

that he intends to return to the United States, next spring. This, we have understood for some time past to have been his intention, on the medical education, at Paris, of one of his sons being not completed at that time.

DISTRESS IN QUEBEC.—The Quebec papers say, that one-tenth of the persons formerly employed in ship-building are now engaged—that the wages, which were ten shillings per day, are now reduced to twenty pence currency; but the markets are abundant, and produce very low.

JAMAICA.—Accounts from Jamaica, to the 2nd December, inform us, that the Legislature, then in session, has determined to protect the interests of Great Britain and her Colonies, at the expense of the advantages which the inhabitants of that Island might derive from an unrestricted importation of provisions and manufactures from the United States. The Legislature has the new tariff, which is to take effect in April next, under consideration. A strong effort is making to discriminate against American produce, and in favour of British beef, pork, lard, &c. Every thing is quiet on the Island, and American produce is abundant.

MIRAMICHI, January 3.

OUR ELECTION.—We mentioned in our last, that there was much excitement on the first day of the Election, but were in hopes it would diminish, and that after the ebullition of popular feeling manifested in Chatham on that night, things would be more calm. In this, we lament to remark, we have been disappointed. Each day the feeling grew stronger, and on Saturday evening, it burst forth in open violence. The houses and stores of a number of parties were assaulted—the windows smashed, doors broken in, and otherwise injured. This is a state of affairs much to be deprecated. We have long urged the propriety of strengthening the Civil power with a Military or some other force, but all attempts to accomplish this have proved futile. No person, we are glad to be enabled to state, has received bodily injury, and we trust exertions will be used to prevent such an occurrence.

We give below a statement of the Poll at the close each day:—

- 1st day.—Rankin, 304; Street, 269; Williston, 109.
2nd day.—Rankin, 397; Street, 351; Williston, 164.
3rd day.—Rankin, 443; Street, 374; Williston, 295.
4th day.—Rankin, 534; Williston, 516; Street, 400.
5th day.—Rankin, 609; Williston, 558; Street, 468.

JANUARY 10.

OUR ELECTION.—This noisy, busy scene, was brought to a close on the afternoon of Friday last, at the Court House, Newcastle. At the hour appointed by law, the High Sheriff declared Alexander Rankin and John T. Williston, Esqrs. duly elected. Mr. Street and his friends have demanded a scrutiny, and entered a protest against the return of the last named gentleman.

At the close of the Poll, the numbers stood as follows:— Rankin, 834; Williston, 676; Street, 645.

In Fredericton and Saint John there have been much rioting: in the first named place the military were called out—a measure which is loudly condemned.

The Legislature of New Brunswick meets for the Despatch of Business on the 31st inst.

We beg to acquaint our friends in the Country that, in order to facilitate the collection of our outstanding Debts—many of which have been a long time due—we have appointed the following persons to be our Agents, and that they will forthwith receive payments, grant receipts, &c., in our name and on our account, viz: Mr. Frederick Norton, Three Rivers; Mr. Geo. Wigginton, Crapaud; Mr. Gen. Furley, Beadeque; Mr. Edward Henry, Lot 18; and Mr. Henry Green, St. Eleanor's. Thirteen Shillings, when paid in advance, will be received as one Year's subscription for the Colonial Herald, from the present date.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1843.

The Couriers arrived in Town with the Colonial Mails on Saturday evening last, at 10 o'clock; those for the present week were received about Ten o'clock last night. Montreal dates are to the 4th Jan.; St. John, N. B., to the 14th; and Halifax to the 17th inst. With reference to the health of the Governor General, the Montreal Weekly Transcript of the 4th inst. contains the following unfavourable statement:—

"We regret to learn by private advices from Kingston, that His Excellency is again suffering under a violent attack of his disease, which gives little hope of his recovery. The favourable turn which his disease had taken, has been succeeded by a sudden and dangerous relapse, the consequences of which were greatly feared."

The St. John Papers are chiefly occupied with the Election news. The Halifax papers contain nothing of any public importance.

We regret to learn, that in consequence of the recent delay in crossing the Strait with the Mails, the letters and papers for Great Britain, &c., forwarded subsequently to the 13th ult., are still lying in the Post Office at Halifax—they not having reached the latter place until the 7th inst., three days after the January Mail had left for England. On the 9th inst., no letters from this Island had been received at Halifax later than the 24th Dec.

