

Dated the 31st day of August, 1841, on board H. M. Ship Blenheim, in Amoy Harbour.

HENRY POTTINGER, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

By an arrival at Hong Kong on the 1st Oct. accounts from Amoy to the 27th Sept. report all quiet, provisions cheap, and the inhabitants returning to their residences.

The Canton Press of 2d Oct. says—"We are sorry to hear bad accounts of the healthiness of Hong Kong. Such is the sickness among the troops that the Commander has ordered them all on board the transports."

Canton remains undisturbed—the Chinese were repairing the fortifications.

Oct. 1st.—We have no further intelligence from the British Expedition. Affairs in this quarter remain in a quiet state, but letters from Macao mention that the obstructions placed in the river by the Chinese, between this and Whampoa, are likely to be looked upon by Sir H. Pottinger as a violation of the truce, and that a communication from him on the subject may be expected.

Our market is without improvement in prices or demand for imports, and there is but little business doing in Teas.

KINGSTON, JAM., January 8.—H. M. Schooner Pickle, Lieut. Montross arrived at Kingston in seven days from Carthagena, and brought the following intelligence:—H. M. S. Vestal was lying at Santa Martha, and H. M. S. Charybdis at Carthagena when the Pickle left. The latter vessel was fired at while at Zapota, by Carmona's squadron. Lieut. De Courcy returned the compliment, and in doing so, killed the Admiral, and about 40 of his men. The Charybdis did not lose a man, but suffered much from injury done to her rigging and bulwarks. Carmona's party were still firing on Carthagena, so much so that Mr. Kelly, with British and American merchants, amounting to about 35, remained on board the Charybdis.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 12.—On the 3d February, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor sent down to the Assembly an estimate of the Revenue and Expenditure for 1841, and for a Consolidated Fund. By this document it will be seen that the debt of the Province is £35,000, and to pay off this sum and obtain means to carry on Public Works for the improvement of the Province this year, His Excellency, we understand, proposed to issue Exchequer Bills, in sums of £20 and upwards, to the amount of £100,000, bearing five per cent. interest.—Although we dislike the idea of the Province being so deeply in debt, yet we think the scheme now proposed would be of incalculable benefit to the country, provided its details were carried out with a due regard to economy and the public interests. Indeed, unless something be done to relieve the present embarrassment, our Province must retrograde instead of advance, while the lavish expenditures of the Legislature appear to be creating a large public debt, without even a sinking fund or any other precautionary measure for its reduction.

CITY OF ST. JOHN.—The Morning News thus remarks on the depressed state of affairs in the city:

"We are informed that there are at present upwards of 4000 individuals in this city, depending upon public charity for support:—and that 600 individuals are on the limits unable to meet their debts. The Lord only knows what we are coming to! If the times do not soon alter for the better, we will be like the shipwrecked mariner—obliged to turn to work and eat up one another for food."

We have only been able this week to bring our Legislative Summary down to Thursday last. The report of the Committee on the public Accounts will be found in our first page. A considerable falling off in the revenue has taken place; although, after all, not quite to the extent at first anticipated. The attention of the House, for the last few days, has been chiefly occupied in Committee of Supply. It appeared to be the impression of the House that it was necessary to retrench the expenditure, and consequently, the sum voted for the service of Roads and Bridges, including Wharves, &c. is only £3,300—which is at least £2,000 less than the sum expended for these services last Session.

