The Colonial Herald.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

(Concluded.)

Then, whilst the "*Escheat Apostle's*" letter was secretly doing its work, shaking and sapping the honesty of many, unfortunately appeared, as if to confirm the stubborn determination of the people, the Circular Letter of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the principal proprietors of land in this Colony. To this letter I do not advert without a considerable degree of reluctance, as its consequences were, I think, far from being those intended and expected by its writer.

Then again, still more to inflame and beguile the already sufficiently excited and deluded minds of the tenantry, followed, early in November, 1837, the meeting, speeches, and resolutions at Sentiner's, succeeded by the meeting of the Delegates in Charlottetown, with their resolutions and presumptuous letter to his Excellency. Into the history of these meetings, and the character of the speeches and resolutions made and passed at them, were I now to enter, I should be led to too great a length for a newspaper communication: therefore, suffice it to say, that, on those occasions, every thing was said and done by the prime agitators and directors that, in their opinion, could, in any way, conduce to the spreading of discontent, the heightening of delusion, and the increase of their own popularity. The leaders left no topic or complaint, within the sphere of their knowledge, untouched, that gave promise of exciting the people to withhold payment of their rents, and meet the constituted authorities with direct resistance. Happily, their extreme designs, checked and reprobated, as they were, by His Excellency, and repudiated by the good sense and good faith of the people, proved, in a great measure, abortive and ineffectual.

Thus, Sir, in declaring the past contumacy of the tenantry, I, at the same time, plead their excuse, ascribing all that is censurable in their conduct, as a body, to the machinations and designs of persons who, by a competent tribunal, have been declared "*guilty* of a false and scandalous libel," and whose veracity, when their statements regard public questions, has been so seriously impugned, as to have greatly diminished their ill-obtained influence in those quarters in which it has been most mischievously employed.

Having thus given proof that the Wood Island tenantry's show of resistance to the legal demands of their Landlord, or, as the Minister glozingly expresses it, "*the poor people's earnest desire to be left unmolested,*" arose from other causes than the mere consideration of the hardship of paying rent for the Fishery Reserves, I shall attempt, and, I trust, successfully, to shew that your Reverend correspondent has, very nearly altogether, proceeded upon imaginary grounds, and, consequently, arrived at a false conclusion. The Rev. gentleman says, "*the only objection, then, to the payment of rent, was applicable to the Fishery Reserves alone, and this merely amounted to a desire for delay, until it was decided whether these Reserves did really belong to their Landlords or the Public.*" "And this merely amounted to a desire of delay!" With how tender a hand does the pious, faithful, and tender-hearted pastor touch the sores of his diseased flock! How admirable and worthy of imitation would his conduct be, were it in accordance with his general practice! (But sorry am I to say it) this religious, steadfast, and charitable Divine can, on some occasions, evince all the bitterness of sectarian rancour, and all the implacability of determined hatred. To convince the worthy pastor how easy it is for me to prove what I here assert, I will merely remind him of a letter written by him, and dated 1837, in which he very liberally bestows upon me the most highly disparaging epithets, and grossly misrepresents my conduct.

However, I can and do forgive him; especially as I have been no sufferer from his unprovoked, stealthy, serpent-like attack; and since, as we are told,

> "Forgiveness to the injured does belong,
> For they ne'er pardon who have done the wrong,"

I must sincerely pity him for the torment he suffers from the feelings of disappointed malice.

But still, neither my forgiveness nor my pity, nay, not even my contempt, shall prevent my openly defending myself against any future foul and slanderous imputations on my character, which may proceed from his pen; nor shall I shrink from replying to the *deep-learned* gentleman, and attempting, according to the best of my unlettered talent, "*to set him right,*" whenever, through the medium of the press, on questions of public moment, in any of his effusions of the brain, or bitter outpourings of the heart, he shall seek to seduce from the path of right reason, by the sophistry of his arguments; or to prejudice truth and justice by the studied and artful perversion of facts: and to such a task I now address myself.

