

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 take place as follows:— Monday, 25th July—Johnston's, Haslam's, Barrett's and Princeton.

suitable Boat; and although he had not concluded a purchase, at the time he wrote, expected to do so in a day or two on very advantageous terms, and "hopes to be enabled to say, by the next Mail, that he is nearly ready for sea."

Early on Wednesday morning last, the Pocahontas arrived here with a large party of ladies and gentlemen from Picton, on a pleasure excursion. After spending the day, in viewing the picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood of Charlottetown, they returned to Picton next morning, no doubt highly gratified with their visit.

In consequence of its being found necessary to repair some parts of the machinery of the Pocahontas, the Albion, steamer, was despatched from Picton with the Mails for this Island yesterday morning. She arrived here about 5 p. m., and returns with the Mail this forenoon.

We understand that Mr. Hector Maclean, of York River, intends offering himself as a Candidate for the Representation of Charlottetown and Royalty in the next House of Assembly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy."

Sir: The due observance of the Sabbath is merely fulfilling the strict injunction of God, and the laws of man, and is highly essential to good order in society, and to spiritual and moral principle.

Having resided but a short time in this community, and being aware that this Island possesses a name for both civil and religious practices, not to be surpassed by any of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, I was not a little surprised at being informed that a political meeting had been convened at Tignish, on Sunday last, where political speeches were delivered and discussed; for in an ignorant community, such proceedings tend to contaminate the morals of an illiterate people.

The first question that would be naturally asked, is, was there any Magistrate residing in the precinct, whose duty it would be, according to his qualification oath, to bring to account all profane violators of that sacred day? To my utter astonishment, I was informed, that there was a Magistrate residing in that vicinity, who was personally interested in the meeting, and finally nominated as a candidate to serve at the approaching Election. Such conduct, Mr. Editor, should not be tolerated by a discerning public; neither should it pass unnoticed by the authorities to whom those functionaries are amenable. I cannot help thinking that men who hold situations of such importance to the well-being of society, should make it their study to practice more exemplary conduct in the country in which they reside. Trusting those remarks may be a warning for the future,

I am, sir, yours, &c., &c. PHILANTHROP.

Prince County, June 25th, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir: The appearance of two communications in your periodical—one signed "FAIR PLAY," and the other "P. G. C."—has caused some sensation among the members of the Debating Society of Darnley. When the President of the Mechanics' Institute of Charlottetown alluded to this Society, it was considered by many of the influential members that its prosperity would suffer—because Mr. Clark's sons endeavoured to take an undue credit to themselves, for their co-operation in sustaining this Institution. Therefore, the publication of FAIR PLAY's learned and masterly production was hailed with satisfaction. Mr. P. G. C.'s "statements" may be correct—written as his effusions generally are, in diction and spirit worthy of their author—yet, in my opinion, he has not made out that FAIR PLAY is "false." It is to be regretted that the honourable gentleman (Mr. Young) was made the "medium" to convey assertions to the public, which, in all likelihood, will operate against the interests of the Society in question.

Mr. P. G. C. would seem to insinuate, that Nature has placed the family of which he is a member in a high and enviable sphere. What vanity! In what has Nature been so bountiful to them? Not in intellectual powers, for we have a proof of it. He also would wish to impress us with the idea that the author of FAIR PLAY is a "contemptible being." No, Sir, he is a gentleman, occupying an honorable and responsible station, and is also possessed of high literary attainments, as his writings will shew—and commands the esteem of those whose good opinion is worth maintaining.

I may also expect a share of invective, should this appear, but I care little. I will give him indulgence, as a propensity for calumny is imputed as a failing to him.

A MEMBER.

