

The Committee having retired, soon after returned with the draught of an Address, which, after some verbal amendments, was adopted by the meeting, and is as follows:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. [The humble Address of the Inhabitants of Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island.]

Most gracious Sovereign; We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Inhabitants of Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, approach your Royal presence, desiring to present our affectionate congratulations, and to express our deep sympathy in the joyful event which has just been announced on these shores—the Birth of a Prince and Heir to the Imperial Crown of these Realms. We earnestly pray that the Divine Providence, which has so long blessed and protected your Majesty's race, may continue its long blessing and favor to your Royal offspring; and we beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that neither time nor distance can abate the ardour of our loyalty and affection for your Royal line, whose powerful influence we enjoy so many and such inestimable blessings, and by whose impartial justice we are permitted to exercise the rights and privileges of a rational freedom.

(Signed, on behalf of the meeting,) S. DESBRISAY, Chairman, and Sheriff of the County. Thereupon on motion of Mr. T. B. Tremain, seconded by J. D. Hazard, Esq., it was ordered, that the Sheriff, as chairman of the meeting, with the Committee who prepared the same, be deputed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address, and to request that he will be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Ministers, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne. We understand that the day following the deputation did wait upon His Excellency, for the purpose above stated, when His Excellency, on receiving the Address, stated, that he felt peculiar pleasure in being made the medium of conveying such a loyal and affectionate Address to the foot of the Throne.

On Sunday last, an impressive Sermon was delivered at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. W. Roche, A. M., in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Society—and although the day was unfavourable for walking, and many persons were unavoidably absent, a collection was taken up, amounting to £17 2s. 6d.—Gaz.

TO NEMO.

Sir:—The gentleman-like manner in which you have corrected an unintentional error, demands my thanks. I perceive you were right. I was misled by the heading of the accounts, which are made up to the 5th of January, in each year. The only difference, however, is, that by taking the year of 1840, there is a balance of £7356 15s. 3d. more to be accounted for than I have made by taking that of 1839. It was not my intention to have entered, just now, into the question of what is either the cause of the present rate of premium on bills of exchange, or the effect it has upon the prosperity or otherwise of the Island; but since you have mooted the question, it may as well be set at rest at the present as at any other time.

If any man were told, on leaving Great Britain or Ireland for Prince Edward Island, that he would act without a due regard to his own interest if he took Sovereigns with him, inasmuch as that he would inevitably lose £3 6s. 8d. sterling, upon every hundred—whereas, if he left the Sovereigns with his banker, and on his arrival in Prince Edward Island drew a Bill of Exchange for the amount, he would gain upon every hundred so left a profit of from £30 to £32 10s., he might be apt to suppose that the person so telling him had a mind to try the extent of his credulity, or, with more justice, think that he was attempting to deceive him—and yet nothing is more true. Suppose he brings the Sovereigns; he finds, on changing one of them, he receives eight British half-crowns, minus one shilling, Prince Edward Island currency, or twenty British shillings, minus the same sum; or twenty-nine shillings, Prince Edward Island currency—which is just equal to eight half-crowns, minus one shilling currency—for his Sovereign. Now, one shilling on the Sovereign is £5 on the hundred; and £5, Prince Edward Island currency, is £3 6s. 8d. sterling. Now, Bills of Exchange are from £30 to £32 10s. per cent. premium, and he, of course, gains just so much upon every hundred Sovereigns he may have occasion to draw for. Being totally unable to account why Sovereigns should be at a discount, I must refer you to our mutual friend, ERILION, who will, from his thorough knowledge in matters of this kind, be able to give a sufficient reason for that which, to men of plain understanding, seems rather at war with common sense. It will be my endeavour to explain why Bills of Exchange are at a premium.

It was considered for a long time, that when one country imported a greater quantity of the goods of another than were paid for by goods it exported to the same place, and that the balance had to be paid either in money or Bills of Exchange, that in such case the balance of trade, as it was then called, being against the country exporting money or paying in Bills of Exchange, such country was verging to a state of bankruptcy, or something very near it; and that such trade, if persisted in, would inevitably lead to ruin. Accordingly, many (and no doubt, at the time, considered very wise) regulations were successively adopted, by almost, if not every nation in Europe, to prevent a catastrophe so threatening. High duties, amounting to prohibitions, were laid upon some articles, while as equally high bounties were granted upon the exportation of others; severe laws were made, prohibiting Colonies from trading with any countries except those from whence they issued; Treaties were made, and Acts of Parliament passed, as if, as a learned writer (Dr. Adam Smith) justly remarks, no nation considered itself a gainer, unless by the loss of that with which it traded; and as no man has more satisfactorily refuted this pernicious fallacy of our ancestors than the writer just mentioned, to him I beg leave to refer you. In the meantime, we will endeavour to ascertain how this immense difference of the premium of Exchange between Prince Edward Island and Great Britain, and the surrounding Colonies, arises.