What your seemingly meek and candid, but truly rancorous and partial correspondent, Sir, is pleased to represent as "*a mere desire of delay,*" was veritably, as I have represented it, *an undisguised, a bold, and an openly avowed determination to pay no more rent.* Close upon this false and delicate colouring follows a specimen of his *Reverence's* adroitness in the perversion of a fact. "*It is well known,*" says he, "*that if there is to be a Fishery Reserve at all in any part of the Island, the coast of the Wood Island Settlement, both from its geographical position, and from its being the great place of resort for the fish during the summer, will be among the very first localities that will be selected for the purpose.*" As to the fitness of the shores of the Wood Island Settlement for a Fishery station, on account of their geographical position, and their being the summer place of resort for the fish, I have nothing to object; but I must remind the Reverend writer that something more is required. Where and how are the fishermen to cure and dry their fish? Can his Reverence have been so blind as not to have perceived that, from the farm of Mr. Angus Bell, to the shore of the Wood Islands, with some very trifling exceptions, the whole extent of coast, being from thirty to seventy feet and upwards in height, is so bold, precipitous and impracticable, as to be quite useless for the purposes of fish-curing? And, with such an impediment as the height of the coast in their way, and the commodious shore of the two Wood Islands, in view, on which all the fish that could be caught in that quarter in the most abundant season, might conveniently be cured, what perverseness of choice would it be for the fishermen to "*annoy and trample upon the poor people of the Wood Island Settlement!*"—How, then, let me ask the Rev. gentleman, can these "*poor* people" have been "*year after year, annoyed and trampled upon by hoards of fishermen?*" That one individual—I mean Mr. Malcolm Shaw—has been so annoyed, year after year, I cannot, and seek not to deny. Nay, more, I think his situation one of peculiar hardship, and such as calls for redress. But to the assertion that (beyond this solitary instance,) any such annoyance is experienced by the tenants along the shores of the Wood Island Settlement, I give the most unqualified and direct contradiction. So much, then, for the truth of the picture drawn by the Rev. limner, and the reasonableness of the apprehension, said to be entertained by "*the poor people,*" that their water fronts "will be among the very first localities that will be selected" for purposes subservient to fishing. The first has no real being in nature, and the second can exist only in highly excited imaginations.

Your *strictly veracious* correspondent next observes: "*With respect to the question of Escheat, (be it right or be it wrong,) the poor people of the Wood Islands never troubled their heads about it.*" How does this agree with the fact that, in the agitating epistle of the "*Apostle of Escheat,*" the people are recommended to consider the alternative of either paying a small tribute to the Landlords, or asking for an Escheat? Did "*the poor people,*"—as your correspondent, in the superabundance of his compassionate feeling, still styles them—did they, I ask, pay no attention to this recommendation? I answer, and will maintain, that, so far from disregarding it, they made it the subject of their most serious deliberation, and, at this day, many among them will admit they did so. What becomes, then, of the veracity of the assertion, *that they never troubled their heads about Escheat*? Alas! alas! how contemptible is the man who, in support of his positions, has recourse to subterfuge and falsehood!

Your correspondent talks of letters being made "*articles of exportation.*" When so speaking, did not his conscience tell him that, to support a certain cause, of which he appears to be no very scrupulous partisan, he was then manufacturing, for the sole purpose of exportation, a piece, which all who have since seen it must acknowledge to be admirable for the *cunning* of its workmanship, whether they consider the *gossamer* fineness of the web, or regard the high and *very fanciful* colouring of its impressed design.

Some of your readers, Sir, may perhaps think that I have been too free and unceremonious in my confutation of your Reverend correspondent; and that respect to "*his cloth*" should have lessened the asperity of my remarks. To such, I answer, that no man living can entertain a greater respect than I do for every conscientious preacher of the Gospel of Christ; but, when such as have embraced that sacred calling, forgetting, and running counter to, the precepts of their Divine Master, become the sowers and preachers of discontent and dissension—when they show themselves officious to intermeddle with things which belong not to them—when, laying aside the Holy Scriptures, they luxuriate in the melting love scenes and lascivient wit of "*Romeo and Juliet,*" or learn to point their sentences by the not very delicate wit of the Sherris-and-laughter-loving "*Falstaff,*" as, to judge of his studies by such quotations as these "*the tomb of all the Capulets,*" and "*discretion is the better part of valour,*" your clerical correspondent appears *unclerically* to have done—they are not to be approached with either personal deference or respect, but ought, if possible, to be driven back within the pale of their peculiar function, and scared into decorum by every legitimate weapon of argument, confutation, ridicule, or contempt.