Darnley, 28th June, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir:—I happen to be, in common with many others, one of those unfortunate fellows who were desirous to proceed to Nova Scotia by the Steamer, from Three Rivers, on Tuesday last; and having reached Georgetown on that day, after a journey of some considerable distance, I found, in the course of inquiry, that the Pocahontas (if the English Mail reached Picton by a given time) would proceed with it to Charlottetown—thus defeating the true intent and meaning of the route originally laid down, and causing loss and disappointment to the inhabitants of this County, and the travelling public generally. The object of the present observation, Mr. Editor, is not with the view of making any remark on the subject, but merely to state, that had the Steamer left Picton at the same time with the Unicorn, which vessel was off the harbour of Three Rivers at Eight o'clock in the morning, the Mail, by a well-regulated arrangement, would, at least, be at the seat of Government by 5 o'clock. In short, Mr. Editor, if the Steam Boat is subject to be taken off the station at pleasure, it affords a salutary lesson to those in this County who have invested capital in the new Establishment; and far better, indeed, would it be to return them their money again, satisfied as I am that no one here would have embarked in such an undertaking if subject to such losses and disappointments as I have now alluded to.

A WEARY TRAVELLER.

King's County, July 5th, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir:—Several weeks since, I observed numerous tirades, by anonymous writers, against Mr. Macfarlane, dilating on his taciturnity in the House, and the agreeable reveries which, while he was seated in the red chairs, seemed to absorb his mind. Sundry hints were also given—as Dogberry said, "Let not the shoemaker go beyond his needle, nor the tailor beyond his awl." Now, Sir, I have no particular delicacy in regard to Mr. Macfarlane; and if he kept away a man who would do the country more benefit, would be very willing that he should be removed from the Hustings; but not seeing such ready to come forward, and to act as he has done, I am obliged to say, "let us have him;" and I am persuaded the greater part of this end of the District would have said the same, had not the folks in the other end broken through the equitable arrangement followed out last Election, and proffered on the present occasion by the supporters of Mr. Macfarlane. You may say, "How have they broken this?" and I say, very plainly, in nominating two or three from their own end of the District. But though this error has been committed, it is not past remedy. Let the people in the other end prove by their votes who is the man of their choice, and that will guide them here. Some of the Candidates we would prefer to others, were it left to us to decide; but they have a right to send one, and let them clearly, by the number of votes, indicate that one, and let him be pledged in particular to vote for one half the Revenue expended on Roads and Bridges, and that one will, I doubt not, be supported by the majority of Electors in this end.

Let me say a word or two as to poor "Little-to-do." If the half of what his accusers say be true, he has been mismanaged. I wish his exertions last time had not been so entirely overlooked by those who, when they had mounted, kicked away the stool, and then one might have expected some energy from him on the present occasion. A dash of assurance is very useful at times, and Mr. Con. has helped some who count themselves far wiser men than he, and who, yet,

neither could nor would have helped themselves. So, I say, good speed to him!—I wish we had a dozen of him next week, and that then their surplus activity and volubility could be transferred to some who are likely to sit in the red chairs, along with a determination to contend, not so much for the victory of the party, as for some relief of the leaseholders. I say some relief; for I despair of Peel's Ministry doing us justice. But if they take away so much of the injustice, as that rents should be reduced, and paid in produce, that would be a very great relief—one which I would advise them not to let slip, if they get the chance. If the British Ministry have acted foolishly, let us not follow their example; their error will have, nay, it has had, evil consequences; but these are not, in the mean time, the main concern of the farmers here. Let them see if they can get off half the load—then grease the axle, and we may get on.

5th July, 1842. Yours, &c. BECAL.

TO MR. D. MACLEAN.

Sir:—From a partial acquaintance with you, last Summer, I was impressed with the favorable opinion of your being a gentleman; but am sorry to observe, that you do not make the slightest pretensions to common civility. Have you no other weapons, while attacking an opponent, than those which the late unfortunate and misguided Speaker has thrown overboard—such as "sharks," "cormorants," "serfs," "lumbugs," and the like? Mr. D. Maclean, I am sorry for you! How will such language benefit the cause you seemingly wish to espouse?—a cause which ever has lain, and does still lie, near my heart: I mean the settlement of the poor, oppressed, but (in many instances) misguided tenantry; which settlement has been wholly and solely retarded by the extreme measures of the zealous but inconsistent Captain Cooper. Is it not certain, that but for the intemperate zeal manifested by him, eight or nine years ago, (and pertinaciously adhered to ever since), we should have had a Court of Escheat ere this? Still, I believe much good may yet be accomplished, if consistent measures are adopted in future.

