

DOCUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Copy)—No. 71. Downing Street, 25th May, 1843.

Sir; I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 84, transmitting a Joint Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island, representing the difficulties experienced by the Tenantry from the nature of their engagements with their Landlords, and praying Her Majesty to induce the Proprietors to remit, to a certain extent, the arrears of rent due to them, and to accept payment of their rents in kind, instead of money.

Having laid this Address before the Queen, I have received Her Majesty's commands to instruct you to acquaint the Legislative Council and Assembly, in answer to their Address, that Her Majesty would not be justified in interfering with the arrangements which subsist in Prince Edward Island in respect to private property; and that Her Majesty must decline to take the proposed course of mediating on the subject between the Landlords and their Tenantry.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STANLEY.
Lieutenant Governor
Sir Henry V. Huntley.

(Copy)—No. 72. Downing Street, 31st May, 1843.

Sir; I have received your Despatch, No. 80, of the 17th ultimo, forwarding a Joint Address to the Queen, from the Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island, praying Her Majesty to cause an armed Steam Vessel to be stationed off the Island every season, to protect the local Fisheries from the encroachments of the Americans.

I have to instruct you, in answer, to acquaint the Houses, that I have had the honor to lay their Address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was graciously pleased to command me to refer it to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for their consideration, whether the means at their Lordships' disposal would enable them to comply with this application, without neglecting other and yet more urgent demands on Her Majesty's Naval Forces.

Having accordingly communicated with the Board of Admiralty on the subject, their Lordships have informed me, that the present reduced Peace Establishment of the Navy will not allow of the appropriation of a Steam Vessel of War (the most expensive description of Vessel of War), for the service of Prince Edward Island and its Fisheries.

Their Lordships have further informed me, that the protection of the Fisheries generally from American or other encroachments in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and other parts of the North American Station, is one of the duties principally pressed upon the Naval Commander in Chief in those seas in his instructions; and that if you would communicate with the Admiral at Halifax, he would, no doubt, in conformity with his instructions, afford to Prince Edward Island, and its Fisheries, such protection as the force at his disposal, and the other equally important demands for the presence of Ships of War, may admit.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STANLEY.
Lieutenant Governor
Sir Henry V. Huntley.

(Copy)—No. 81. Downing Street, 22nd September, 1843.

Sir; I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 82, of the 17th April, forwarding an Address to the Queen, from the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, praying the permission of Her Majesty to enact a Law rendering it compulsory on the Owners of landed Property in that Island to register their Titles to Land in an Office of Record.

Although the Queen cannot enter into any pledge as to the confirmation of an Act which is neither passed into a Law, nor drawn out into the form of a Bill, yet, if the Council and Assembly should send, for your assent, any well-considered Bill, having for its object the establishment of a Registry of all Deeds hereafter to be made for the alienation of Lands in Prince Edward Island, or otherwise affecting any such Lands, Her Majesty does not object to your assenting, on Her Majesty's behalf, to any such Bill.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STANLEY.
Lieutenant Governor
Sir H. V. Huntley.

(Copy)—No. 87. Downing Street, 10th November, 1843.

Sir; I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 17th April, No. 81, in which you transmit an Address to the Queen, from the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, and also a Report from that House upon the management of the Post Office in the Colony.

I have submitted this Address to the Queen, and have received Her Majesty's commands to instruct you to inform the House of Assembly, in answer, that as the important changes which have been lately made in the Post Office arrangements of Prince Edward Island, and generally in British North America, were not known to them when they prepared their Address, and as it is desirable that no further alterations should be made until the effect of the late measures shall have been ascertained, Her Majesty's Government will not, at present, enter upon the consideration of the topics to which their attention is more particularly called in these papers. They will, however, hereafter, be ready to consider any further amendments in the Post Office arrangements of Prince Edward Island which may appear to be requisite and practicable, with reference to the state of the Revenue; but sufficient time must be allowed to test the effect of the recent alterations.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STANLEY.
Lieutenant Governor
Captain Sir H. V. Huntley, R. N.
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy)—No. 89. Downing Street, 4th December, 1842.

Sir; I have received your Despatch, No. 110, of the 24th October, reporting upon the Memorial which Mr. Samuel Cunard had addressed to me, praying that Her Majesty's assent might not be given to an Act passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island (No.