The Rev. James Macintosh, formerly of this Town, has been elected, for life, to the pastoral charge of St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N. B.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—On Thursday evening last, the Fifth Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the Court House in this Town. The chair was taken by His Excellency the Patron of the Society, at a few minutes before Eight o'clock. His Excellency was supported on the right by the Hon. the Attorney General, and on the left by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Rector of Charlottetown. Prayers were read by Dr. Jenkins. His Excellency then opened the business of the Meeting with the following remarks:—

I shall detain you but a moment, to preface with a few remarks the opening of the holy business of this evening. Addressing, as I am, some here who are our spiritual guides on earth, I would gladly have been a hearer, rather than a speaker, for I fear the object of this meeting will be little benefited by anything that I may say. If, however, there ever has been a time when it became the duty of the Christian to exert himself for the promulgation of God's word, the present appears to me more especially calling for his best efforts, when around us, and throughout the world, we see a large portion of the uneducated of mankind yielding themselves up to the wild doctrines of the fanatic, or otherwise to those of the more subtle mendicant, founding his ability to teach the Scriptures solely upon his inability to succeed in other avocations. But because men are abroad, using religion as a trade, can it be said that the people are less likely to be misled, or less likely to scoff at scripture, put before them in such mockery, or in such a mutilated shape? You ask me, how shall this be met? I reply, by schools, and the dissemination of the Bible. Can we hope that the large young population rising up amongst us, in this Island, will be a blessing to it, if we do not, at an early period, place the Book of God's Word before their yet untainted minds? Is there a parent here who, having read the Bible, does not wish it in his children's hands? And can those parents—can any one—claim to be a Christian, who does not also strive to place it in the hands of their poorer brethren? On this side of the Atlantic, the non-dissemination of the Bible is lamented by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Representative of the American Bible Society, when eloquently addressing the meeting of the parent Society in London, as the cause of "anarchy and discord."

"In our country we have an immense field, made still more difficult and extensive from unceasing immigration. It is impossible for this assembly, to credit the amount of foreigners that are cast upon our shores, homeless, houseless, friendless—I may make another word, and say, Bible-less foreigners too. 115,000, of whom at least 80,000 are British subjects, have landed upon our shores in the last year. You send with them no Bibles—you furnish them with no means of spiritual instruction; they go out from you, the greater part at least, untaught, because they are

lower down than the influence of religious instruction generally reaches: they are thrown upon us, and we must take the responsibility of doing them good. We may be able to do much, but we are but as the leaves and fishes among the multitude. Can we say to them, without the Divine blessing and the Divine power, "Sit down upon the grass by companies, and we will feed you to the full." Allow me to speak upon this subject with the freedom which the open air of my own land uniformly allows. You send us men that are themselves untaught—not unteachable. You hear from among us notes of discord and anarchy, and of the evil influences of passions uncontrolled: permit me to say, that our difficulties—our greatest difficulties—are in the denaturalized British subjects that come to us without the Bible in their hands. If the Bible Society would take its proper ground, an Agent should be stationed at every port—an officer should stand upon the deck of every emigrant ship, and no man should leave this shore without a copy of the Bible. By this means, you would become an instrument, not only of blessing us, but of blessing, through us, the world, and generations yet unborn."

"Referring farther to this Report, there will be found evidences from the most distant regions of the world, as to the influence of the Bible in purifying the habits of the savage, and in chastening the minds of the more civilized communities. Foreign Reverend gentlemen are attending the meetings of the Parent Society in London, bearing the testimony of its effect even in their enlightened countries. Here, then, we find that all, from the savage to the civilized, are benefited by a knowledge of the Bible; and if so, are we not criminal in being indifferent to its diffusion? I shall terminate my few observations, by calling to your attention that he who succeeds in extending to the world the knowledge of the Bible, achieves a greater work than all on earth besides. Study the results of diplomacy; see it erecting and destroying Empires; plunge into science, and bring fresh wonders into familiar view; engage in the penetrating spirit of trade, and extract treasures from the hitherto unsearched wilds; combine all these pursuits in the performance of one man, and that man does less than he who extends the influence of the Bible! The works of diplomacy, science and trade shall die with the world—"Heaven and Earth shall pass away, but my Word shall not pass away," saith the Lord God, who in his mercy look upon us this evening!"