I would fain hope, that the charge of your being a Canadian rebel was groundless; but really your hasty, indecorous, sarcastic and inflammatory language, during your last month's figuring, has done but little towards removing the impression made on my own mind, the day after you lectured in this town, by a gentleman, now in a very responsible situation, but who has not been in the Island since you, on the 9th ult., charged him with being guilty of "misprision of treason," for not causing you to be apprehended. I believe he was at the lecture above alluded to, when he recognized you, and as he expects to return to the Island ere long, and to remain here the ensuing Winter, you shall (if required) have every necessary information respecting the whole affair, so far as I am concerned in it.

But, Sir, cannot your ambitious desires be realized without endeavouring to calumniate Mr. Clark's political principles, which are known to no man in this Island better than to myself? As to his "rating," and that he "will wheel about—and is not to be depended on in public life," I would say, it is a base fabrication, which you only assume, and that on your own responsibility. Why, Sir, do you not see that such mean and uncalled for assumptions, made evidently for electioneering purposes, only tend to jeopardize your own character for common honesty in the eyes of the Electors of the First District of Queen's County, to whom Mr. Clark has been personally and politically known for eight years, as the tried, uncompromising friend and pioneer, in endeavouring to open the way from slavery to freedom, and but for the manacles forged by indiscretion, would long ago have effected the much-desired object? I cannot, for a moment, believe that the Electors of the First District of this County, upon the bare assumption of a comparative stranger, will entertain the slightest regard for such base and sordid insinuations. Indeed, on looking back on Mr. Clark's political career, I can scarcely see how the great and all-absorbing cause of the tenantry can with prospect of success be agitated without him; at all events, take Clark away, and one main pillar is gone—retain him, and you have one of known and unflinching integrity, so far as regard that question. I would further say to the Electors of the First District of Queen's County, "Lay hands suddenly on no man," especially a stranger, who, to say the least, does not appear before you in the most favorable light. Not that I mean to assert you to be, or ever to have been, a rebel; one thing, however, I do assert, that Mr. Maclean's political character is not above suspicion, whereas Mr. Clark's is—and when the former can give indisputable demonstration of equality on that score, no one will take more pains to publish it than

AN OLD RESIDENTER.

Charlottetown, 4th July, 1842.

P. S.—"Electors! return such men, if you please, as Mr. Maclean, and thereby take one step more towards the loss of your Colonial Parliament, and sinking into an insignificant appendage of Nova Scotia; for such will inevitably be the result, if the House of Assembly is to be composed of men giving utterance to his revolutionary sentiments."—Com. in Colonial Herald, 15th June, 1842.

RESPECT THIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir:—It is certainly very amusing to perceive how an address, strictly constitutional, has alarmed and annoyed a number of miserable scribblers, who have been totally unable to produce one word of sound argument against it; and how the catspaws in this part of the County have ridden among the electors, as if the predicted "tempest in a teapot," had already taken place!

In answer to your two last correspondents, I shall remark, that a FARMER is a poor creature, evidently much better acquainted with the dissection of a piece of boiled pork than with the "anatomy of mind." With regard to MANUS, I beg to assure him that excessive modesty has always been my foible. He states that should I be elected, I will be without influence in the House. Now, this is the only bit of common sense that my address has drawn from his party. I have always openly said so myself, and consequently have, privately as well as publicly, recommended that the people of this District should concentrate their votes upon two popular members only, so as to deprive the proprietary faction of all hope of returning a tool; and if they can agree so to do, it will afford me much pleasure to set an example of moderation, by retiring. So little solicitous am I of legislative honours, that up to this time I have not asked a single individual for his vote or support.

