

No accounts have yet been received from any other Island, but we fear we shall hear of great destruction of property and loss of life, in all the Windward Islands. We cannot vouch for the truth of the above, but we give it as we receive it from a creditable source in St. Thomas.

St. Johns, P. R., Feb. 15, 1843.
We yesterday received advices from the Windward. The effects of the earthquake of the 8th inst., have been awful indeed. The town of Point Petre, Guadaloupe, is entirely destroyed, and ten thousand persons are supposed to have been killed. The loss of property has been immense. All the mills and sugar works are more or less injured, and the greater part of the crop will be lost. Nevis, Montserrat, Barbadoes, &c., are all said to have suffered much, but to what extent is not known here yet.

(From the Boston Advertiser and Patriot, March 4.)

EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.—Several letters have been received in this city from St. Thomas, describing an earthquake which was felt in that Island on the 8th ult., and much more severely in some of the neighbouring Islands. The principal particulars are embraced in the following letter from a correspondent of the Washington Whig:

WHIG OFFICE, Washington, N. C. Feb. 25.

Yesterday, the schr. Raleigh, Capt. Brooks, arrived at this port from St. Martin, West Indies, whence she sailed on the 9th inst. By this arrival we have received intelligence of the earthquake, which occurred on the 8th inst., a slight shock of which was felt here, and in many other places in the United States. The subjoined letter from D. Atwell, brought by Capt. Brooks, gives the particulars, so far as they were known at St. Martin, when the Raleigh sailed:

St. MARTIN, Wednesday, Feb. 8.—"About 10 o'clock, p. m., to-day, this island experienced an alarming earthquake. It lasted from three to four minutes—during which period, and, indeed, some time after, this town, Philipsburgh, Netherland division, exhibited a distressing scene. The heads of houses, out on business, were seen hurrying home, scarcely able to keep their balance, owing to the agitated movements of the earth; some of them finding their wives, children, relatives and servants, in the yards, others in the streets; those that remained in their houses, in many cases, clasped together, imploring the Omnipotent hand, ruling all events, for pardon and mercy, expecting every moment to be the last.—The noise and jar of furniture moving about, the breaking of glass, &c., added to the creaking of the houses, and the awful roar of an earthquake, filled the boldest heart with fear and consternation. Many wall houses are much injured. Most of the old walls lie at this time in heaps in different sections of the town. The sand or earth, forming the shores of our own, is opened and raised in an extraordinary manner; plainly showing the escape of confined air.—Many families were anxious, and some preparing to leave their dwellings to seek safety on board of vessels in port, even after the shock, fearing the danger was not over.

His Honor, the Chief, J. W. Vankomonds, as soon as the shock had subsided, ordered all the boats of the port to be stationed from the upper to the lower part of the town, to convey as many persons as was practicable, on board the shipping in case of another shock; and here it is my duty to notice the humane and friendly feelings of Capt. D. R. Brooks, of the schooner Raleigh, of Washington, N. C., and Capt. Dixon, of the schr. Wanderer, of Liverpool, N. S. who, in the height of our fears, promptly tendered a welcome on board, to as many inhabitants as their vessels could carry—and as a further proof of their friendship and philanthropy, although both vessels had cleared and were ready for sea, they have put off sailing until to-morrow. Such noble conduct cannot but meet the approbation of all civilized communities, and claims the heartfelt thanks of the inhabitants here. Immediately after the arrangement of boats mentioned above, His Honor the Chief ordered Divine Service, which lasted until about one o'clock. At 4 p. m., the Island was again alarmed, but the shock was of short duration; and now as I write, half-past nine, p. m., we have just experienced a third shock, although the two latter were not of a very alarming cast. I have just heard verbally from Maragal, French Division. Some of the houses are much injured, but no lives lost.