W. Cundall, Esq., Recording Secretary, then Read an interesting Report of the proceedings of the Society for the past year, together with a statement of the Receipts and Expenditure for the same period, the whole of which will be laid before the public with as little delay as possible.

The following Resolutions were then severally proposed and carried—the whole being supported by eloquent and appropriate addresses.

I. Moved by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Knox—

That the Report just read be received, and published as the Committee may direct.

II. Moved by Mr. W. Henry Cooper, seconded by Lieut. Bedford, R. N.—

That this Auxiliary, deeply sensible of the success that has hitherto attended the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and which, under the Divine blessing, may reasonably be expected to crown its endeavors—more particularly, in the various sections of Continental Europe—considers itself imperiously called upon to make renewed and more extended exertions, to aid that noble Institution in the sacred work of Bible dissemination.

III. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Waddell, seconded by Mr. Lamont—

That the Committee be instructed to carry out more extensively the Resolution of last year, relative to the distribution of the Scriptures, in different sections of the Island, and to offer at reduced prices some of the editions at present in the Depository, imported previously to the late reduction in those of the parent Society.

IV. Moved by Mr. John Boyer, seconded by Dr. B. De St. Croix—

That this Auxiliary, anticipating that the ever-watchful enterprise of the Parent Bible Society will avail itself of the providential opening in the Empire of China, for extending its operations in that interesting country, do recommend to the Committee to transmit a donation—however small—to their funds, to be devoted exclusively to that object; provided they find it can be done consistently with local claims upon the resources of this Society.

V. Moved by Jas. D. Haszard, Esq., seconded by the Hon. Edward Palmer—

That the Office-bearers for the ensuing year be as follows:— President, The Hon. the Chief Justice. Vice-Presidents, Hon. Thomas H. Haviland, Hon. Robert Hodgson, Hon. John M. Hall. Corresponding Secretaries, Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Rev. James Waddell.

Recording Secretary, William Cundall, Esq. Treasurer, Henry Palmer, Esq. Depository, Mr. Henry Stannor. Committee, Messrs. Orlebar, D. Hodgson, Bedford, H. Haszard, Ralph Brecken, Charles Welsh, James Purdie, Kenneth Mackenzie.

VI. Moved by the Hon. the Attorney General, seconded by Capt. Bayfield, R. N.—

That the thanks of this Society be presented to His Excellency, for his patronage and support, and for the manner in which he has conducted the business of this Meeting.

His Excellency the Patron having suitably responded to this vote of thanks, a collection was made, which, it was announced, exceeded that taken last year by about one half. The doxology was then sung, and the proceedings of the evening were terminated by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, who pronounced the benediction.

SUPREME COURT.—On Saturday last, the prisoners who had been convicted during the late Term of the Supreme Court, were sentenced as under:—

- Edward Feehan—Assault—Fined £3—to be imprisoned until the fine be paid.
Patrick Coughlan—Larceny—6 months' imprisonment, with hard labor, in the House of Correction.
Thomas Newbury—Larceny—3 months' imprisonment.
Henry Inglis—Larceny—3 weeks' hard labour.
Maria McCarthy—Larceny—3 weeks' do.
Thomas Wilson and James Shore—Assault on Francis Bell and James Symister—3 months' imprisonment each.
Alexander McNeill—Assault on John McNeill—Fined £3.
Michael Conway—Assault and rescue from a Magistrate, in discharge of his duty at an election—8 months' imprisonment.
Malcolm Stewart and Angus Beaton—assault and rescue—sentence deferred until Easter Term.
Patrick Connick, for an Assault on Sheriff's Bailiff, and rescue—4 months' imprisonment.