Before I make my parting bow, and, for a time, take leave of his "*parlous*" Reverence, allow me Sir, to point out another of his mistakes, in which, as if to show his love of error to the last, he has chosen to indulge, even in the matter of his signature. He subscribes himself, "The *only* Clergyman within the bounds of the District;" when he must know, that, "within the bounds of the District," a Chapel or Church of very considerable dimensions is being erected for the use of another Clergyman, who is not only a member of the very same Church to which his *exclusive* Reverence belongs, but, if I am rightly informed, *an older Minister of that Church too than himself.*

His *exclusive* Reverence must also be aware, that this other Clergyman, although he does not confine his labours to the limits of any particular district, has his home, and holds a farm within the limits of that district which he (his *exclusive* Reverence) so peculiarly and entirely claims as his own. In what way, Mr. Editor, shall we account for this oversight in *the otherwise very exact and perspicacious,* self-constituted protector of the Wood Islanders, who, by the by, from their pretty general disregard of his ministry, appear in nowise particularly grateful for his patronal support? The oversight, I fear, Sir, has arisen from that "*holy hatred,*" that smouldering fire, which still exist in the breasts of bigots, and which, could it gain the desired vent, would once more, as of old, kindle the flames for the immolation upon the pile of many a brother Christian. Yes, Sir, appearances and facts incline me to infer that, from the indulgence of that inquisitorial spirit of persecution which leads men who are worshippers of the same God, and members of the same Church, to detest, abhor, and anathematize one another, solely on account of some trivial difference in point of doctrine, ceremony, or discipline, has arisen your *charitable* correspondent's so "*lightly over-skipping*" the existence in "the District" of any clergyman besides himself. With further remarks on this subject, I will not now trust myself, but leave it to his *cacographical* and controversial Reverence, "*to set me right if I am wrong.*"

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM DOUSE.