It is universally conceded at the present day, that a Bill of Exchange is, in reality, an article of commerce, liable to the same fluctuations in price, and governed by the same commercial principles and rules, as any other species of merchandise. Now, the price of all articles varies according to their abundance or scarcity in the market, coupled with the demand for them, and the number of persons willing or able to pay for them. Accordingly, when there are few Bills of Exchange in the market, and the demand for these few is great, the price will rise in proportion to such scarcity and such demand, or, in other words, they will be at a premium. When there are more in the market than there is a demand for, the price falls, and Bills are said to be at a discount. The former is the case at present; but those amongst us who have numbered forty years and upwards, can recollect them at a very low rate of discount. During the period they were at this rate of discount, there was war, not only with France and the greater part of the European continent, but with the United States of America also. In consequence of the number of prizes that were brought in by our public and private ships of war, laden with the richest silks, the finest cloths, and the most expensive wines, sugars—in short, with all that could contribute either to the necessities, the comfort, or the luxuries of man; and that, too, in such profusion as to occasion an immense surplus in the market, which was principally exported to the mother country; when, at the same time, the nation was compelled to expend vast sums in the payment and support of its military and naval forces, as well as of the civil government; but by continually drawing upon the Treasury at home, the quantity of Bills of Exchange in the Colonial Market became so great, both in number and amount, and the necessity of becoming like comparatively so trifling, that Bills of Exchange value; and the more the government was under the necessity of drawing, the greater was the difficulty that was experienced in finding purchasers, till they sank as low, at

last, as twenty per cent. discount, if not lower. And so it would have continued, had not an end been put to the war; the troops and ships being withdrawn, and prizes no longer unloading their cargoes, the remittances in goods to England becoming less extensive, and the supply of Bills from the Commissariat gradually becoming more contracted, occasioned a demand, in consequence of which the price as gradually rose, till they became first at par, and by degrees at a premium.

But what is the reason why Bills are at a so much lower rate in Halifax than in Charlottetown? I answer, because, from the circumstance of Halifax being the head-quarters of the Commissariat, all Bills in payment of contracts relating to the Army, &c. are issued there. This is one, perhaps the most fruitful, source of supply. The number of officers, both of the Government, Army and Navy, who are continually in want of money for both public and private Bills, increase this supply—to which may be added amounts drawn by private individuals, and those which find their way there from the outports in payment of goods, as, for instance, from Prince Edward Island, and other places. There are also men, having capital in England, who, when the premium is high, draw from that country, upon the speculation of replacing what had been previously drawn for by purchasing when the premium is lower; thus pocketing the difference of premium, a species of Stock Exchange-jobbing. These, and various other circumstances, contribute to render the quantity of Bills of Exchange, proportionate to the demand, greater in Halifax than in Charlottetown. Here the number of buyers considerably exceed that of sellers—hence arises that competition which universally takes place for every article exposed to public sale, which people either cannot, or fancy they cannot, do without. From the strong expression made use of in your letter, "I am constrained to confess, that the rate of Exchange is against us to a ruinous extent," I am led to believe that you, as well as others, are under the impression that this Thirty or Thirty-two and a-half per cent. is just so much money lost to the Island. Now, it is of the utmost consequence that an impression so erroneous should be done away with. In order to accomplish this, I must bespeak your careful attention to a few facts. The person who has a Bill of Exchange of £500 sterling to sell—Mr. Dickson, for instance—demands for it a premium of £32 10s. per cent. Mr. Rogers purchases it—a transfer takes place, and Mr. Rogers pockets the bill—Mr. Dickson £132 10s. sterling. Now, in this stage of the business, Mr. Dickson is the gainer, and Mr. Rogers the loser; but Prince Edward Island is neither gainer nor loser—the same amount of capital still remains within it, with only this difference, that it has changed hands. Mr. Rogers, it is true, remits the Bill either to Great Britain or Halifax—it matters not which; but the price, together with the premium, still remains in the Island, and constitute part of the funds of Mr. Dickson, who, if his annual income, derived from Great Britain, amounted to £400 sterling, would, so long as the premium continued at the same rate, be enabled to live at the rate of £530 currency; and this is certainly a very great inducement for people of moderate incomes to come and reside amongst us. It is true, he might remit the £130, choosing still to live upon his £400 a-year, and by so doing, he would unquestionably be able to add £79 10s., per annum, to his capital; but this few people choose to do; nor could such a trade be carried on to any extent, for if any considerable amount of Bills were thrown into the market by speculators in this way, the inevitable consequence would be, that the premium would be lowered, and the speculator thus defeat his own purposes. Nor, if he were a resident, would his so doing be of any consequence, for whatever be added to his own capital, would be added to the capital of the Island—the capital of any country being composed of the aggregate capital of its individuals. And no one but a permanent resident could do this: for let us suppose that a person were to come out, and that person were to issue £2000 per annum; supposing Bills were at £30 per cent., he would make £600 per annum—deduct for coming out and living, at the lowest rate, £200 per annum—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. This would leave him, £400. Deduct 30 per cent. for remitting this, 120. It would leave him to remit, £280.