Whatever bondage I may have endured, I have seen slavery in the West Indies and Southern United States, and have no hesitation in declaring, that the poor emigrants here labour harder, fare worse, and should the leasehold tenure be perpetuated, that their prospect of amelioration is quite as hopeless.

I rather think I know whom to honour quite as well as MANUS. For instance—I honour the administration of Governor Smith, of this Island. Does MANUS? I admire the Government of the late Governor General, and shall try to honour the late contemptible rule of the Earl of Gosford, so soon as it shall become a maxim in our Constitution that "Governors can do no wrong." I honour and reverence the sacred characters in the Holy Scriptures too highly to imitate MANUS, in his "apt comparison"—"as he evidently considers a parallel between Moses and me to be. Weak minds frequently mistake profanity for wit, and I regret that neither of our Newspapers hesitate to give it circulation, however sensitive they may be in politics."

Your obedient Servant, D. MACLEAN.

New London, 4th July, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir: In your paper of the 2d instant, I observe a communication, signed A TOWNSMAN, in which he says it is unpardonable in me to lay the charge of "Religious prejudices," exerted in the late canvass amongst the Electors of Charlottetown and Royalty, "at the door of my opponents." I am now prepared, not only to repeat the charge, but to prove it by incontestable facts. That I have been induced to set up for the Election, or retire from its contest, by any one individual, is false. If my case were so "hopeless" as A TOWNSMAN would fain insinuate, there was less excuse for my opponents to have recourse to religious prejudices, which A TOWNSMAN acknowledges have been "mixed up with the matter." In answer to the question, "Who were the four persons who rushed forth on such a brisk and sudden canvass for me?"—I reply, that they are as peaceable and as loyal subjects as those who rushed forward to canvass against me; and that the former are and have been more tolerant, as far as Religion is concerned, than the latter, the sequel has proved. A TOWNSMAN also asks me, "Upon what political principles, different from those of the

other two candidates, did I profess to come forward?" This I shall answer by asking another question—If my political principles be the same as those of the other two Candidates, does it follow that I have no right to offer as a Candidate, without incurring the odium of setting up on religious principles? Finally, if A TOWNSMAN feels himself aggrieved, let him come forward manfully, and put his name to any statement of facts which he can prove against myself, or those who canvassed for me, showing how far their conduct and language had the effect of mixing up the matter with "religious prejudices," giving the names in full of those by and to whom such language has been made use of, and I shall do the same with respect to my opponents; and then let the public judge for themselves. Until this course be adopted, I shall rest satisfied—however "unpardonable," in the eyes of A TOWNSMAN—with the decision which, I believe, a majority of the disinterested of my fellow Townsman have come to on the subject.

I am, your most obedient Servant, DONALD MACDONALD.

8th July, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir: Upon opening your paper of last Saturday, I was much disappointed to find that you had neither published or noticed my Letter in answer to Mr. Donald Macdonald's last Address, and which I delivered at your Office the Friday morning previous, with particular instructions that if you did not publish it in that Number of your Paper, that you would not fail to publish therein your reasons for not doing so. Perceiving, therefore, notwithstanding those instructions, that no allusion was made to the Letter, I thought you did not intend to insert it. Under this impression, and feeling by no means desirous that it should be postponed two weeks beyond the publication of Mr. Macdonald's, I abandoned the idea of its appearing at all; and you may judge of my surprise, on hearing, an hour or two ago, that publicity had been given to it in the streets by a person who is believed to have confidential access to your Office. As this has afforded my two opponents an opportunity of giving an apparent foundation to several absurdities, as well as outrageous falsehoods, alleged to be contained in that Letter, I request that you will publish it exactly as I wrote it; and if you are now unable to do so, that you will then publish this Letter, and freely allow the other to be inspected by any person who may desire to read what it really contains. I remain, your obedient servant, EDWARD PALMER.

Friday afternoon, 8th July.