We were yesterday favoured with the receipt of Dr. GESSNER'S "Fourth Report on the Geological Survey of the Province of New Brunswick," just published, for which we tender the author our best thanks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir: Your correspondent, AN ELECTOR OF KING'S COUNTY, appears to attribute all the evils experienced in this Colony to the influence and extreme measures of Mr. COOPER, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and has shown clearly that he has benefited very materially by the agitation he has caused; but many of those who are actually residents, as well as Electors, of King's County—and who have taken no part in the Escheat question, but have viewed with regret the situation in which the measures of the present House of Assembly have unfortunately placed a large portion of the inhabitants of the Island—are of opinion that the distress and difficulties under which the people labour are attributable to other causes, of much greater magnitude; and while I am free to admit that the measures so strenuously advocated by the House of Assembly have placed the tenants and cultivators of the soil in the greatest jeopardy; yet I must be more charitable than the ELECTOR, and give Mr. COOPER credit for sincerity in those measures he has, with so much perseverance, insisted on. That they have been of evil consequence, and have made him the proprietors' best friend, is now too visible; but, without attributing improper motives to the House of Assembly, or bestowing on them or Mr. COOPER that wholesale abuse which may answer particular purposes at this time, it must be admitted, by every reflecting person acquainted with the history of the Island—and they cannot refrain from expressing their decided conviction—that there was and still is great need of strong but just measures, to insure that prosperity and improvement to the Colony which every true friend is anxious it should attain; and, therefore, although they could not go with Mr. COOPER in the extreme measure, were desirous that every Township that was not settled agreeably to the indulgence granted by the Prince Regent in 1816, should be escheated.

But it is now asserted, that the lands were given away, and the Crown has no desire to compel the fulfilment of the conditions of the Grants, and, therefore, it is needless to interfere in the matter—that the conditions were such as could not be fulfilled, and any attempt to interfere with the sacred rights of the proprietors is a crime of the darkest description! It is also stated, that the lands of the proprietors are heavily taxed, and that 1s. per acre, on a lease of from Forty to a Hundred years, amounts almost to a gift of the soil to the tenant. Strangers from Europe, accustomed to pay high rents for highly cultivated lands, and without giving the subject any consideration, fall in with this opinion, and attribute all our misfortunes and evils to the want of more fit persons to represent us in the House of Assembly, the members of which are described as being uneducated, and evil-disposed towards all persons holding property—and assert with confidence that if the Assembly were composed of a different description of men, every thing would go on well, and propose, as a remedy, that no remuneration should be made to members, but that, in addition to a great loss of time, they should pay their own expenses while attending their Legislative duties! Such a state of things would suit the good people of Charlottetown, but cannot answer the country, as every part has its local requirements, which would, as in days gone by, be disregarded, if left to strangers, or those only acquainted with the suburbs of the metropolis. Did not the people try the nominees of the proprietors for more than half a century? Were not the proprietors party the majority of the House of Assembly until the arrival of Governor Ready?—and what was the result, and the state of the country at that time? Had even one penny been expended for the advancement of Education?—or had we a Road on which a wheel carriage could run ten miles out of Charlottetown?—or a Wharf or a Public Building, except the present Court House on Queen Square?—or had we more peace or unanimity in the different branches of the Legislature than at present? Did not Governor Smith refuse to call a proprietary House of Assembly for the dispatch of business, for four years, because he considered

their measures inimical to all good Government?—and did not all the proprietary members of a former House break it up by deserting the business of the country, and leaving every thing in confusion, because some measure of importance was advocated by those who had the interest of the colony at heart? Then why complain that the members of the Assembly are uneducated, or of the constituency who, with so much propriety, send their neighbours, confiding in the abilities they possess, rather than in strangers, or those who have been favoured with greater means of Education in another country, but who are unacquainted with the true situation of this? Is it not notorious, that while the proprietary party predominated, every means of instruction was withheld, and the ignorance of the people taken advantage of, and their interests sacrificed, for selfish and interested purposes?—and is this not sufficient to warrant distrust, at this day, in those connected with the proprietors? It is confidently reported, as the opinion of a learned Gentleman of that body, that no sum can be exacted, as contribution under the Road Compensation Act, for making new Roads, from some error in that statute. Now, that Gentleman is a Crown Officer, and one of the Legislative Council—if such an error exists, does he perform his duty, either as Crown Officer or Legislator, by allowing such to be, without endeavouring to get it amended? My information may be wrong, but I can name more than one or two who have mentioned the circumstance to me, and the words used by that gentleman respecting that statute.