Charlottetown,
March 25th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir; The merchants of Charlottetown, and the relatives of the late Governor Smith, residing here, ought to be *particularly* obliged to Triticius, on account of the *very handsome* manner in which he has spoken of them; but, as they are on the spot in their own proper persons, to meet this unmerited censure, it is for them alone to deal with it as they think proper. Triticius, in his last communication, which, from its obscurity and want of argument, one would be apt to consider as his dying speech, carefully avoids any allusion to the circumstances of pecuniary embarrassment, under which we laboured a few years ago, and on which I have strongly remarked; nor does he attempt to account for it, but tells us, *sapiently,* by way of information, that the merchants can, at any time, transmit the precious metals out of the country, without any regard to their nominal value. Granted; they can do this if they please, and so, if they please, they can cut their own throats; but it is not likely they will do either, unless actuated by lunar influence. They have only, he says, to put on their merchandize the amount of excess in value between ours and the Halifax standard, in reference to the Spanish and British silver, and the point is at once settled—the consumer pays the difference, and the money may be sent away without loss to the merchant. True, this may be done, and has, occasionally, been done, under circumstances of peculiar urgency, but never, I am inclined to think, to any extent; and so far from the additional twenty per cent. operating, in a sensible manner, as a tax on mercantile commodities, with the exception of a few articles that have lately risen in other countries, it is remarkable, that, even in conjunction with the *ad valorem* duty, and the enormous per centage on English Bills, every thing vended by the merchant is now at a cheaper rate, in Charlottetown, than when our metallic currency did not differ from that of Nova Scotia. If there were only half a dozen traders in the place to deal with, the fluctuation in the value of coins would be, perhaps, seriously felt; but competition in business among the many, and eagerness to obtain sales for their goods, will always keep down enormous profits, and guard the purchaser from imposition. The merchant must, of necessity, be deeply interested in the scarcity or abundance of some sort of coin, of an immediately tangible nature, for without it there would be an end to his business. If he finds that by sending away silver, at its present nominal value, in payment of his debts, he would lose 20 per cent., he will set his wits to work, and contrive other modes of remittance, either by a *well-timed* exportation of agricultural produce, or by transmitting the colonial paper of the sister provinces, and other monies that bear a premium only of fifteen per cent., whereby he will save *five* per cent., and keep the silver in circulation; and, by effecting this, he will be enabled to sell his goods for cash, and without being compelled *constantly* to take agricultural productions of a bulky, perishable nature, the returns on which, in other countries, he can place no reliance. While the balance of trade is against us, we cannot, without manifest inconvenience, reduce the value of our coins.—The greater number of our shopkeepers deal with Halifax, and as good a remittance as they could make, although bulky in the transit, would be silver; and, consequently, the moment you equalize the Island currency with that of Nova Scotia, in the present condition of our standing, as a commercial country, the precious metals, by a sort of *hocus pocus,* would immediately disappear. This has always been the case, and invariably will be, until the exportation of gold and silver, by the substitution of other remittances, ceases to be an object of importance with the merchant. If all our importations were from England, returns might be easily made, as they now are by a few of our merchants, by means of ship-building, timber, and bills of exchange; but until this is brought about, the reduction of our currency would be dangerous in the extreme. Triticius is of opinion, that a Statute should be created, for the purpose of establishing a legitimate and healthy currency. Surely, Sir, this is not necessary—the only Statute required is the *will* and *pleasure* of the Provincial Treasurer. The moment this gentleman informs the mercantile community that, in future, in the payment of duties, they must render the dollar at *five shillings* and the English shillings at *one and threepence,* the thing is done, and the Halifax rates are at once established throughout the Island; for it cannot be expected that the trader will be such an ass as to receive the silver at its present value, and pay it away at the reduced rate. But let us pause, and suppose for an instant that the Treasurer should be so imprudent as to comply with the wishes of these *currency-reduction-gentlemen,* what would be the result? In a few months the scarcity of money would be such, as to produce the greatest alarm and distress. Persons who draw their incomes from England would not be able to get cash for their bills. The merchant would have the greatest difficulty in selling his goods, and making the necessary remittances. In order to support his own credit, and obtain the means of saving himself from ruin, the property of the unfortunate debtor would frequently be sacrificed, and he himself become the victim of legal cruelty. In vain would he plead the scarcity of money—that he had property to ten times the amount of the sum demanded, and plead for an extension of time. The answer of the Attorney probably would be—"I cannot help it—my orders are positive—the money MUST be forthcoming, or your goods and chattels must go to the hammer." Your Courts of Law, Sir, and, particularly the minor Courts for the recovery of Small Debts, would be in constant, full and active operation, and bailiffs and constables in perpetual requisition. The agriculturist, in his pursuits, would suffer materially, in disposing of the produce of his farm; he would frequently be obliged to sell at prices below the actual value of labour and outlay, or barter it away for articles he could well do without. The labourer, mechanic and tradesman would have the same extent of employment; but then cash returns would be by no means commensurate with their services. In fact, every class of society would seriously feel the pressure of the times. But, the greatest calamity still remains to be noticed—the deplorable state in which your Treasury would be placed. For want of money, your public works, roads and bridges, would be neglected. A contractor, on presenting his warrant for payment, would be told that the treasury bags were empty, and that he must wait, and be content with his yearly interest. In vain would he state the urgency and peculiar circumstances of his case—that there were others with him in the contract, to whom he was responsible, and who had it in their power to annoy him. Disappointed here, he repairs to the merchant, who tells him, that he has paid up his duties, and does not, at present, want paper of this description; but, that if he will take goods for the amount, a satisfactory arrangement may be made in his favour—this not answering his purposes, he, as a dernier resort, applies to the money lender, who, after some hesitation, and giving him to understand that he is already overstocked with warrants, at length, however, *graciously,* consents to relieve him from his difficulties, on being allowed to pocket a *liberal* discount for his politeness. Writs of extent would fly in every direction, and "*you* MUST *find the money,*" would be the general reply to every applicant for money.

The above, are a few, among the many wretched consequences, that would necessarily emanate from a scarcity of money; and I trust, in my feeble delineation of them, that I have not too highly coloured the picture. I could willingly expatiate longer on this momentous subject, so deeply interesting in its results to all classes of the community; but I am pressed for time, and must draw to a conclusion. Currency disquisitions, like the favorite amusements of my Uncle Toby, have always been with Triticius, hobby-horsical *per se;* but if the financial talents of some people are to be measured by their management of their own pecuniary resources, the public, I fear, will not be inclined to place much confidence in their tact.

Epsilon.

