admit that those personages would feel it their interest to endeavour to make out a case against the prosecuted party, but I very much question what influence they could exercise on the minds of gentlemen who were determined to act disinterestedly and conscientiously. A person unacquainted with the general conduct of those would-be Grand Jurors would be led to suppose that modesty and good sense had overcome them, and that they retired from an inquisition in which they were secretly interested.

If Bills were found and those persons tried, A BRITISH SUBJECT would not take much credit to himself, or to the fraternity to which he belongs, from the evidence which would necessarily be produced on behalf of the prosecuted party; and A BRITISH SUBJECT would better serve the class of which he forms a part, by allowing the matter to die away undisturbed. But if he has a particular attachment to that subject, and intends to pursue it, I trust he will point out to us from what source the £800 or £1000 expenses, incurred in sending the military and civil force to King's County, are to be defrayed.

I am, Sir, A RESIDENT OF KING'S COUNTY.

August 11, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; The newspapers inform us that the Capitalists of England do not know how to invest their money to advantage, and that they are lending it, on approved security, at 1 1/2 and 2 percent. What a pity it is that they are not informed, through some authentic channel, of the mine of wealth, which surrounds this Island, from which our neighbours, the subjects of the United States, are obtaining a very different sort of percentage for their capital!

As many as one hundred sail of American decked fishing vessels have been counted at one time in one of the numerous harbours of this Island, while not a single vessel with a deck belonged to that harbour. The Americans who frequent our coasts all say, that the privilege of drying their fish on the shores of this Island would be a most invaluable boon to them, although totally neglected by us.

I have resided for some years in Newfoundland, and I consider this Island better adapted to carry on a profitable shore and bank fishery than that place—in which opinion I am supported by that of a Newfoundland Merchant, who has been for many years carrying on a successful trade at St. John's.

I am likewise borne out in my opinion by a practical Scotch fisherman, who says that if he had the means of following the fish into deep water which he possessed in Scotland, he would make his fortune here. He describes the quantity of cod, herring and mackerel as being immense, and says that he has often run off shore (from 4 to 40 fathoms water) through schools of mackerel extending more than ten miles (the limit of his fishing voyage).

Newfoundland procures from this Island most of the vessels employed in the seal fishery, and in the deep water cod fishery, which are built here at a very cheap rate.

This Island possesses a very fertile soil—Newfoundland a very barren one, therefore this Island could produce abundant supplies for the largest fishery, while Newfoundland is obliged to procure her supplies from Europe.

Our agriculture is in the same state as our fisheries—they are both mines of gold unwrought, for the want of that capital which is lying idle in England.

Our farmers say, that they could double the produce of their farms if they had a demand for it. An extensive fishery would cause that demand. The fishery would support the agriculture, and the agriculture would support the fishery, and both together would cause this Island to become one of the richest Colonies belonging to the British Crown, and amply remunerate those capitalists who might invest their money in a well conducted fishery.

A SETTLER.