611), to authorize the issue, *de novo*, of certain Writs under the Road Compensation Acts, in certain cases. I referred these Acts to Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, and they have reported to me that, taking into consideration all the circumstances stated in the Memorial of Mr. Cunard, and the Letter of the Attorney General of the Island, and more especially the litigation which has taken place between the Government and the Proprietors of the Lands in question respecting the validity of the charge sought to be imposed upon them, they are of opinion that it would not be advisable for Her Majesty to give her sanction to an Act of the Legislature for the express purpose of making these particular Lands liable to the charge.

Under these circumstances, therefore, I cannot advise Her Majesty to confirm the Act in question. The Act, No. 610, in further amendment of the Act of 10 Geo. 4, relating to the Highways, will receive the Royal confirmation on the next opportunity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.
Lieutenant Governor
Sir H. V. Huntley,
Prince Edward Island.

At the Court at Windsor, the 13th December, 1843,
PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,
Lord President, Lord Stanley,
Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Earl of Jersey, Sir James Graham, Bt.
Earl of Aberdeen, Sir E. Knatchbull, Bt.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, with the Council and Assembly of the said Island, did in the Month of April, 1843, pass an Act, which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:
No. 612.—"An Act to provide for the Summary Trial of Small Debts, and to regulate proceedings in cases of Summary Capias."

And whereas the said Act has been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported, as their opinion, to Her Majesty, that the said Act should not receive Her Majesty's Royal Confirmation, Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare Her disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly; Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) W. L. BATHURST.

Extract from Report of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, dated the 22th November, 1843, recommending the disallowance of Prince Edward Island Act No. 612.

"Because the effect of this Act would be, to vacate the Seats of all the Members of the House of Assembly who have been appointed Commissioners of the Small Debt Courts, because there is reason to believe that such was not intended by the local Legislature to be the effect of this Act, and because such a result would be prejudicial to the public interests of the Colony."

NEWS FROM "FURY BEACH."—We have been favoured with the following extract from the journal of Mr. Wm. Nicholson, surgeon of the Traveller, of Hull, whose return from Davis's Straits we announced last week:—"On the 10th of August we gained the mouth of Prince Regent's Inlet, and found it to be completely obstructed by heavy ice. We remained for a little time, during which we had a heavy gale of wind at N. N. E., which separated the ice from the land, and enabled us to run up the inlet as far as Fury Point. We saw an immense quantity of fish; but unfortunately the weather was so boisterous that we could not ply our boats. This continued until the 13th, on the evening of which Mr. Lee, jun., and myself, accompanied by a boat's crew, landed at Fury Beach, and there saw the house which had been constructed by Capt. Ross and the crew of the Victory; likewise the stores and provisions of the Fury. The house was somewhat damaged, but the provisions, although exposed to the inclemency of the weather for 18 years, were all in the highest state of preservation. They consisted of flour, sugar, pickles, carrots, salmon, soup, &c.; the three last-mentioned articles are in cannisters, and hermetically sealed. There are various stores for ships' use—viz.: anchors, cables, rope, and iron work in great variety. Nothing was allowed to be removed, except some trifling articles as a relic, from Fury Beach, and it is to be hoped that other masters will act with the same consideration as Mr. Lee in not allowing anything to be removed. They ought rather to add to the stores. It was by their means that the captain and his crew survived for two years. The house contains apartments, one of which has evidently been allotted to Sir John Ross, another to his officers, and the remaining part to the ship's company. It is in form a house 16 feet by 10, covered with the Fury's sails. It contains two large stoves and beds arranged on each side of the house, with stools, tables, &c. There are provisions and fuel sufficient to serve a ship's company of 52 men for one winter, which, if allowed to remain, will doubtless prove invaluable to some poor shipwrecked whalers or voyagers."

EXTRAORDINARY PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Mrs. Harrison still continues to persevere in her task of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours. She completed one-third of her herculean task on Monday last, at six o'clock in the morning, and there is every probability of her accomplishing the laborious and arduous task she has undertaken. This being the first attempt ever made by one of her sex, we apprehend the success of the attempt will be looked forward to with much interest. Her house is the Drago Inn, Halifax-road, near Leeds, on the Leeds and Whitehall road, on which she is walking.—Leeds Paper.