Now, Sir, I would ask, was it the intention of the Sovereign who granted the lands that they, for a century, should remain a wilderness?—or was it not for the purpose of more speedily getting them settled and cultivated that such a disposition of them was made? It is part of the history of the Colony, that the grantees agreed to place, within a certain period, a particular number of settlers on each Township—and those of a particular description—and to pay to the Crown a Quit Rent of from 2s. to 6s. per Hundred Acres, sterling; and after a certain period, to pay the Civil Establishment of the Island. After failing to fulfil any one of their promises, after a lapse of nearly Sixty years, an abatement of those very agreements was made by the Prince Regent, and ten years allowed, from 1816 to 1826, to settle the lands with any description of persons, in the same proportions as stated in the original Grants, and to pay from that period 2s. sterling, Quit Rent, to Her Majesty, for every Hundred Acres of land they held. Can the proprietors, for one moment, contend that those conditions could not be complied with?—or will they assert that they pay one shilling towards the improvement of the Island? If they do, I must boldly state, that such does not appear to me to be the fact; as, with common diligence and a disposition to extend a tenth part of the kindness to the industrious cultivator that they have received from the Sovereign, the greater part of the land would be now cultivated; and, instead of contributing any sum whatever, as their proportion of the public charges, not one penny is paid by them. It is true, there is an Assessment of 4s. on every Hundred Acres of wilderness land; but has not Her Majesty been pleased, in the same Law which enforces that Assessment, to relinquish her claim for Quit Rent? In fact, has not Her Majesty, instead of exacting from the proprietors £20 sterling, to be paid in England, permitted them to pay £30 currency in Prince Edward Island, for the improvement of their lands? The Land Assessment, I should suppose, averages about £35 for each Township—£5 of which are paid by the actual settlers, leaving Twenty Sovereigns to be paid by the proprietors, in lieu of their Quit Rent; therefore, the amount derived from the Land Assessment is a boon from the Queen, instead of a contribution from the proprietors.

But what has been the consequence of the lands remaining a wilderness? The worst possible. It is felt by every merchant in the Colony, and is ruinous to every farmer, as it compels him to seek a market for his produce in another country, instead of selling in this. There is not a sufficient quantity raised to induce merchants to speculate in the productions of the soil, and any attempt to procure a quantity, causes the price to advance beyond what can be obtained in a foreign market, and therefore prevents those advantages which are derived from an enlarged export. It also deprives those who have expended a large amount of money and labour in clearing and improving farms, from obtaining a remunerating amount for their outlay, as no person possessed of capital, and who is desirous to improve it, will purchase farms where there are no means of obtaining Education or society for his children. What has enabled Mr. Braddock to sell his land at a fair price, but its being situated in a populous and cultivated district? "But, certainly," it is stated, "if the proprietors let their lands for one shilling, per acre, no complaint can be made; he must be a bad farmer who cannot pay one shilling from an acre of land." He would be a bad farmer indeed who could not do so; but where is the tenant that pays less than from Ten to Twenty Shillings per acre. Are not the lands let in a wilderness state, in tracts of from Fifty to One Hundred Acres, with a frontage of from Eight to Ten Chains to the Hundred Acres, on a brook, or road, or river?—and is not rent exacted for swamp, and barrens, and bog, without any abatement?—and is it not almost impossible, with the greatest personal exertions and privations, to get ten to fifteen acres cleared in as many years, during which time a rent has accumulated at the rate of from 10s. to 20s. on each productive acre, leaving the poor man in arrear, in amount equal to what he can obtain for his improvements, if he is obliged to sell?—for you must recollect, he has not a gracious Queen to forgive him, where he is unable to fulfil impracticable conditions, but a rigid and grasping proprietor, who, notwithstanding he has been forgiven all he owed, throws his poor tenant into prison, and deprives him of all he possesses. But is it not absurd for the proprietors to pretend that even Four Shillings for the Hundred Acres, if that were exacted from them, is a high penal tax, when they demand and compel a poor unfortunate tenant to pay from Five to Fifteen Pounds for a Hundred Acres, in addition to the cost of clearing and cultivating it?