August 14, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir;—I would, in common with many other members of our community, beseech you to use what influence you have, as a journalist, in order to dissuade the Editor of the Islander from inflicting on his readers column after column upon that most despicable subject, the Novascotian. Whatever interest the absurdities of Mr. Nugent or his coadjutors may find in his eyes, I would assure him, that all thinking persons have long come to a conclusion, that the effusions of the Novascotian worthy are as destitute of truth as they are vile in composition, and, in truth, are nothing more than such heavy inventions as a starved Editor hath recourse to, to make his paper acceptable to the very dregs of mankind—conscious that from the more intelligent portion of the people he can hope for nothing but contempt. Whilst, too, I disapprove of the subject which the Islander has chosen for his remarks, I would also protest against his manner in treating of it. Whatever may be the personal appearance of Mr. Nugent, it is, it is, it is gentlemanly, is it christian, to make it the subject of newspaper satire? Let him, if such be his inclination, attack his sentiments, his politics, his paper—they are of himself, things which he is accountable for, the emanations of the mind within; but his outer-man—the shell which contains that mind—is the production of a hand divine, and, as such, should at least be sacred from sarcasm or remark. Shame be to him who would throw in a fellow creature's teeth that thought he fair would banish, a bodily deformity; pitiful must be that man's resources who can find in his armoury no more powerful weapon than that of personal abuse. There is another error, too, into which the Islander appears to have fallen, which ought hardly to pass without remark. Whilst, in pursuance of his natural instinct, he takes up his stand with the more powerful of the community, he complacently plumes himself on his independence in so doing, and tells us, with a sigh of pity at our ignorance, that the rich have as much need of a defender as the poor. Notable discovery! which every generation since the world began has alike disproved. When, since the luxury of riches was felt—since the man of wealth began to accumulate his stores—since the man of power and ambition stretched his hands around him, and laid field unto field, till there was no space for him—when, I would ask, did they, or such as they, need a defender? When was the time when sycophants and followers did not press around them, too glad to look for their reward in the very crumbs that fell from their table, and, like he of the Islander, hugging the fetters they had themselves induced, because, forsooth, they were of gold. It may be a pleasant dream to find one's duty running so completely with one's interest; but it is but a dream after all. No, Mr. Islander, if you would indeed be the champion of the right, and break your spear fairly and gallantly in the cause of truth, you will find no difficulty in discovering more beneficial themes for your pen than the virtues of our officials or the sins of Mr. Nugent.

I am, Sir, most respectfully yours, VERITAS.

On Monday the 31st ult., Judge Marshall, of Nova Scotia, delivered an eloquent and interesting Address on Temperance, in the Presbyterian Church of Cavendish, to a numerous and attentive audience, and notwithstanding the learned gentleman's indisposition, in consequence of having taken a cold, he continued to address the admiring assembly on their part. At three hours, without any apparent weariness on their part. At the close of the Address, some discussion took place, respecting the formation of a Temperance Society, on more general principles than the existing one, it being considered rather exclusive. As it was then late in the evening, it was thought expedient to adjourn the Meeting, until Monday the 14th inst. In the meantime, a number of persons entered their names as advocates of the cause, with a view to constitute a new Society, nearly one hundred together with those belonging to the former one, to the Judge, to dread. A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Judge, and that gentleman made a suitable reply, and the meeting was separated. Pursuant to adjournment, a large meeting was convened in the same place, on Monday evening last. The Rev. J. Geddie being called to the chair, a set of Rules were submitted, and unanimously adopted, and office-bearers elected for the current year.—Communicated.

LAUNCHED, on the 11th inst., from the Shipyard of Mr. Will. White, Elliot River, a well built Schooner called the Ceres, of 39 tons.

Passengers.

In the Industry, Goodwin, master, from Pictou—E. Kenny, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie; Mrs. Sterns and two children; Mrs. Gordon and child; Mrs. Fraser and son; Mrs. Miner; Messrs. James Fraser, Hugh Fraser, Lowe and Albro. In the St. George, from Miramichi, on Tuesday last.—Mrs. Cunard and servant; Mrs. Peters; Messrs. Thomson, Grudey, Fraser, Bent; Miss Johnson, Miss Layton, Miss Yates, Mrs. Martin, and 6 in the steerage. In do. from Pictou, on Wednesday last.—Col. Irton and servant (Rides); Hon. Charles Young and servant; Mrs. Leander Starr and servant; Mr. F. Starr; Master and Miss Jarvis; Revds. Mr. M'Leod, Ross and M'Connelly; Messrs. Mackay, Rankin, Doyle, M'Donnell, Dawson, Starr, Late, Campbell, Rose, Coyne, Wilkins, and 8 in the steerage.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

Aug. 19.—Commix, Murphy, Wallace; Limestone. Alert, Benton, do.; Lumber. 21.—Industry, Goodwin, Pictou; Freestone. Abeona, Macleod, Dalhousie; Goods. 24.—Providence, M'Kay, Miramichi; ballast. 25.—William Nelson, Buskirk, Wallace; Limestone, &c. Barbara, Lutes, Sydney; Coals, &c. Christy Ann, Weeks, Bay Verte; ballast. Rebecca, Cameron, Pugwash; Lime.