CHARACTER OF THE REV. DR. WOLFF.—Wolff appears to me to be a comet without any perihelion, and capable of setting a whole system on fire. When I should have addressed him at Syria, I heard of him at Malta; and when I supposed he had gone to England, he was riding like a ruling spirit on the whirlwinds to Antioch, or unappalled among the crumbling towers of Aleppo. A man who, at Rome, told the Pope "The dust of the earth," and tells the Jews at Jerusalem that "The Gemara is a lie" who passes his days in disputation, and his nights in digging the Talmud; to whom a floor of bricks is a feather bed, and a box a bolster; who makes or finds a friend alike in the persecutor of his former or present faith; who can conciliate a pacha or confute a patriarch; who travels without a guide, speaks without an interpreter, can live without food, and pay without money; forgiving all the insults he meets with, and forgetting all the flattery he has received; who knows little of worldly conduct, and yet accommodates himself to all men, without giving offence to any—such a man (and such more is Wolff) must excite no ordinary degree of attention in a country, and among a people, whose monotony of habits and manners has remained undisturbed for centuries. As a pioneer, I deem him matchless. "Aut invenit viam, aut facit"; but if order is to be established or arrangements made, trouble not Wolff. He knows no church—(this was written before Dr. Wolff received holy orders, and while he was a missionary at large)—but his heart—no calling but that of zeal—no dispensation but that of preaching. He is

devoid of enmity towards man, and full of the love of God. By such an instrument, whom no school hath taught, whom no college could hold, is the way of the Judean wilderness preparing.—Rev. Lewis Way.

QUALITIES OF THE DOG.—The dog possesses, incontrovertibly, all the qualities of a sensible man; and, I grieve to say it, man has not, in general, the noble qualities of the dog. We make virtue of gratitude, which is nothing but a duty; this virtue, this duty, is inherent in the dog. We brand ingratitude, and yet all men are ungrateful. It is a vice which commences in the cradle, and grows with our growth; and together with selfishness, becomes almost always the grand mover of human actions. The dog knows not the word virtue; that which we dignify by this title and admire as a rare thing—and rare it is in truth—constitutes his normal state. Where will you find a man always grateful, never ungrateful—always affectionate, never selfish—pushing the abnegation of self to the utmost limits of possibility; without gain, devoted to death; without ambition, rendering every service—in short, forgetful of injuries, and only mindful of benefits received? Seek him not—it would be a useless task; but take the first dog you meet, and from the moment he adopts you for his master, you find in him all these qualities. He will love you without calculation entering into his affections. His greatest happiness is to be near you; and should you be reduced to beg your bread, not only will he aid you in this difficult trade, but he would not abandon you to follow a king into a palace.—Your friends will quit you in misfortune—your wife perhaps will forget her plighted troth; your dog will remain always near you—he will come and die at your feet; or, if you depart before him for the great voyage, he will accompany you to your last abode.

WANT OF FAITH.—The defect of our times is a want of faith. We live in an age of reality—present, palpable reality. Every thing is to be paid for upon demand, every thing is to be accounted for and answered by return of post. The golden currency of enthusiasm has been called in. There is no reverence for any features of truth behind the veil. Our temper resembles that of the Pandit who inquired of Henry Martyn whether, by embracing the Christian religion, he should behold the Deity in a visible shape. This eagerness to perceive every object without delay and impediment is a characteristic of minds which have not been accustomed to gaze at the luminary of truth, and might be rebuked by a Hebrew legend which we have read. "You teach," said the Emperor Trajan to a famous Rabbi, "that your God is every-where, and boast that He resides among your nation. I should like to see Him." "God's presence is indeed every-where," the Rabbi replied; "but he cannot be seen, for no mortal eye can look upon his splendour." The Emperor had the obstinacy of power, and persisted in his demand. "Well," answered the Rabbi, "suppose that we begin by endeavouring to gaze at one of his Ambassadors." Trajan assented; and the Rabbi, leading him into the open air, for it was the noon of the day, bade him raise his eyes to the sun, then shining down upon the world in its meridian glory. The Emperor made the attempt, but relinquished it. "I cannot," he said; "the light dazzles me." "If, then," rejoined the triumphant Rabbi, "thou art unable to endure the light of one of His creatures, how canst thou expect to behold the unclouded glory of the Creator?" It is a beautiful and touching parable, and teaches humility not only in Religion, but in Literature and in life.—Fraser's Magazine.