[With respect to the matter alluded to above, we have, at present, only time briefly to state, that during the temporary absence of the Editor of this paper, the letter referred to was left in our Office, as stated by Mr. Palmer. The person in charge of the Office, at the time, informed that gentleman that it was too late for insertion in the next day's paper—all our available space being fully occupied with other matter. With this Mr. P. appeared perfectly satisfied. Never having heard of the "particular instructions," upon which Mr. P. now lays so much stress, we confess we thought it quite unnecessary to make any allusion to his letter last week, fully intending to give it publicity to-day. We heard nothing further from him until Thursday evening last, when Mr. P. was furnished with a proof sheet, and when he, for the first time, signified his intention of withdrawing it. In consequence of this (much to our own annoyance), the types were distributed, and other matter prepared to supply its place. Thus matters stood when, late last evening, we received the above communication, at which time a compliance with the request contained therein was impracticable. As to the document in question having, in the meantime, obtained "publicity in the streets," we must disclaim all responsibility on that score, as such a proceeding was wholly unauthorized by, and unknown to us, until informed of the circumstance by Mr. P. himself.—Ed. Colonial Herald.]

ERRATUM.—In the first paragraph of AN ELECTOR of the FIRST DISTRICT of QUEEN'S COUNTY's communication, published last week, for—"it is a worthless and placed behind a numeral figure," read, "it is worthless until placed," &c.

Passengers. In the Pocahontas, from Picton, on Monday—The Right Rev. B. D. Macdonald, R. C. Bishop of Charlottetown, Mr. Samuel Trenaman and others.

In the Albion, from do. yesterday—Hon. J. H. Peters and lady; Messrs. R. Dawson, W. Dawson, J. W. Cassidy, and 5 in the steerage.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED. July 5.—Schr. Bold Jack, Harrington, Wallace; Limestone. 6.—Brothers, Terrell, Halifax; Goods. 7.—Happy Return, M. E. do. do. Christy Ann, Weeks, Bay Verte; Boards. 8.—Sovereign, Aorn, Newfoundland; 100 qts. Dry Fish, 100 do. Pickled do.

CLEARED. July 2.—Schr. Sisters, Doyle, Newfoundland; 300 bus. Potatoes, 100 do. Oats, 25 head horned Cattle, 40 Sheep, &c. Thomas Cribbin, — Miramichi; 1500 bus. Potatoes. Active, Gibbs, St. John's, N. F.; 17 head horned Cattle, 10 Sheep. 3.—Temperance, Burhoe, Newfoundland; 6000 ft. Scantling, 57 Spars. 5.—Spray, Robertson, Dalhousie; 24 head horned Cattle, 10 Sheep, 50 bus. Oats, 4 bls. Oatmeal. Brig Antelope, James, Dublin; 204 tons Hardwood Timber, 15,000 ft. Deals, 41 doz. Handspikes, 8 cords Lathwood—by W. W. Lord. 7.—Schr. Bold Jack, Harrington, Picton; ballast. Relief, Powell, Huxbury; 8 bls. Flour. 8.—Christy Ann, Weeks, Bay Verte; Flour and Oatmeal. William, Brumage, Sydney; ballast.

PRINCETOWN.

ENTERED. June 30.—Schr. Elizabeth, M. Kay, Picton; Coals. CLEARED. June 24.—Barque British Lady, Williams, Bedford; 354 tons Pine and 11 do. Oak Timber, 16 cords Lathwood, 6 Spars, 2 doz. Oars, 2 do. Handspikes—by J. Yeo. 25.—Schr. Elizabeth, M. Gouzan, Miramichi; 706 bus. Potatoes, 40 do. Oats, 4 bls. Pork, 26 cwt. Oatmeal, 4 Sheep, &c. 29.—Susan, Macdonald, Halifax; 18,000 ft. Boards. 30.—Barque Five Sisters, Yeo, Bristol; 600 tons Pine and 40 do. Birch Timber, 15 cords Lathwood, 24,100 feet Deals—by J. Yeo.

Sailed on Tuesday last, H. M. Brig Sappho, Capt. Parry, on a cruise in the Gulf.