CLEARED.

19.—Acorn, Webster, Pictou; 6 casks Bones, 3 do. Horns. Argo, Howatt, Shediac; ballast. Goodwill, O'Neill, Newfoundland; 12,000 ft. Plank, 20 cords Firewood, 12 Sheep. 22.—Industry, Goodwin, Pictou; ballast. Ceres, White, Pugwash; do. 25.—Christy Ann, Weeks, Bay Verte; do. Waltron, Moore, Shediac; do. Rival, Mutch, St. John's, N. F.; 15,000 feet Boards, 8000 Shingles, 10 tons Hardwood Timber, 5000 feet Scantling, 4 casks Ship's Blocks, 4 Horses.

Ship News.

H. M. Schooner Fair Rosamond arrived here from Miramichi on Sunday, and sailed again for Halifax on Wednesday.

BIRTH.

On the 17th inst., Mrs. H. D. Morphet, of a Daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., at Covehead, by David Higgins, Esq., J. P., Mr. Samuel Gregory, to Miss Eliza Deunis, both of Rustico.

DIED.

At Belle Creek, last week, in the 23rd year of her age, Catharine, the beloved wife of Mr. John M'Leod of that place, leaving a husband and four young children to lament her untimely departure. At Leominster, Mass., on the 11th ult., Mr. Rufus Shattuck, formerly a resident of Halifax, and late of Georgetown, P. E. I.

To Correspondents.

A want of sufficient space has compelled us to defer the publication of St. Mark's 12th Chapter, 17th Verse, till next week. Owing to the same cause we have been obliged, in one or two instances, to use the pruning knife pretty freely; but, after all, we are under the necessity of omitting several articles prepared for this day's publication.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 7.

NOTICE is hereby given to Occupiers of Ground adjoining the Highways in this District, that they must, on or before the First day of November next, remove their Fences to the Statute distance from the centre of the Road, viz., 30 feet, unless where the Road has been legally established at a less width than 60 feet.

The Commissioner requests that this intimation may be attended to, the penalty being 20s. for each and every day such encroachment shall be allowed to remain, after the above date.

W. W. IRVING, Commissioner of District No. 7.

Commissioner's Office, 13th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber will, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, let the finishing of a Bridge on the Road leading from M'Kie's to M'Neil's Creek, Lot 65, sale to commence on the spot, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Also, on the same day, at 12 o'clock, the repairing of the Road from M'Ewen's to the Shore at Canoe Cove.

W. W. IRVING, Commissioner of District No. 7.

Bonshaw, 8th Aug. 1843.

Pictou Tobacco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Merchants of Charlottetown, that he has opened a TOBACCO MANUFACTORY at Pictou, N. S.

From the circumstance of the Steamer St. George plying weekly between the above place and Charlottetown, and his Tobacco being of the best quality, he hopes to receive a share of their custom. His Agent, Mr. K. Mackenzie, of Charlottetown, will constantly keep a quantity of his Tobacco on hand, which he will be happy to supply to customers on the same terms as at the Manufactory at Pictou.

GEO. S. CORBET, Im.

Pictou, 24th August, 1843.

POWNAL STREET WHARF.

HAVING been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to collect the Subscriptions towards making the intended Wharf at the end of Pownal Street, in Charlottetown, I do hereby give notice to all concerned, that I shall call forthwith, on the respective subscribers, for the amount of their subscriptions, and I will also receive the same at my Store.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

Charlottetown, July 10th, 1843.

NOTICE.—Whereas William Stewart, of Lot or Township No. 47, Trader, by Deed of Assignment, duly executed, bearing date the Sixth day of July, instant, hath assigned, transferred, and set over unto John F. Muncey, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Merchant, all outstanding Debts whatsoever, due, owing or belonging to him in this Island, together with his Books of Account and Books of original entry. Now, I do hereby notify all persons indebted to the said William Stewart, to come forward without delay, and pay to me the amount of their respective debts—my receipt alone being a legal discharge to them for the same.

JOHN LONGWORTH, Attorney of J. F. Muncey.