We are requested by the Secretary of the Agricultural Society to state, that His Excellency Sir H. V. Huntley has presented the Society with a sack of three bushels of Clover Seed, selected and mixed together in due proportions for grass lands. It was purchased from seedsmen of high celebrity in England, who had been previously and carefully informed of the nature of the climate and soil of the Island. This seed will be distributed gratuitously—in accordance with the wishes of His Excellency—amongst such farmers as may be disposed to try the experiment of English grasses.—Gaz.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Dr. SUNSTEAD will lecture before the Institute, on Wednesday evening next, on Psychology, viewed in connection with the mysteries of Animal Magnetism. The subject is of a peculiarly interesting nature, and embraces topics which have, we believe, hitherto received no attention from previous lecturers at our Institute; we hope, therefore, that every member will be in his place, and that Dr. Sunstead will be gratified, on this his first public appearance amongst us, with a large and attentive audience.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—This noble cause is advancing with rapid strides. Eighteen persons signed the pledge of the "Independent" Society last evening, and the room was crowded to excess—so much so, in fact, as to render the locale by far too small for the accommodation of the meeting. To remedy this, in some measure, weekly meetings of this Society are to be held for the next month, and we heartily wish them a continuance of their present success.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; Our Supreme Court has been sitting for the last fortnight, and "what has been done?" is every where asked. "Little or nothing," is answered at every corner. And whose fault is it? Not the Chief Justice's, nor the Crown Lawyers', nor the other Members' of the Bar. The fault lies not with them, but with the system. There is something rotten in the state of Denmark, and I trust that our Legislature, at the approaching session, will probe the rottenness to the core, and provide a remedy. This is the third Term that I have attended from a distant part of the Island, with several witnesses, for the purpose of seeking to recover from a Jury of my country a just debt, which one of my neighbours refuses to pay me; and I must now again go home, having sustained a loss both of time and money, without having my cause tried, because, as my lawyer tells me, the Court has not had time to hear it. And I don't wonder the Court has not time, Mr. Editor; for the Court is opened about eleven o'clock, and in general closed about six o'clock; and the whole time is taken up in the trial of petty criminal offences—such as one man stealing a pound of nails, another stealing a log of wood, and many other larcenies of like valuable articles; then follows a trial for an assault, wherein some poor devil gets a black eye, the investigation of which trifling matter takes up the whole day, through the tedious examinations of witnesses—most of which examinations have nothing whatever to do with the affray; and also through the lengthened arguments of the lawyers upon points of evidence that arise at the trial, and which generally are reserved for future discussion—and which, of course, takes up the greater part of another day; and then, perhaps, the verdict of the Jury is set aside, as being contrary to law, and the prisoner is discharged, after the country has been put to an enormous expense in his trial, and the valuable time of the Court taken up for two or three days. Now, Sir, I saw by the papers that there were eighty civil causes on the list, two or three of which have been tried this Term; the rest must lie over until the next June Term; and unless some remedy be, in the meantime, enacted by our Legislature, the suitors will be in the same position, at the end of that Term, as they are now. The fact is, the way our Supreme Court is at present constituted makes the debtor completely independent of the creditor—which state of things is most injurious to the country, and should never be allowed to exist. One of two measures would remedy this growing evil. Let the Legislature either establish Criminal sessions, where all petty offences could be tried, or authorise the appointment of a legal Assistant Judge, and give the Court the power to extend the Jury days and the Term until the trial docket is cleared. Then suitors would have their causes brought on to trial; then the debtor would not be independent of his creditor. I admit, that if the latter measure were adopted, Jurors might grumble at being detained such a length of time; but the business of the country must be done; and after the first or second Term, when the docket had been gone through, they would not be required much longer than the usual time of sitting, as now established. Another remedy might be adopted, and it is this—to limit the trial of criminal offences for the first five days of the Term; and then to give the whole of the following week for the trial of civil causes—and which, in general, might be ample to hear the causes ready for trial.

I hope that the Legislature will give this subject its earnest attention, and adopt some remedy for this evil, which is every Term growing worse and worse.

Yours, A SUITOR.

Wood Islands, January 13, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; The approaching meeting of the Legislature causes a good deal of discussion and speculation, as to the course they may pursue; and among the first, the election of a Speaker forms a prominent topic. For a long time, the papers as well as the Legislature of Nova Scotia were occupied with the question of the compatibility of the office of Speaker and member of the Executive Council; and now that that Speaker has become Collector of Excise, it is admitted on all hands that he must resign. These arguments come into full force in the approaching election of our Speaker; for I perceive one of the aspirants for the office is a Collector of Customs—Collector of Excise—Road Commissioner—Commissioner of Small Debts—and Heaven knows how many other penny-making and influence-creating posts—as well as Executive Councillor—whose election to be guardian of the people's rights, reminds one of the fable of the doves choosing the kite for their king, and who afterwards found out, that it was part of his prerogative to devour one occasionally.