At Passy, in France, on the 16th May, the COUNT DE LAS CASES, who accompanied Napoleon in his banishment to St. Helena.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NEW LONDON.

GENTLEMEN:—When I accepted the nomination of the Electors of Lot 34, I expected that there would have been more unanimity, in respect to the Candidate you were put forward. I am sorry that, at present, the matter seems somewhat confused. It will not, I trust, be deemed too bold in me to say, that I hope the great body of Electors at New London will shew, on the first day of Election, which is their choice; and I have further to observe, that after all that has been scribbled in derision of pledging, I cannot see that it is dishonourable to the Candidate, nor disadvantageous to the Constituency, and that I will feel better satisfied to act along with one who is pledged, than with one who is not.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most obdt. Servant, MUNGO MACFARLANE.

Five-mile-house, July 4th, 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 CONNERS.

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.

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.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

THE DIRECTORS of the PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY having received a Letter from Francis Longworth, Esquire, informing them that he is likely to complete the purchase of a suitable Vessel in a day or two, request that the parties who have delayed paying their second Instalment will make payment thereof as soon as possible.

CHARLES HENSLEY, Chairman.

July 6, 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.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SECOND ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN;

IN coming forward to address you as a Candidate at the approaching Election, I am very well aware of the efforts which have been made to prejudice me in the public mind, on account of my being a Land Agent, which it appears is the only objection raised against me in aspiring to the aforesaid honor. But while I admit being at present the Agent of the Rev. John McDonald, for a part or portion of Townships 35 and 36; it will also be borne in mind that I am a tenant, and under the yearly Rent of Ten Pounds Fifteen Shillings; that my nearest relations and friends, together with many hundreds who came to this country along with myself, and from my own immediate neighbourhood at home, are tenants, whose interests and whose welfare are as dear to me as my own. I cannot therefore believe for a moment, because I hold the management of the aforesaid property for a short time, and which probably may be in the hands of some of my present opponents, or their emissaries, before the end of another year, that such a pitiful objection would have any weight to prejudice me in the minds of any of those in this district with whom I have had the honor of being acquainted, notwithstanding all the logic which so vainly has been poured forth to the contrary.

There have been no pains or trouble spared to point out to the people of this District, that even in the event of Escheat becoming impracticable, that an agent or the friend of a Proprietor would surely be disposed to burden the country with "Taxes," and other oppressive measures ruinous to the poor tenantry. But, Gentlemen, anything in the shape of tending in any degree to injure my constituents, I positively pledge myself to oppose, should I have the honor of obtaining your suffrage. Besides, there are many other causes of complaint, which may be termed minor considerations, but which, if duly considered, will be found to be heavy grievances, which none of our Solons appear to have taken any notice of; among these I think surely may be ranked the ruinous expenses so frequently attending the recovery of Small debts, and other defects. It is well known that in the country we left behind us, that for the recovery of any debt under £10, the whole of the law costs attending the process, trial, execution, seizure, and sale of the Defendant's property, could not exceed the sum of 5s. 11d., and a dismissal only 4s. 10d. I maintain, Gentlemen, that the very same law-costs, with proper regulations, would fully suffice here, which often exceed three and sometimes four pounds.

The manner in which the coin and currency in this Island is at present established, it will not be denied, is also another cause of grievance, both of which I would fearlessly undertake to have redressed, and a full share of the public moneys, which are so liberally expended about the towns, and not of the slightest benefit or interest to the country, I shall make my peculiar business to have expended on your roads, bridges, and agricultural interests. Your instructions, when constitutionally conveyed, on any other subject, shall be implicitly followed up; and when not so instructed, my best endeavours shall be exerted for the benefit of the country, and this district in particular.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient humble servant, FRANCIS KELLY.

Fort Augustus, July 4th, 1842.

MISS E. MOORE will re-open her INFANT SCHOOL, in Prince-Street, on Monday next, the 11th inst. Charlottetown, 8th June, 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 an other respect, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law. H. D. MORFETH, 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 Peard, 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.