Charlottetown, 31st July, 1843.

WHEREAS JAMES BARRETT, my indented Apprentice, has left my employment, and if rightly informed, through the persuasion of some unprincipled person, desirous of obtaining his services, knowing him to be an apprentice: Therefore, this is to caution all persons not to harbour or employ the said Apprentice, as they will be dealt with according to law—the said Apprentice having Nineteen Months more to serve.

WATSON DUCHEMIN.

17th June, 1843.

CASE OF EXTREME SUFFERING.

WILLIAM MAHAR, a native of Ireland, advanced in age, and STONE BLIND, is without the means of procuring even a crust of bread, without the assistance of the charitable public, whose liberality he now looks to for relief. William Mahar will petition the Legislature at their next session, for permanent support, until which time contributions will be gratefully received by James D. Hazard, Esq., Gazette Office; Messrs. Cooper and Bremner, Colonial Herald; Mr. John Ings, Islander; Mr. T. Desbrisay, Droeggett, Charlottetown; and C. Birch Bagster, Esq., of Mill Vale, Lot 22.

THE Committee of the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary BIBLE SOCIETY have received a new assortment of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in various bindings, and have them on Sale at extremely low prices, at their Depository—Mr. H. Stamper's Book Store.

The Tract Society's Spring importation has arrived, per the Emma Searle. May 23, 1843.

Just published, fols. 8vo., pp. 128, Price, 1s. 6d. single, 12s. per doz.

MORAL RENOVATION; or, The Empire of Bacchus destroyed. THE PRIZE ESSAY. By the Rev. JOHN KNOX. CHARLOTTETOWN: COOPER & BREMNER.

AUCTIONS.

Surveyor General's Office, 1st August, 1843.

THE Surveyor General will RE-SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in Georgetown, on Saturday, the 2d day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following Town and Pasture Lots in the said Town and Royalty, the purchase money thereon not being paid—agreeably to Lord Stanley's Despatch, dated 18th March, 1843, viz:—

- Nos. 4 and 14, Fourth Range, Letter A. Nos. 11 and 12, First " " C. Nos. 2 and 3, Fourth " " C. Nos. 3, 6 and 11, First " " D. No. 15, Fourth " " D. Nos. 2 and 16, First " " E. No. 2, Fourth " " E. Nos. 7 and 8, First " " F. Nos. 3 and 4, Second " " F. Nos. 11, 13 & 14, Third " " F. No. 1, Fourth " " F. Nos. 2, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13, Second Range, Letter G. Nos. 2, 4, 5, 12, 14 and 15, Third " " G. No. 1, Fourth Range, Letter G.

PASTURE LOTS, Nos. 39, 43, 58, 59, 64, 66, 67, 86, 115, 126, 131, 136, 142, 150, 158, 162, 185, 239, 273 and 291. Lots adjoining the said Royalty, Nos. 29 and 40.

GEORGE WRIGHT, Surveyor General.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of John H. White, of Charlottetown, Printer and Book-binder, deceased, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

JOHN DAVIS, jun., CHARLES WELSH, Administrators. Charlottetown, August 7th, 1843.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

THE following Works may be had at the Colonial Herald Office, at very low prices:—

- Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, 3 vols. —a Miscellaneous Works, 2 vols. Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, 5 vols. Cruden's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures, 1 vol. Wood's Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. Barnes's Notes on the Gospels, 2 vols. Clarke's Discourses, on various subjects, 2 vols. The Scottish Pulpit—Sermons by eminent Scottish Divines, 5 vols. Garioch's Sermons, on various subjects. Esdaile's Christian Theology. Innes's Christian Ministry. Russell's Original and Mediatorial Dispensations. Wilson's Popular Inquiry into the Doctrine of Scriptural Types. Clayton's Sketches in Biography, designed to show the influence of Literature on Character and Happiness. The Holy Bible and Book of Common Prayer; with Notes, practical and explanatory, by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, A. M. M. R. S. L., 1 vol. The Church Service; comprising the Book of Common Prayer, New Testament, and proper Lessons; with Notes, by the Rev. Henry Stebbing. The Book of Common Prayer, &c., with Notes, by the Rev. H. Stebbing. Johnson's Lives of the Poets, with Critical Observations on their works, 2 vols. The Spectator, 6 vols. The Dilemma, or Amusing Sketches of Life and Manners. Paley's Horae Paulinae. Sims's Records of the Christian Church. The Missionary Gazetteer.