D. ATTWELL.

LOSS OF ONE HUNDRED LIVES.—The following is a copy of a slip from the Washington (Arkansas) Telegraph:—

"In consequence of the melting of the snow in the mountains, Red River has been so flooded, that all its bottoms lie buried beneath the heavy mass of moving water, whose appearance was so sudden and rapid, that it has borne down every vestige of human industry, cotton bales, cotton presses, corn, cattle, horses, hogs, &c., in one wide and general ruin. During the period of half a century, there was never known such an overwhelming flood as that with which we are now visited. At Fort Towson, on the 25th ult., the river rose fifteen feet higher than ever before known, spreading over the whole bottom, destroying the warehouse at the public landing, and sweeping in one common grave all species of animation. Jonesborough, Rowland, and Berlin, in Texas, have been wholly inundated, some of the houses washed away, and many of the inhabitants drowned. Some few negroes escaped from Jonesborough on a raft, and when passing the residence of Col. James H. Johnson, they saw him with his family on the house top, but could render them no assistance; and soon after passing they heard a crash and one wild scream, and all was silent again, except the roar of the rushing torrent.

Amid the general distress, Capt. Crooks, of the steamboat Hunter, proceeded to Mill Creek, and rendered the sufferers every possible succour in his power; going from place to place, picking up survivors from the tops of the houses and trees; thus rescuing from a watery grave, some seventy-five or a hundred persons. Some were necessarily left to perish in the cane and timber, as there was no possible way of reaching them, their cries often being heard above the noise of the elements. Six families of Indians, fourteen miles this side of Jonesborough, are reported lost, and Col. Milam, of Kentucky, with a lady, his niece, and Mr. McKinney, perished. It is thought that over a hundred lives have been lost between Fulton and Jonesborough—how many we as yet cannot say with certainty. Owing to the great number of settlers on the bottom of Red River, the loss of property and human life must be immense. At the last accounts the river was still rising."

CANADA.

(From the Montreal Courier.)

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants of Montreal, to British Underwriters, Ship-owners, and Ship-masters, RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That the people of Canada derive their supplies of imported goods chiefly from Great Britain, and export thither almost all their surplus produce; paying freight and insurance both ways; and therefore have a deep interest in the good management of British merchant ships.

That we believe British underwriters, ship-owners and ship-masters are desirous of giving every reasonable satisfaction to their colonial customers, and therefore it is our duty to make known to them such suggestions as occur to us respecting the better management of our mutual intercourse.

That we believe the common use of intoxicating drinks on shipboard to be a custom fraught with many pernicious consequences. First—By forming and fostering habits of intemperance among seamen. Second—By frequently interfering with the proper subordination of the crew, and the clearness of judgment and self-command of the officers. And third—By causing frequent shipwrecks, thereby wasting life and property, and, as a necessary consequence, materially increasing the rates of freight and insurance.

That, in the transmission of American produce to Britain, which constitutes a large part of our business, the Atlantic cities of the United States come into competition with us, and the great advantages which they enjoy in point of freight and insurance, (advantages partly attributable to the prevalence of Temperance principles in their ships,) nearly counterbalance the difference of duty in our favour; so that we hold this important trade by a frail tenure. Any measure, therefore, which will elevate the character of British vessels must improve the intercourse between Britain and

Canada, and be of vital importance to the best interests of both countries.

That we believe, not only from what we have heard of American ships, but from the experience of the owners and masters of some of the finest vessels, that visit the St. Lawrence, that it is not merely practicable, but highly advantageous, to sail vessels on Temperance principles. And, therefore, we respectfully request British ship-owners and ship-masters to give that system a fair trial.

That, as the risk of loss must be considerably diminished, in vessels sailing on Temperance principles, we request British underwriters to adopt the American plan of making an abatement of premium to the owners of and shippers by such vessels, not only as an act of justice to them, but as an encouragement to others to follow the example.

That if Temperance principles were adopted in passenger ships, the voyage would be a much less formidable obstacle to emigration; and not only the emigrants themselves would be benefited, but emigration, upon which Canadian prosperity to a great extent depends, would be encouraged.

That it is of great importance to the morals of our city, that the seamen who annually visit us should be sober and well behaved, instead of drunken and dissolute, as has often been the case hitherto.

That for these reasons it appears to us to be a duty to give a preference in the way of business, (others things being equal) to vessels sailing upon Temperance Principles, and to urge the adoption of these principles in the management of British merchant ships, by every consideration of interest and humanity."