RESOLUTION.—This, of all the qualifications of a great man, is perhaps the most efficient and important. A retentive memory, a lively imagination, an acute judgment and strong passions, may all be useful as qualities of a great man; but they all need resolution to bring them to a point. As in the case of a burning-glass the rays will not burn without the glass, nor the glass transmit heat unless it hath the property of collecting the rays into a focus; so it is resolution which combines and powerfully applies the other talents. Some are prolific in schemes of usefulness, but are miserably poor in execution. Like some trees, they spend themselves in blossom, and never yield fruit. A gentleman last summer showed me a fine tree in his grounds, which he said, he had resolved to cut down, for although for years it had produced a finer blossom than any other tree in his orchard or garden, yet it never bore fruit. He mentioned this to a friend, who said, the fact is, the tree spends itself in blossom. I advise you to cut the rind off it, nearly half way round it, and it will probably have less blossom but it will bear fruit. He did so, and the result was, that it afterwards produced more and better fruit than any other tree in the garden. Let me therefore advise you to cut some of the rind from your schemes, that they may work out into the fruits of usefulness. Sir Isaac Newton is said to have declared, that he did not consider himself to possess any advantage over other men, except that whatsoever he considered of sufficient importance to begin, he had sufficient resolution to continue till he had accomplished his object. Dr. Johnson, on the other hand, confessed and lamented that he could never do anything till he was forced to it, either by his appetite or by his creditors. Try therefore to acquire the habit of resolution.—Griffin.

TO THE POINT AT ONCE.—An eccentric beggar thus ironically addressed a lady—"Will you, ma'am, give me a drink of water, for I am so hungry I don't know where to stay to-night?" We doubt whether more meaning could be embodied in so few words.

A discovery has been made of a way of hardening wood, so as to give it almost the compactness of iron. This, it is said, is done by exhausting the air from the wood by an air pump, and then saturating it with iron and lime in solution. Wood submitted to this process has been used for some time on railroads in England, and found so firm as to have been scarcely marked by the wheels of the cars.

Mutual affection requires to be preserved by mutual endeavours to amuse and to meet the wishes of each other; but where there is a total neglect and indifference either to amuse or oblige, can it be wonderful that affection follows the tendency of its nature, becomes indifferent, and sinks into mere civility.

CURRAN.—During Curran's last illness, his physician observed that he seemed to cough with more difficulty. He answered—"That is rather surprising, as I have been practising all night."

The Earl of Roden is a Sunday-school teacher.

SAILORS.—The number of sailors without a ship in the port of London exceeds 10,000.

GOLD MINES.—Some valuable gold mines have recently been discovered in the mountains near the east end of Cuba.

FOR CHINA.—An order has been received by one house in London alone, for 25,000 silver watches, for China; and every hand in London is in active employment.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The sum of £438,500 has already been voted towards the erection of the new Houses of Parliament, and a further sum of £600,000 will be required.

A DEFAULTING SOCIETY.—The subscriptions to the Royal Agricultural Society of England are stated, on the authority of Earl Spencer, to be nearly five thousand pounds in arrear!

THE ARMY.—It is rumoured in military circles that the colonelcy of the 1st Royals, vacant by the death of Lord Lynedoch, will be given to Sir George Murray, Master-General of the Ordnance. The Times gives a description of the Queen's aviary at Windsor, which is stocked with birds of the rarest and most valuable description.—Among them are five Cochon China pullets (five hens and two cocks) imported direct from Asia, and presented to the Queen. Such is the extraordinary size of these birds, that when full grown they will stand upon the ground and feed from off a table 3 feet in height; their usual weight being from 22lb. to 24lb. per couple.—Their eggs, the shells of which are of a dark mahogany colour, possess a peculiarly delightful flavour, and are highly prized by the Queen. One of the pullets has laid upwards of 50 eggs in less than eight weeks. The whole of these birds (not excepting the carrier pigeons) have been trained to become so exceedingly tame, that upon her Majesty and the Prince visiting the aviary they will hover around their hands, perch upon their arms, and feed out of the hands of Royalty.—English paper.