It is admitted that this Island is capable of supporting half a million of inhabitants. Then is it not cruel towards the heavy-taxed people of Great Britain, that after the lapse of nearly three quarters of a century, they should be required to pay for the civil Government of this Colony, instead of our paying it ourselves, and requiring their manufactures to ten times the extent of what we now do? For who will attempt to deny, that if the lands had only been granted by the Crown, to actual settlers, that the whole would now be occupied, and a large portion cultivated. Nor will that great source of wealth, the fisheries, avail us to any extent, until our lands are settled, and we have a surplus population.

Now you will inquire what remedy I would propose for the evils complained of. It is not for me even to suggest this to those who have the management of our affairs; but I will state what was the opinion of some of our best politicians. Governor Desbarres, aided by the late Mr. Falmer, said, "Tax the wilderness lands." If his desire had been adopted Thirty-five years ago, we would not now have to complain of the want of a population. Governor Smith, some years after, wished to escheat all that was liable, and to tax the remainder; and Governor Ready admitted the equitableness, and Sir Charles Fitzroy the necessity, of a Land Tax; and by Lord Durham a high penal Tax has been recommended as the only remedy, and acquiesced in by one of Her Majesty's Colonial Secretaries, under the impression that the proprietors should either cultivate the lands themselves or allow them to go to others that would. I trust then, that as we will shortly have another Election, the constituency of the Colony will have discernment enough to return men to represent them capable of doing the business of the Colony, and who will fearlessly make known to Her Majesty its true situation, without dreading either an annexation to Nova Scotia or any thing else which may be threatened, for I feel certain that, if Her Majesty is made acquainted with the loss attendant on a want of population, Her Majesty will never permit the property of her industrious loyal subjects to be depreciated in value at least a hundred per cent., for another half century, to favor a few persons who desire to keep their lands a wilderness that they may benefit hereafter by the labour of the present generation—for we can never expect either contentment in the Colony or inhabitants sufficient while a

higher rent is demanded than can be paid from the productions of the soil.

F. P. K.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

I expected, as a matter of course, that when Mr. COOPER had read my letter to the Electors of Prince Edward Island, he would endeavour to excuse, if not to justify the line of conduct pursued by him for the last nine years, which, at the same time (as it was my object to show) that it has contributed so largely to his own personal advancement and pecuniary interest, has been the means of reducing the Tenantry to their present unfortunate and impoverished condition; and I looked with some degree of curiosity for the next week's Herald, where I found my expectation realised, for in that paper, Mr. COOPER has put himself on his defence, with what success we will now enquire.

He commences his argument, in reply to my letter, by referring to his elaborate communication on the subject of a Petition to the Throne for a change in the present Representative system of the Island, to which communication I made not the slightest allusion, for I did not think it became a man in my humble sphere to attempt to controvert opinions advanced by the first Commoner in the land, upon constitutional Law, and such abstruse questions; I left those points for others better read than myself to reply to. My sole object, in appearing before the public, was to put the constituency on their guard against Mr. COOPER'S sophistry, and by a simple statement of facts—not by "a tirade of personal abuse," as Mr. COOPER elegantly designates my letter—to endeavour to disabuse their minds as to Mr. COOPER'S selfish views, in wishing to fan again into life the dying embers of agitation. He says that "if he were to suffer the statements of the ELECTOR to remain unexplained or uncontradicted, it might, as heretofore, prejudice a Governor and Ministry," &c.