The above memorial, which is now in course of signature, has, it will be seen, been adopted by our most influential importing and exporting merchants, and must carry great weight with it, as a request to British underwriters, ship-owners and ship-masters, especially such as are engaged in the Canada trade. The memorial is to be sent, we are informed, to the Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow; and we trust the Boards of Trade of Quebec, Toronto, Halifax, St. John's, N. B., Miramichi, St. John's, N. F., and the other commercial cities in the British Colonies, will adopt and forward similar memorials.

[The Memorial is signed by the President and other office-bearers of the Montreal Board of Trade, and 75 of the most respectable mercantile houses in that city.]

"The pressure of the times," still continues without any abatement. We believe that Canada never saw such an amount of pecuniary distress as exists at present, and there appears not a glimmering of better times. The Government is, of course, blamed for all this embarrassment, which the people have brought on themselves by living beyond their means. This is all absurd enough, but no less so is it for the Government papers to be putting forth such glowing statements as they do, about the happiness and prosperity of the country. Why, there is not one business man in ten throughout the length and breadth of Canada, who is not, or might not be made, a bankrupt any day; and yet we are told how flourishing a people we are. The distress of the country, it is true, is owing to causes in a great measure beyond the control of the Government; but it is mockery on the part of the pampered officials of that Government, to tell the people that the country is prospering, when every body is trying to sell his neighbour's property by the hands of the Sheriff or Bailiff, in order to prevent his own from being sold in the same way. If the covering over the walls of every public house with notices of sale by execution be any indication of public prosperity, Canada is indeed a flourishing country.—Woodstock (Canada) Herald.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1843.

On Tuesday morning last, the Halifax and Colonial Mails for the past week were received at the Post Office. The papers furnish an account of a dreadful Earthquake in the West Indies, which occurred on the 8th ult., the particulars of which will be found in another column.

The Courier arrived at an early hour this morning, bringing the English March mail, brought to Halifax by the Royal Mail Steamship Columbia, in fourteen days from Liverpool.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, the new Governor General of the British American Provinces, arrived at Halifax in the Columbia, and after a stay of four hours, proceeded in the same vessel for Boston.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.

The trials of the Chartists, among whom is the world-famous Feargus O'Connor, are proceeding at Lancaster.

The London papers of last night contain no news of importance. The trial of M-Naughten for the murder of Mr. Drummond, had commenced at the Central Criminal Court, but at the hour of the mail leaving had not terminated. The interest and anxiety to gain admittance into the court is described as having been immense.

In the House of Commons last night, in answer to a question by Lord Palmerston,

Sir R. Peel said he had no objection to lay before the house copies of or extracts from communications between Lord Ashburton, the secretary of state for the Colonies, and Mr. Webster, in reference to the treaty signed at Washington on the 9th of August, 1842.

The Colonial Society entertained Sir Charles Metcalfe at a splendid banquet on the 27th inst. Sir Augustus D'Este in the chair. In the course of the evening, Sir F. Head (no mean judge) congratulated the meeting on the appointment they had met to honour. Sir Charles Metcalfe went out, he said, to Canada with the confidence of the whole empire. His accession to office would be a blessing to the colony over whose destinies he was elected to rule.

Mrs. Wood, the celebrated vocalist, has become a convert to Catholicism, has left her husband, and entered a convent.

News FROM SIR J. ROSS.—Intelligence has just been received by Lieutenant McDermid, of the Terror, from Capt. Sir J. Ross, who has, it appears, penetrated the Antarctic Circle to 71 40. He has surveyed the coast discovered by him along its west boundary, and has proceeded to do the same along the eastern line.

Sir Francis Bond Head is to be appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Three regiments are about to be withdrawn from Canada, and to return to England.

Sir James Graham has been subpoenaed to appear as a witness on the Chartist trials.

Lord Seaton, better known as Sir John Colburn, has been appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

DEATH OF LORD ABERCROMBY.—We have to announce the demise of this amiable and venerable nobleman, which took place at Airthrey Castle, N. B., on Wednesday afternoon. His lordship was in his 74th year. He was the eldest son of the celebrated General Sir Ralph Abercromby.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—It was stated by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, that the annual estimates for the army, navy and ordnance would be £850,000 below those of last year, owing to the peace with China, the treaty with the United States, and the reduction of 100,000 men in the French army.

The Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, was married to the Princess Maria of Baden, at Manheim on the 20th ult. The Marquis is a son of the Duke of Hamilton.

EXCITEMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Sealers in Newfoundland refuse to put to sea on the same terms as formerly; and as the merchants refuse to comply with their terms, it is feared that there will be no seal fishery this year.

On Monday evening last, the House of Assembly again resolved itself into Committee of the whole, to resume the consideration of the State of the Colony—all the members being present.

Mr. Rae said he was willing to waive his Resolutions in favor of those which had been tabled by Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Cooper then rose, and after a few prefatory remarks, submitted the first of his Resolutions, by way of testing the sense of the Committee, which is as follows:—

RESOLVED, That Proprietors who have demanded high Rents for wild lands, or have let such lands for a short term of years, to absorb the Tenants' improvements, have produced discontent in the people, and retarded the improvement of the Colony: That if the rents were limited to One Shilling, currency, per Acre, and not less than sixpence, currency, per acre, to be valued according to the quality of the land, and local advantages—and that rent to be taken in produce, at a fixed rate, the committee are of opinion the tenantry would make great exertions to keep the rent paid up, and the proprietors would be benefited thereby: That to give the tenant an interest in the soil, which he is entitled to by his improvements, the lease should extend to 999 years, or otherwise the proprietor should pay the tenant for his improvements, or sell the fee simple to the tenant, at a price not exceeding twenty years' purchase: That to give encouragement to the Tenantry, they should be released from their arrears of rent, and not be charged any rent for land reserved for the Fisheries, Five hundred feet from high water mark: That were the foregoing principles recommended by the Government to be passed into a Law, it is the opinion of this Committee, that such an arrangement between Proprietors and Tenants would put an end to agitation—the people would be more contented, and the Colony more prosperous.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer moved, by way of amendment, that in place of the amendment which had been proposed by Mr. Cooper, the following be adopted:—

RESOLVED, That the greater portion of the settled lands of this Colony are held under lease, at rents payable in cash only, to absentee Proprietors; and that the annual amount thereof, drawn from the Island, must, of necessity, operate as a serious drawback on its prosperity: That the general embarrassments and commercial distress which have existed in Great Britain for the last two years, have occasioned the almost total destruction of our trade with the Mother Country, which consisted chiefly in the export of shipping and lumber; and from which source a portion of our supplies of specie has been derived: These circumstances, together with the failure of our accustomed markets for agricultural produce in the neighbouring Provinces, arising from similar causes existing there, have so far affected the Agriculturists of this Colony, as to render the payment of their rents in cash a measure of extreme difficulty, and almost impossibility: That owing to the foregoing circumstances, and from other causes which have unhappily existed in this Colony, but to which it is unnecessary further to advert, the Tenantry have become embarrassed by a large accumulation of arrears of rent, materially increased by the expenses of Bonds and Judgments confessed to secure the same—the existence of which must necessarily operate as a serious check to future improvement, and is alike injurious to the interest of Landlord and Tenant: That from the positive declarations of the Imperial Government, hitherto expressed in Despatches laid before the Legislature of this Colony, and particularly in the late Despatch received from the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, dated 14th July, 1842, relating to the tenure of land in this Colony, and in answer to the Address of the late House of Assembly to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, it appears that Her Majesty's Government has declined any further interference between Landlord and Tenant (see Despatch):—Therefore, that the House of Assembly can no longer extend to the Tenantry of the Colony any hope of relieving them, by enactment, from the obligations of their leases; but, nevertheless, this Committee is deeply impressed with a sense of the necessity that now devolves on the Proprietors, in the present embarrassed state of the Tenantry, of remitting such portion of the arrears of rent as the situation and conduct of individuals may warrant, and of accepting, for the future, their rents in the marketable productions of the soil: RESOLVED, THEREFORE, That the existence of evils so generally felt fully warrants this House in earnestly appealing to, and soliciting the powerful interference of Her Majesty's Government, as Mediators between the Proprietors and their Tenantry in this Island, with a view of inducing the former to remit such portion of the arrears of rent now due as will encourage the Tenants in their efforts to discharge the legal demands of the Landlords, and to urge on them the necessity of adopting such arrangements as will enable the Tenantry to pay their rents for the future, in the marketable productions of the soil—an arrangement that, we fully believe, would be equally advantageous and beneficial to both parties, and which would lay the foundation of a better state of feeling than now exists; and without which this Colony cannot be expected to prosper, and that the Legislative Council be requested to join in such Address; and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be also solicited to unite his influence in furtherance of a recommendation of such vital importance to the future peace and welfare of this Colony.