PROSPECTUS OF SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE. ON THE FIRST JANUARY, 1844. Will be published, to be continued monthly, price 2s. 6d. THE FIRST NUMBER OF SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE, A Journal of Literature, Art, Science, Commerce, and Finance; EDITED BY P. L. SIMMONDS, Fellow of the Statistical Society, Secretary of the Meteorological Society, Member of the Royal Agricultural and Ethnological Societies of London, Honorary and Corresponding Member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, of the Literary Association of Barbadoes, of the Agricultural Societies of Montreal, Philadelphia, Massachusetts, Königsberg, &c.

IN submitting a New Periodical to the Public, it is customary to state, in a few words, the object with which it has been set on foot, and, as far as possible, the mode in which it will be conducted.

Much consideration has been bestowed on the plan of our publication, and every part has been duly weighed.

We have ever maintained the opinion, that the interests of Great Britain and her Colonies can never be permanently at variance, or at least that it is always practicable, by sound legislation, to render the prosperity of the mother country the cause and consequence of that of her children. We shall therefore endeavour to enforce and illustrate these views, by showing, in the minutest detail, the mutual dependence of every part of our vast empire, and by pointing out the methods by which apparently conflicting interests may be conciliated.

Any further statement of our views and theories is unnecessary in this place. The Public must judge whether we redeem the pledge here given, that we shall be consistent and persevering in the advocacy of British and Colonial interests.

It is necessary, however, to say something of the means we have at our disposal, for treating in a fitting manner the subject of the Colonies—under which term we include the whole of our daily increasing empire exterior to the mother country. In the first place, we propose, by a high rate of remuneration to secure, as contributors, some of the ablest writers on the subjects which it is our province to discuss; and we invite gentlemen, whose studies have been directed to the Colonies, to forward us papers, which will receive the most attentive consideration. We shall not only discuss the most interesting questions connected with our foreign possessions, but shall labour to furnish our readers with a complete description of the manners and customs of the various people over whom our sway extends, of the countries they inhabit, their productions and capabilities of supporting emigrants. In short, we shall strive to make our publication useful and interesting to the Statesman, the Merchant, the Geographer, the Ethnologist, the Literary man, and the General Reader. Its contents will embrace every subject connected with Commerce and Navigation, Agriculture and Manufactures, Marine Insurance, the Laws and Regulations of Trade, and the Tariffs and Commercial Treaties of various nations; thus forming a repository for full and authentic Statistical Tables of the Trade, Navigation, Resources and Population of Great Britain and her Colonies.

We affirm unhesitatingly that we shall be enabled to offer to the Public a more comprehensive, original, and carefully condensed summary of Colonial Intelligence, than has hitherto appeared in any publication. To those interested in particular Colonies, we shall afford a complete synopsis of the occurrences there taking place, together with many of those minor incidents never noticed in the London Papers, but which give a local colouring and peculiar charm to narratives, that deprived of them, are considered dry and uninteresting.

The resources at the disposal of the Proprietor of Simmonds's Colonial Magazine, for the attainment of these objects, are extensive and peculiar. His office has for years been the centre of a widely developed system of Colonial transactions, and he has been for the same period in the regular receipt of every newspaper issued in our dependencies, from the largest to the smallest, as well as all the proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures, the Colonial Almanacs, Directories, Meteorological Registers, and such Statistical Works as serve to show the progress and improvements of our possessions beyond the seas. Active and intelligent correspondents have been secured in all our Colonies, whose communications cannot fail to furnish correct, ample, and early information on Colonial matters. By their assistance we shall be enabled to offer from time to time, suggestions as to the best methods of improving and extending the natural and local advantages possessed by our numerous settlements and colonies.

Supporting, as we shall do, Colonization on an enlarged scale, in opposition to popular prejudice; looking to no adventitious sources of success, and determining to advocate through evil and through good report, the interests of Great Britain, her Colonies, and her Commerce, we venture before the Public. That we shall merit support we feel assured, not only from the Literary resources at our command, from our extensive and well-organized connections, and the encouragement held out to us from those Colonies where our proposed undertaking is already known; but, because the subjects to which our pages will be devoted are daily increasing in importance, and exciting a corresponding interest in the public mind.

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