Mr. COOPER has divided what he terms the charges against him, in my letter, into six different heads. We will proceed to his answers to these charges, and see how far he has been able either to explain or contradict them. First, "That his letter of the 15th ult. was intended for Election purposes." This he does not attempt to deny, but wishes to draw the attention of his readers to his communication in answer to the Petition, to which I have already alluded, but in which the word agitation does not once occur. Secondly, "That he was a land Agent, and a rigid enforcer of Rents." The first is admitted, and the fact of the latter speaks for itself, in the vast difference of arrears in 1829 and 1841; but he endeavours to encourage the belief, that he became a martyr to and lost his situation in consequence of his sympathy for the Tenantry—although he well knows that his dismissal arose from a very different cause—at least it is generally so believed by the public. I do not know how Mr. COOPER'S assertion, that "those Tenants who were improvident, and those who at a particular time of scarcity received public aid, were the only Tenants who fell into arrears," will sound in the ears of the Tenantry of this Township, when it is notorious that many of the Tenants who were inclined to pay their rents durst not do so, for fear of incurring Mr. COOPER'S displeasure, and injuring, as they were told, the cause he was advocating. Thirdly, "That he promised the Tenantry a freehold interest in the land." This he acknowledges, and, like a man convinced against his will, he tells us "he is of the same opinion still," basing his argument upon those wild and untenable pretensions which have led the Tenantry astray for the last nine years, but to the absurdity of which their eyes are now opened, in spite of Mr. COOPER'S renewed anxiety to induce them still to give him their countenance. Fourthly, "That his delegation to the Colonial Office was unsuccessful." This he also confesses, but says, that "it was different from any of those sent from the other Colonies." I should be sorry to gainsay this observation of Mr. COOPER'S, although with his usual ingenuity, he endeavours to attribute the failure of his mission to the disinclination of the Government to advance £200,000, and not to the extraordinary nature of its object. Fifthly, "That he led the people to believe that returning Members to represent their views would lead to a settlement of the Colony." What I stated was, that "he led the Tenantry to believe, that if they would return Representatives possessing or professing his, Mr. COOPER'S, views, &c. the Tenantry would become proprietors of the soil," and that has been replied to by putting into my mouth words which never uttered, and sentiments which I never entertained, "that Tenants are unworthy of representing the people." I am a Tenant myself, and should be sorry to have it supposed that I would state any thing to their prejudice. There are many Tenants—men of character and principle—who would do honor to the choice of the people, and who, at the same time that they would be tenacious of their rights, would be equally regardful of the rights of others. Lastly, "That Mr. COOPER has profited by agitation." In reply to this charge, Mr. COOPER says, "the ELECTOR would lead but you to believe, that I have made a profit by agitation; but he has said nothing of my loss." The first of these facts I have made too clear to fear contradiction. Mr. COOPER has it in his power to enlighten us as to the second. This I know, that when he was applied to, upon a late occasion, for a subscription towards enabling two or three of his dupes on this Township to pay the fines to which they were sentenced, for resisting the Sheriff in the execution of his duty, he refused to give any thing; and I have not heard of a single instance in which Mr. COOPER'S philanthropic exertions in behalf of the Tenantry did not receive an ample quid pro quo.

Having thus shown, as briefly as the subject would admit of, that Mr. COOPER'S attempts to justify his conduct towards the Tenantry has proved a failure, and that the statements I made are fully borne out, even by his own explanation of them, I shall, for the present, leave him to reflect upon the immense evil which his pernicious and impracticable schemes have entailed upon the colony, in the hope, that whether he remains here, or again seeks a home elsewhere—of which a rumour is prevalent in the Township—he will con- clude to see the error of his ways. I must not, however, conclude without expressing my individual obligation to Mr. COOPER, for his desire to elevate me—an humble cultivator of the soil—to the station of a gentleman; and to add to my elevation an annual income equal in amount to his nine years' harvest of agitation. It is a great misfortune that good wishes have so little influence in advancing a man's interest, or I might turn Mr. COOPER'S good intentions to some account; as it is, I must be satisfied to take the will for the deed.