After a debate of six hours, Mr. Palmer's Resolution was carried by a majority of 15 to 8.

We have received communications from various parts of the Island of meetings having been held for the purpose of addressing the House of Assembly on the subject of the grievances under which the great body of the Tenantry labour, from the heavy rents to which they are liable, and praying the interference of the House in their behalf. We have deemed it unnecessary to insert the various Resolutions which were passed, as, though varying somewhat in language, they all aim at the same object—and, indeed, were to insert the one half of them, the space they would occupy would compel us to leave out the proceedings of the Legislature, which we have hitherto endeavoured to give in the order in which they have occurred. We shall, however, give due notice of the presentation of the several petitions, as they are laid before the House.

Some disturbances have taken place in King's County, in the vicinity of Souris, of such a serious nature as to call for the prompt interference of the Government for their suppression. A threatening notice had been served upon the Sheriff of the County, if he presumed to interfere; and a Surveyor engaged in laying off the land in that quarter had been compelled to desist, and was glad to get clear off. The insurgents, or whatever they may be called, number about four hundred, and are chiefly Squatters; who have been long settled on the land without the permission of the proprietors.

THE COMET.—There can be little doubt that the luminous appearance which for several nights past has garnished the western part of our hemisphere, is the tail of a Comet. At first, it was thought to be a streak of the Aurora Borealis, but its continuance, and the certainty of a Comet being visible at noon day, during part of last month, confirms the former supposition. In the absence of all information on the subject, a question arises—Is it the Comet noticed by Sir Isaac Newton, Halley and others, which appeared in 1680? To common observers this seems probable, especially from its proximity to the Sun. If so, the period of its revolutions is 163 years. The Comet of 1680 was said to be not more distant from the Sun than half his diameter. Rowling supposed the tails of Comets to be nothing more than a luminous appearance, occasioned by the rays of the sun passing through the atmosphere of the Comet, and rendered visible by refraction. The theory, however, is doubtful, if, as he tells us, "some Comets have had tails extending 80 millions of miles;" and other astronomers have asserted that these luminous appearances have extended from 45 to 90 degrees over the visible hemisphere. It is to be hoped that some light will be thrown upon the subject by the bright and extensive field of observation now open to astronomers. Every clear evening, as soon as the stars become visible, this immense stream of light is seen extending from that part of the horizon where the rays of the Sun are still visible, nearly to the planet Jupiter, which is seen about that time in a S. W. direction, at an altitude of from 60 to 70 degrees. If we add to this the distance of the Comet below the horizon, the whole length is but little short of the greatest above mentioned. In the absence of other astronomical knowledge than what is obtained by casual reading, and such means of computation as common observation can furnish, the following has suggested some idea of the immense length to which this luminous appearance is extended. If the Comet be now half the Sun's diameter distant from that luminary, in the direction of the planet Jupiter, and its tail reach, as it appears to do, nearly to that planet, whose distance from the Sun is 490 millions of miles, the length may be little short of 400 millions of miles. The actual length, however, will be more or less, as the direction of the Comet's tail forms a greater or less angle with the line of the observer's eye and the nucleus of the Comet. It is hoped that in this and other places where the atmosphere may be equally favourable for observation, astronomers will be able, from correct data, to furnish us with more satisfactory conclusions on this interesting subject.—Com.