Another candidate is also an Executive Councillor, but holds no other office. I believe the Speaker of the House of Commons is always a Privy Councillor, but never attends, nor is summoned. None of these objections apply to the late Speaker; and it remains to be seen whether our Conservative House will begin with that proper regard to their own rights, as well as to those they represent, by scouting all the side influence that is so profusely thrown out from certain quarters, and preserve us, at least, from being justly sneered at by Novascotians.

Yours, AN ELECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; I am much pleased to see an order come from our excellent Governor to those high functionaries, the Commissioners of Small Debts, to send in a return of all the Summonses, Executions, Capiases and Executions, issued by them for the last twelve months, with the fees received on each, &c. This, doubtless, has arisen from a desire in His Excellency to stop the notorious system of trading in litigation, so long the curse of certain quarters, and shared in between Commissioners and Constables. He might as well invoke spirits from the vasty deep. Will they come? I fear not. However, as some change is required, to stop a system of jobbing, the Governor deserves the thanks of the community for the attempt, though the remedy may not be effectual. The complaint is not new. I recollect the same call having been made by a very influential body called the Club, on reference to the pages of a defunct periodical, the British American, but it was not then attended to. When I was last in Charlottetown, I strayed into this Court, and observed a great press of labour on the two very worthy and respectable veterans who presided on its bench. The Court was crowded with suitors, &c. amongst whom I observed a number of persons who could only fully explain themselves in the Gaelic language, whilst neither of the Judges understood a word. I mentioned this to a friend, who said it had long formed a subject of complaint among persons of that description, and that scarcely a Court passed but an interpreter was called on. Now, it must be obvious that this is not fair, if it can be avoided, as any person who knows the slightest of the difficulty of translation is aware how often the sense is imperfectly conveyed, as every thing suffers by translation but a Bishop. Can this be remedied? I say certainly! Let the Governor place a Judge on the bench who is himself acquainted with the language, and its idioms. Nothing is more easy, or more in justice called for by so large a portion of the inhabitants. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you have heard this complaint before, and I merely write, that you may insert these remarks in your columns, for the information of one who is ever ready to attend to the interests of those over whom he is called to preside.

Yours, A SETTLER.

Prince County, Jan 19, 1843.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 22.—1st West India Regiment—Ensign Thomas William Stewart, to be Lieutenant without purchase; Edward Sullivan, gent. to be Ensign, vice Stewart.

Arrived, at Souris, on Thursday the 12th inst., schr. Victory, Burke, master, with goods, from Halifax. The crew experienced some delay and risk in getting the vessel through the ice into the harbour, which is the latest Port open in the Island.—Islander.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. John McLennan, Mr. John Bruce, to Christian Beaton, both of Sparrow Road. At Murray Harbour Road, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Donald Macdonald, Mr. John Martin, to Mary Keethle, late of Dundee, Scotland. Also, by the same, Mr. William Macpherson, to Margaret Martin, both of Murray Harbour Road. On the 11th inst. by the Rev. W. Smith, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Richard Cole, to Miss Catherine McKay, both of this Town. On Thursday the 17th inst., at Georgetown, by the Rev. Mr. Ross, Mr. John B. Hadly, of Georgetown, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Archibald Campbell, of the same place. On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Mr. Robert Auld, of Covehead, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Daniel Boughton, Charlottetown Royalty. At Yarmouth, N. S., on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Avery, Henry A. Grantham, Esq., formerly of Charlottetown, to Margaret C., daughter of H. G. Farish, Esq., all of that town.

DIED.

At Halifax, N. S. on the 12th inst., William Howe, Esq. Asst. Commissary General, in the 57th year of his age. At Tryon, on the 14th inst., Mr. Richard Hudson, aged 77 years, a native of East Riding, Yorkshire. At Goose River, Lot 42, on the 1st inst., after a short illness, Mr. John Macdonald, aged 52 years.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received, until the First day of February next, for the erection of the CATHOLIC CHURCH in this Town.

For MASON WORK and MATERIALS, for the Foundation—in one Contract.

For erecting the FRAME and MATERIALS—in one Contract.

For ROUGH BOARDING and SHINGLING—in one Contract.

For finishing the OUTSIDE, including DOORS and WINDOWS, for the whole—in one Contract.

Ample security will be required for the fulfilment of the contracts. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Store of Mr. Gainsford, Water Street.