Yours, &c.

AN ELECTOR OF KING'S COUNTY.

Bay Fortune, February 21, 1842.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Hatch, according to announcement, read a lecture upon the "Art of Dyeing," in which he very lucidly explained the nature and properties of the various dyes and vegetable substances used in that art, and displayed throughout an intimate acquaintance with his use of scientific subject. It is to be hoped, that some of our Mechanics will follow Mr. H.'s example, and give us the result of their practical experience.

On next Wednesday evening, (2nd March) Duncan Maclean, Esq., will lecture upon "Astronomy, as practically applied to some of the more useful Sciences."—Com.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOCK.—Last week, in the stall of Mr. George Beer, Butcher, we were highly gratified in witnessing the beef of a pair of three-year-old Oxen, fed by Mr. George Coles, weighing as follows:

1st.—Beef, 640 lbs. 2d.—Beef, 621 lbs.  
Tallow, 60 lbs. Tallow, 65 lbs.  
700 lbs. 686 lbs.

—Gaz.

On Sunday last, Mr. Peter McGarril, with his wife, and one of his neighbours, left home for Vernon River Chapel; on the Road, his horse took fright, and ran away. By some means the woman and man escaped from the sleigh, but McGarril was thrown out with great violence on his head, and was unfortunately killed.—Ib.

DIED,

On the 18th inst., Mr. Henry Collins, Publican, aged 52 years. At Dog River, on the 14th inst., Mr. WILLIAM LEONARD, aged 72 years.

On the 11th inst., James, son of Mr. James Douall, late of Charlottetown, Turner, aged 3 1-2 years. This child came to his death, in consequence of drinking, on the morning of the day on which he died, a considerable quantity of gin, which had been carelessly left within his reach, while his mother went to a neighbouring house to get some milk for breakfast.

AUCTIONS.

By H. W. LOBBAN,

ON TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the Premises, the STOCK AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of CHARLES BRADDOCK, Esq., Nans Villa, consisting of 5 Oxen, 1 Bull, 3 Heifers, 4 Calves, 15 Sheep, 10 Pigs, 2 Ploughs, 1 Cart. Also, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Window Curtains, Venetian Blinds, Bedsteads, Fire Irons, Kitchen Utensils, Carpenters' Tools, a quantity of Potatoes, and many other useful articles. Terms made known on the day of Sale. Charlottetown, February 17th, 1842.

AT GEORGETOWN—WITHOUT RESERVE,

BY WM. SAUNDERSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

ON TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next, and following days, until the whole is sold off, a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, Paints, Bar and Bolt Iron, Bolt Copper Spikes, &c. &c., a new large Cooking Stove, complete; a very excellent Letter Copying Press; Patent Weighing Machine; large Beam and Scales, Weights, &c.; part of a set of Standing Rigging, for a Vessel of about 230 tons; Blocks, Sheaves, Dead Eyes; a few articles of Household Furniture; a Jaunting Sleigh, almost new; with a variety of articles, which will be inserted in Bills of the Sale. Sale to commence each day at Twelve o'clock, noon. Terms of Sale, Cash on delivery of Goods; all amounts above Five Pounds will be received by Notes of One month after date, being backed with security; Ten Pounds and upwards, Two months, in same manner. Georgetown, 26th Feb., 1842.

SALE OF VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK, CROP, &c.

BY MR. DESBRISAY,

ON THURSDAY, the 17th day of March next, at the residence of John Livett, Esq., who is about leaving the Island, all his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK, CROP, &c.

A Catalogue of which will be published, and may be had at the Auctioneer's any day previous to the Sale. Charlottetown, Feb. 12, 1842.