The Bee, Fireside Companion, and Evening Tales, containing a great variety of interesting Articles, calculated to blend instruction with delight.

The Pleasures of Human Life examined and enumerated; with an entertaining Treatise on Mistakes respecting Pleasure and Happiness, &c., by the Rev. J. Platts.

Mrs. Inchbold's Nature and Art. Sketches from Real Life, being Pages from the Portfolio of a Chronicler.

Lives of eminent Scotsmen, by the Society of Ancient Scots. Chambers' Journal, Historical Newspaper, and Information for the People.

The Domestic Oracle; a complete System of modern Cookery, &c., by Alexander Murray, M. D. Practical Family Cookery, by Louisa Johnson.

Sir Richard Phillips's Million of Facts. Arcana of Science and Art, illustrated with Engravings, 9 vols. Gordon's Geographical Grammar and Gazetteer, 1 vol. 4 to.

A General Atlas, containing Maps illustrating some important periods in Ancient History, and distinct Maps of the several Empires, Kingdoms, and States in the World.

Ainsworth's, Walker's, and other Dictionaries, &c. Essay on the Pastoral Office, as a Divine Institution in the Church of Christ: By Alfred Barrett.

Essay on the Christian Ministry, including a general outline of Ministerial and Pastoral Duties: By J. Edmonson, A. M. Sermons on important subjects: by several Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion.

The Works of the Rev. John Wesley, in 10 vols. 8 vo. Quetelet's Natural Philosophy.

Also, A lot of Juvenile Works, among which are the following:—Miriam and Ellinor, a juvenile Story. Instruction for young Inquirers, &c., by the Rev. W. Innes. Frequent Communion; a series of Letters, by the Rev. John Mason, A. M.

Isabella Scott; or Religion better than Riches. The Shipwrecked Irish Boy. The Shipwreck of the Shannon, of Hull, by John Campbell, Surgeon of the Shannon.

Youth's Historical Companion, by E. Bellchambers, &c. &c. &c. Charlottetown, August, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS: A few Copies of the latest Number of this very popular and splendid Publication have this day been received by the Subscriber. P. S.—All Orders for English and American Newspapers, Magazines, or other publications, will be promptly and punctually attended to.

COOPER & BREMNER.

Colonial Herald Office, Aug. 19, 1843.

THE AMERICAN MILLENARIAN, and Literal Interpreter of Prophecy, published at New York, price 7s. 6d. per annum, in advance. A few Copies have been just received and are for Sale at the Colonial Herald Office. Aug. 1843.

MR. SEARS' PICTORIAL WORKS.—The Subscribers have just received, and offer for Sale, at their Establishment, in Water Street, several entire sets of Mr. Sears' splendid Works.

COOPER & BREMNER.

Charlottetown, 8th Oct. 1842.

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

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a TOWN LOT in Georgetown, First Range, Letter A. It is a very desirable situation for business. For particulars, apply to A. MACDONALD. Charlottetown, Aug. 16th. (4w)

NEW FERRY BOAT.

THE Subscriber's new, fast-sailing and substantial Boat CHARLES will ply between the Queen's Wharf and Warren Farm, every Wednesday and Saturday, during the present Season.

The CHARLES is twenty-six feet keel, is handsomely painted and well furnished with sails, oars, &c., and when not employed as above stated, will be placed at the disposal of parties of pleasure, or will be available for any other purpose for which she may be required, and for which the charges will be moderate.

WILLIAM HUBBARD.

Charlottetown, May 3, 1843.

VESSEL FOR SALE.

ALEXR. PICKERING offers for Sale the Schooner New London, burthen about Twenty Tons, old measurement. She is well calculated for the Fishery, or a small coaster. New London, June 10th, 1843.