Charlottetown, Jan. 20th, 1843.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE WANTED.

THE Subscriber intimates to the Tenantry residing on the different Estates of the Earl of Selkirk, in this Colony, that he will receive, this year, in payment of rents, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beef, Pork and Butter, of a good quality, if delivered immediately in Charlottetown. He will allow fair market prices for the same.

WILLIAM DOUSE, Land Agent.

Charlottetown, Jan. 20th, 1843.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

KENNETH MACKENZIE

HAS just completed his Importations from Halifax and Newfoundland

Comprising a general assortment of British and West India Goods, GROCERIES, &c., which he offers low, for prompt payment,

and will take good Oats, Oatmeal, Wheat, Barley and Pork, in exchange, at his old establishment, Water-street, opposite the Dwelling of the Hon. James Peake.

ON CONSIGNMENT, Prime Newfoundland HERRINGS and CODFISH; A few barrels and half-barrels SALMON; 10 Bbls. prime MACKEREL; A few sides Neat, Calf and Seal Skins; Prime American APPLES; 100 barrels Superior FLOUR; 12 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO; 60 boxes Liverpool SOAP; Franklin, Canada and Cannon STOVES.

All of which will be sold very low, for cash. January, 9th 1843.

DAGUERRETYPE.

LAST NOTICE.

IN consequence of the Roads being impassable for the last week, Messrs. Hodgkinson & Butters have been solicited to remain for a short time longer, as a number of their friends in the country have been unable to get to town. They have, in consequence, resolved to keep the

DAGUERRETYPE ESTABLISHMENT Open till TUESDAY, the 31st inst., on which day it will positively close.

Messrs. H. & B. request, that all claims against them may be sent in, for settlement, before the 23rd inst.; and they respectfully solicit those indebted to them to arrange with their earliest convenience.

Charlottetown, 14th January, 1843.

Treasurer's Office, January 2d, 1843.

WARRANTS from Number 150, of the 7th of May, 1841, to Number 5, of the 6th of January, 1842, will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the Interest due thereon.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Under the Patronage of Lady Huntley.

THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, for Clothing and Relieving the Poor, beg to remind the friends of the Institution that the under-mentioned Ladies have been appointed a Committee to receive Subscriptions and Donations for the current year, viz:—

Mrs. Bayfield, Mrs. Orlebar, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Dalrymple, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. J. Brecken, Miss Macgowan.

BLACK SAM.

A LIKENESS of this celebrated individual, who is one of the oldest Inhabitants of Charlottetown, having been (by Subscription) taken by the Daguerrotype process, may be seen at the Store of Mr. Henry Haszard, any day between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, on the payment of 9d. or more, by each person.

The proceeds will be appropriated to the benefit of "POOR OLD SAM" himself. 20 Jan. 1843.

JOHN TURNER, Cooper, (lately from England), sincerely returns thanks to those Gentlemen who have so kindly favoured him with their commands, since his arrival, and hereby further begs to acquaint them, and the public generally, that he has taken the premises in Sidney Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Hobbs, Hatter, where he intends to carry on his business in all its branches—as a Cooper for both House or Ship—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a portion of their favours.

N. B. Goods, ready made, kept for sale. Sydney-Street, Charlottetown, Jan 10, 1843.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

TICKETS of admission for the current year may be had at the Book Stores of Mr. Stamper and Mr. Haszard, and from the Secretary. Family Tickets, to admit four persons, 10s. each; Member's Tickets, to admit one, 5s.; Youth's do., 2s. 6d. each. P. F. LITTLE, Secretary.

January 9th, 1843.

FRUIT! FRUIT! FRUIT!!!

A FEW Jars of GRAPES, Frails of FIGS, and Boxes of RAISINS and ORANGES, for Sale by the Subscriber, at very low prices, for cash only.

R. BEAUMONT BOGGS.

Charlottetown, January 12th, 1843.

TWO stray HEIFERS have been on the Subscriber's premises since the First of December last. The owner or owners may have them by proving property and paying expenses.

WILLIAM INMAN.

Sable, Jan. 5, 1843.

A STRAY HEIFER has been on the premises of the Subscriber for six weeks past. She will be delivered to the owner, upon proving property and paying expenses.

GEORGE NISBET.

New Glasgow, January 9, 1843.