Time.—The poet Campbell is said to have calculated that a man who shaves himself every day, and lives to the age of three score and ten, expends during his life as much time in the act of shaving as would have sufficed for learning seven languages.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, on the low- terms, for *Cash down on delivery:*

300 gallons genuine Wines, consisting of Port, and Madeira, in draft or bottle;
850 gallons Old Jamaica Spirits, very fine;
320 gallons rich old Cognac Brandy, "Martell" brand
80 do. Real Scheidam Gin;
100 do. White Wine Vinegar, *at the price of com-*
4 tons excellent bright Sugar, first quality, Porto R-
36 chests and boxes *Teas,* Souchong, fine Congo and warranted fresh and superior. This lot of Teas by a first rate judge, and being laid in before the Teas, can be sold, although of first quality, as commonest imported.
300 lbs. Coffee, fresh Cuba.
800 lbs. fresh Carolina Rice.
150 lbs. fresh Zante Currants.
60 boxes Raisins, in prime order.
10 barrels Canada Superfine Flour, fresh—a very cle for family use.
4 dozen Flasks Florence Oil, for Salads, &c.
500 lbs. Candles—Moulds, short sixes, prepared wicks
50 boxes Soap, 30 to 60 lbs. each.
60 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass, Newcastle, a sup- *and will be sold lower than any ever imported.*
40 dozen Tumblers and Wine Glasses.
40 gross Wine Corks; 10 boxes Eau de Cologne.
50 gross Red and White Tobacco Pipes.
1000 lbs. Tobacco (Macdonald's), No. 1, warranted.
100 lbs. Snuff, Macabau, plain and scented Rappee.
100 Reams Writing and Wrapping Papers.
12 dozen American Buckets, Brooms and Whisps.
300 lbs. Cotton Warp, Nos. 6 to 10.
60 pieces white and unbleached Shirting; Shirting Cottons, from 4d. to 1s. 10d. per yard.
14 pieces 6-4 dark Merinos, new colours, very cheap Gingham Shirting, Apron Checks, Stuffs, &c. A pattern Mourning Prints, Black Bombazines, C- and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Gloves, &c. for Mourning. A variety of Furniture and Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, Tartan Plaids, unbleached Linen Damask Table Cloths, Covers, fine Brown Holland and Linen Diaper, Irish Linen and Long Lawns, Russia Ducks, buck and Kitchen Toweling; Muslins, all kinds black and coloured Dress Linings.
50 dozen Shawls and Handkerchiefs for Ladies' we- sing a great variety, from 10d. to 60s. each.
A lot of Shawls, slightly damaged, will be sold, gr-
A quantity of Gentlemen's plain and fancy Silk St- 1s. to 4s.; Sable and Swanskin Ruffs for the ne- fine Lambswool Shirts and Drawers, very superior
Men's and Boy's Sealette, Worsted, Fur, &c. &c. kinds and prices.
Gentlemen's Fur Gauntlets and Gloves, Ladies' Wi- Hosiery, Gloves, Chamois Skins, Comforters and ser's Straps, India Rubber and other Braces; C- and Venetian Bindings; Shalloons, Wadding, Linings; common and six cord Cotton and Silk rior Needles, in boxes and papers, Pins, Hair Pins, Tapes, Bobbins, Cords and Braids, coloured Wo- ing Silks and Twists, a great variety of Buttons, other kind of Trimmings and small wares in con- of the best descriptions, at the lowest prices.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth, Lion Skin, Flushing, Black Tweeds, Moleskins and Cassinets, *at reduced pri-*
Fine white Flannels, Serges, Rose Blankets, from seven quarters; white and coloured Counterpanes.
Carving Knives and Forks, Penknives and Scissors, superior; Pump Tacks, Carron Bake Kettles and Pots, Chain Traces, Sleigh Bells, Cart Bushes, and swivel Frying Pans; very superior Tinned Tea Sauce Pans, and other hardware articles, *at a great tion in price.*
Improved Steel Pens, blue, black and red Ink, Ink Powder, Murray's and Chambers's 1st and 2d Books, Eng- der, School Testaments, Prayer Books (Victoria), Books, Toy Books, &c.
A few Family Bibles, American Editions, very cheap.
Drugs, Spices, &c., all warranted of the first quality, *and fresh.*
White, Black and Cayenne Peppers, Allspice, ground whole Ginger, Basket Salt, Carroway Seed, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Isinglass, Citron, Rosewater, Harvey's Sauce, Pearl Sago, Arrowroot.