CENTRAL ACADEMY.—Since the debate in the House of Assembly, on the Academy Bill, which took place on Tuesday last, in which a very low estimate of the number of pupils at that Institution was made by some hon. members, we have been at some pains to ascertain the truth upon that point, and have found, from authentic records, that the average number, during the last six years, is over forty-five—which is about the present number. When it is taken into account, that a large proportion of these have been instructed in the classics, mathematics, &c., and have acquired repeated testimonials of very respectable progress, we think it highly official as well as other well informed sources, we think it is going very far to say, that the money devoted to the Academy has been thrown away, or that the masters are not qualified for the trust. In many educational institutions to which we might

advert, far more liberally endowed than the Central Academy, much smaller numbers of pupils have attended, and considering the means they enjoyed, with little better advantage. Still, we are far from maintaining that the Academy is all that it should be, or has done all that it might have accomplished. We trust the present agitation will discover the defects of both the system and the management, and that they will be remedied; but we humbly submit, that no party should be condemned unheard, and that conclusions should not be hastily drawn from premises based only on assumption.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—On the 17th inst., the Members of the "Ebenevolent Irish Society," in honor of the day, celebrated its Annual Festival, by dining together at the Prince Edward Island Hotel. Mr. Dennis Reddin, President of the Society, in the Chair, assisted by John Little, Esq., V. P. The Dining-room was tastefully decorated with appropriate emblems, and an excellent Band of Music, belonging to the Total Abstinence Society, contributed to the hilarity of the evening. An excellent Dinner was provided by Mr. Fallisier, consisting of all the varieties that the season can afford. The following Toasts were given from the Chair, and responded to by gentlemen present:—

The Saint whose day we celebrate; dear to the heart of every Son of Erin. Air, "St. Patrick's Day."

Our gracious and beloved Queen Victoria; may her reign be long and prosperous. Air, "God save the Queen."

Prince Albert, the Prince, and Princess Royal. Air, "Royal Quick Step."

The Army and Navy of Great Britain; may they be ever victorious. Air, "Rule Britannia."

Sir Henry Vere Huntley, Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island; may his administration equally bring pleasure to himself and benefit to the people. Air, "Governor's March."

Lady Huntley, and the Ladies of P. E. Island; fair as they are good. Air, "Is there a heart that never loved?"

Ireland! the land of our birth; the first in our thoughts and the last to leave them. Air, "The Exile of Erin."

Daniel O'Connell, the friend of civil and religious liberty all over the world. Air, "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Hall."

The Rev. Theobald Mathew, who has set the example of Temperance throughout the world; who has done more for good order in society than any of the present day.—(Drunk in cold water.) Air, "The conquering Hero comes."

Prince Edward Island, the Flower Garden of North America. Air, "Home, sweet Home."

Legislature of P. E. Island. Air, "March."

The Press—free and unshackled—the bulwark of freedom. Air, "The Rights of men."

The Clergy of P. E. Island; may the example of their virtues be followed by their hearers. Air, "Teetotalers' Quick Step."

The Bar of P. E. Island; their gentleman-like conduct entitle them to our best regard. Air, "I'd mourn the hopes that leave me."

The Memory of our late revered President, Francis Longworth, senior, Esq.—(In solemn silence)

At the Grain Show, held at St. Eleanor's, on the 14th instant, the following prizes were awarded:—

Rev. Dr. Wiggins, 1st prize, for Wheat, weight 63 lbs. 7 oz. Joseph Rayner, 2nd prize, for Wheat, weight 64 lbs. 9 oz. Henry Craswell, 1st prize, Black Oats, weight 41 lbs. 6 oz. Allan Hewett, 2nd prize, Black Oats, weight 40 lbs. 4 oz. John Sharp, 1st prize, Timothy Seed, weight 44 lbs. 14 oz. John Sharp, 2nd prize, Timothy Seed, weight 44 lbs. 13 oz.

Secretary's Office, March 13th, 1843.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint David Kay, Esq., of Brudenell Point, to the Office of Coroner for King's County; and John Wright, Esq., of Bedeque, to the Office of Coroner for Prince County, under the authority of the Act 4th Victoria, Cap. 8.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. P. F. Little, Secretary of the Institute, delivered an interesting Lecture on the History of Commerce.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., at Bedeque, by the Rev. Alex. Macleod, Mr. Lewis Wright, to Mary B., second daughter of Mr. Joseph Black, all of the above place.