N. B.—The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue every day until the whole is disposed of.

P. E. I. Auxiliary Temperance Society.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the above Society will be held in the National School Room, on Monday evening next, at Seven o'clock.—A Collection will be taken in aid of the funds of the Institution. GEORGE MOORE, Secretary.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Wednesday the Second day of March next, for the erection of a Fence around the Yard of the Jail in Charlottetown, of each or either of the following materials, viz: Stone and mortar, Juniper or Cedar Wood.—Further particulars made known on application at this Office. T. H. HAVILAND, Sec'y.

Secretary's Office, 12th February, 1842.

TENDERS for the erection of an EPISCOPAL CHURCH at Murray Harbour will be received at the Office of the Subscriber, until Friday, the 4th of March next, where a Plan and Specification of the said Building may be seen, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. R. BEAUMONT BOGGS, Agent for the Hon. Samuel Cunard.

Charlottetown, Feb. 17th, 1842.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, until the 10th March next, for sinking and walling with Stone A WELL in Prince Street, near the Premises of Mr. Theophilus Rodd—said Well to be four feet in diameter at the bottom, when completed. Also, for sinking deeper the Well in front of the Wellington Hotel, Great George Street. CHARLES BINNS, junr.

Charlottetown, Feb. 25th, 1842.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James Quinn, late of Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts, duly attested, for adjustment, within Eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all debts due to the said Estate, are required to be paid to Patrick Gaffney, on or before the First day of April next, otherwise legal steps will be taken to recover the same. M. REYNOLDS, PATRICK GAFFNEY, } Executors. JOHN WALSH,

Charlottetown, 7th January, 1842.

WHEAT AND OATMEAL.

WANTED, for cash on delivery, a quantity of OATMEAL, and 10,000 bushels WHEAT, of good quality, free from rust or smut, deliverable at Charlottetown; or parcels of Wheat, of 500 bushels and upwards, deliverable at Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co's. Steam Mill, Chatham. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, Junr.

Queen Street, 10th December, 1841.

ABOUT Three Tons second hand CHAIN, well adapted for Ox or Rafting Chains, for sale Cheap for Cash. J. M. TUCKER.

Queen Street, February 25, 1842.

TO FARMERS.

MR. IRVING having procured Tradesmen from Scotland, acquainted with the construction of the most approved Implements of Husbandry, including Drill Machines for sowing Grain, Turnips, Beans, and Mangel Wurtzel, Scafflers and Cultivators, Chaff and Turnip Cutters, Winning Machines, Horse Rakes, &c. &c., begs to inform the Farmers of the Prince Edward Island, that Mr. Macgowan, Secretary to the Agricultural Society, has kindly offered to receive and transmit orders for any of the above articles, and that on application to Mr. Macgowan, specimens may always be seen at his Store. Bonshaw, 12th June, 1841.

ALL PERSONS found trespassing, in any manner whatever, on Lot or Township No. 66, the property of the Subscriber, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. CHARLES WORRELL

Morel, 17th Dec., 1841.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!! HERRINGS!!! ON CONSIGNMENT, 100 BARRELS Newfoundland HERRINGS, in Prime Order, for which good merchantable Shingles and Laths will be taken in payment. WILLIAM CULLEN.

Pownal Street, February 7th, 1842.

WANTED to purchase, 10,000 bushels of OATS, for which Cash will be paid on delivery, at the Store of Mr. Compton, Richmond Street, nearly opposite the Store of Mr. David Wilson. Charlottetown, Feb. 11th, 1842.

WANTED, a steady active MAN, who understands working a Saw Mill. A person of steady habits will be preferred. For particulars, apply at the Colonial Herald Office, or to Mr. EDWARD POOLE, Post Office, Pinette. January 13th, 1842.

TO BE LET, for one or more years, a large SHOP, to be fitted up as may be agreed upon, and to which a commodious Cellar is attached below the Herald Printing Office, East Corner of Pownal and Water-streets. For further particulars, apply to J. B. COOPER.