French Night Tapers for Chambers, Congreve Matches, plain and scented Hair Powder, brown Windsor Soap, petre, Sulphur, Brimstone, Alum, ground Redwood, Logwood, Fustic, Arnetto for colouring Cheese; Cudbear, Saffron, Copperas, Indigo, Gum Arabic, Starch, Rotton Stone, Bees Wax, Epsom Salts, Camphor, Salt of Lemon.
Dr. Hughes' celebrated Rheumatic nerve and bone liniment
East India Polyandra Oil, for Rheumatism.
Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, for pulmonary complaints, &c.
Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc.
Balsam of Life, British Oil, Medicamentum, Anderson's Essences of Peppermint, Lavender, Bergamot and Henry's Calcined Magnesia; Court Plaster, Macassar Soda and Seidlitz Powders, *&c. &c. &c.*
CHAMBERS' PEOPLE'S EDITIONS of valuable and Works, unrivalled in the annals of usefulness and cheap warranted complete Editions of the original Works, notes, preface and remarks, by the present publishers.
History of Scotland, by William Robertson, D. D.
History of the Rebellion in Scotland, in 1745—6, by Robert Chambers, fifth edition, greatly extended,
History of Civilization in Europe, from the fall of the Roman Empire till the French Revolution, *by M. Guizot, the present Prime Minister of France,*
Travels in Hindostan and China, illustrated with wood engravings, by Howard Malcolm,
Travels in the Burman Empire, with a map and illustrations, by do.
Travels in the East, including a Journey in the Holy Land, by Alphonse de Lamartine,
Travels in Russia, Tartary and Turkey, by Dr. Clarke, with numerous notes, &c. prepared for the present edition, (published originally at five guineas,)
Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petrea, and the Holy Land, by J. L. Stephens,
Travels in Greece, Russia, Turkey and Poland, by do.
A Tour in Holland, the countries of the Rhine and Belgium, in the autumn of 1838, by William Chambers, one of the Editors of Chambers' Journal, 3s.
The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, a York Mariner, 3s.
The Life and Miscellaneous Writings of Benjamin Franklin, greatly extended and improved, 2s.
The Adventures of Roderick Random, by Smollet, with a memoir of the author, 3s.
The Adventures of Caleb Williams, by William Godwin, with a memoir of the author, 2s.
The *Prose Works* of Robert Burns, with the notes of Currie and Cromeck, and many by the present editor, 3s.
The *Poetical Works* of Robert Burns, to which are now added notes illustrating historical, personal and local allusions, 4s.
The *Life* of Robert Burns, with a criticism on his writings, by James Currie, M. D., and considerably extended by additional particulars, many of which were never before made public, 2s.
Marmion; a tale of Flodden-field, by Sir Walter Scott, 1s.
The Lay of the Last Minstrel, a Poem, by do. 1s.
The Lady of the Lake, by do. 1s.
The Sabbath, and other Poems, by the Rev. J. Graham,
The Village, the Parish Register, and other poems, by the Rev. James Crabbe, LL.D. 1s.
Anster Fair, and other poems, by Tennant, 1s.
Allan Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, and other poems, 1s.
Defoe's Complete English Tradesman, 2s.
The Cottagers of Glenburnie, a tale, by Mrs. Hamilton, 1s.
The Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico, translated from the original Italian, for this edition, 1s.
The Constitution of Man, considered in relation to external objects, by George Coombe, fourth edition, revised, corrected and enlarged, 3s.
Natural Theology, or evidences of the existence and attributes of the Deity, by the Rev. A. Paley, with additions and notes, bringing the work up to the present state of science, 3s.
The conduct of the Understanding, and some thoughts concerning Education, by John Locke, with a memoir of the author, and his writings, 1s.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON,
No 1, Queen Street, Brecken's Corner, Head of the Wharf.

Charlottetown: Printed and published by Cooper & Bremner, Printers to the Honorable the House of Assembly, at their Office, East corner of Pownal and Water Streets.—Terms 15s. per annum, payable half yearly in advance.