DIED.

In February last, at St. John's, N. F. the Hon. William Carson, M. D., late Speaker of the House of Assembly of that Island, in the 73d year of his age.

At Lot 43, on Sunday last, Mr. William George Sentiner, aged 26 years.

At Quebec, on the 15th February, Fanny Bayfield Brown, aged 22 months, youngest child of the late Reverend Joseph Brown, Evening Lecturer at the cathedral.

At Woodville, of Small Pox, Captain T. W. Smith, Rifles, formerly in this Garrison.

ERRATUM.

In the Second paragraph of the First Report of the Post Office Committee, published in the Colonial Herald of the 11th instant, for Balance due this Colony of £1,321 3s. 7d., read "£2,321 3s. 7d."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are of opinion, that much more than was necessary has already been both said and written on the subject advertised upon by A TEMPERATE MAN AND A DISCIPLE OF FATHER MATHEW; we must, therefore, decline giving insertion to any further communications of this description for the present.

A number of Communications on other subjects have also been received, which shall be attended to as soon as our circumstances will permit.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.

PRICES CURRENT, March 23d, 1843.

Beef, small pieces, pr lb.	4d. to 7d.	Turnips,	1s. 6d.	
Do., by the quarter,	4d. to 5d.	Barley,	2s. 9d. to 3s.	
Mutton,	5d. to 7d.	Oats,	1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.	
Veal,	4d. to 5d.	Wheat,	5s. to 6s.	
Pork,	3d. to 4d.	Turkeys, each,	4s. to 4s. 6d.	
Do. (small pieces),	3d. to 4d.	Fowls, do.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.	
Flour,	13d. to 2d.	Rabbits,	5d. to 6d.	
Outmeal,	10d. to 11d.	Partridges,	10d. to 1s.	
Tallow,	10d. to 11d.	Lard 8d. to 9d.	Eggs, per doz.	8d. to 10d.
Butter (fresh),	1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.	Honey, per yard,	4s. to 5s.	
Do. (salt), by Tub,	1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.	Wool, per lb.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	
Cheese,	5d. to 7d.	Hay, per ton,	90s. to 100s.	
Sausages,	7d. to 9d.	Horn, per lb.	5d. to 6d.	
Potatoes, per bus.	1s.	Geese,	2s. to 2s. 6d.	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

TEMPERANCE.

A MONTHLY MEETING of the Auxiliary Temperance Society will be held in the National School Room on Monday Evening next—commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. A collection will be taken in aid of the funds.

GEORGE COOPER, Secretary.

Charlottetown, 24th March, 1843.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company are requested to attend at a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, to be held at the Court House, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at One o'clock, p. m., to take into consideration certain amendments in the Steam Navigation Incorporation Act, now under the consideration of the Legislature of this Island.

CHARLES HENSLEY, }
JOSEPH POPE, } Commis-
JOSEPH WIGHTMAN, } sioners.

Charlottetown, March 24th, 1843.

FOR SALE, a very desirable Leasehold, for 999 years, situated on Lot or Township No. (21) Twenty-one, in Queen's County, in that delightful Settlement called Irish-town, contiguous to New London Harbour, and commanding a beautiful view of the Sea. It contains 50 acres of excellent land—thirty being under high cultivation, and the residue well wooded. There are an excellent dwelling house, two barns, a blacksmith's shop and draw-well on the premises. Application to be made to SIMON NEWLANS, on the premises, or to Messrs. MCKENZIE & M'KIE, Merchants, New London, March 10, 1843.

DRIFTED from the Shore of St. Peter's Island, on the 14th March, instant, the Shallop ISABELLA, of Halifax. Any person finding or picking up the said Vessel, and taking care of her, will be rewarded for his trouble, on the delivery thereof to the owners, or to James Kelly, Broker, Charlottetown.

THOMAS LUND,
JAMES TAYLER.

St. Peter's Island, March 17th, 1843. [Gaz. 3c.]