But what man of £2000 per annum would come and live here at £200 per annum, for the sake of making £280? No one; for it would be evident to him that if he remained here five years, and then wished to return, he would have to pay the premium upon £10,000, £3000—that is, precisely the sum he gained in the gross, for five times £600 is just £3000—so that, in fact, so far from gaining, he would, on the contrary, be a loser in the five years of £1000. No man, in fact, but an officer of government could make any thing in this way. Now, the highest salary in this country derivable from Great Britain is one of £1000 per annum. The officer in possession of this, by living at the exact rate of his £1000, might, in five years, at the rate of £300 per annum, save £1500; but so far from being able to save, if the late Governor General be correct—and I think he was not far wrong—he would require two-thirds of that sum to be added annually to his income, to avoid trenching on his private finances. That I may not trespass upon your patience, or on that of the public, I must postpone endeavouring to show how I think Mr. Rogers, my other supposititious personage, is enabled to sustain his apparent loss, as well as the different principles upon which I have come to the same conclusion that you have, as to the exports from the Island being equal to the imports, for another week.

I am, in the meantime, Your obedient servant, TRITICEUS.

MARRIED.

At Charlottetown, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Uriah Mathew, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Bryenton, Union Road. At Miramichi, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. A. M'Nutt, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. George P. M'Kay, of Chatham, to Miss Jane B. Hodgson, formerly of Charlottetown.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Henderson, Grosvenor Hall, Brackley Point Road, aged 63 years.

There will be Service at St. Paul's Church, during the Winter months, every Wednesday evening. Prayers to commence at half-past six, P. M.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

SIR; A most foul, lying and scandalous report has been going the rounds of Charlottetown for some time past, accusing me of giving information to Her Majesty's Custom House Officers respecting the landing of some Goods, said to be imported from Newfoundland—which Goods were not entered according to law; and the reason they were not so entered (as I am informed) was owing to the ignorance of the Owner, who is a very poor man, and not being here before, did not know the law to that effect: I do therefore declare the said report, so far as regards myself, to be a foul fabrication, and a tissue of the most glaring falsehood, as will more clearly appear by the following affidavit.

I find, upon an inquiry into the matter, that this calumnious tale originated with some individuals who could have no view in its circulation but that of injuring my character: This, therefore, is to notify the public that any person in future impeaching me with such conduct, or accusing me with such a glaring falsehood, will pay the penalty of the law to its fullest extent. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, P. B. DOYLE.

Queen's County, to wit: Personally appeared before me, this day, Patrick B. Doyle, of Charlottetown, who maketh Oath, that he never, directly nor indirectly, gave any information to any of the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs respecting Goods or Merchandise lately seized in the houses of Richard Walsh, Tailor, and James Perkins, of this Town, and that he most indignantly repels the charge, as being false, in every respect, so far as he is said to be concerned. P. B. DOYLE.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of December, 1841. DONALD MACDONALD, J. P.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, Charlottetown, November 29th, 1841.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order the following Promotions and Appointments:

First King's County Regiment of Militia.

Major Angus M'Donald to be Lieut. Colonel. To be Lieutenants:—Lieut. William M'Kay, from Third Queen's County Regiment; Ensigns Robert Cameron, Martin Byrne, Archibald Macdonald, Fade Goff, William Sanderson, Thomas Owen, Archibald Hamilton, and Benjamin Senebaugh. To be Ensigns:—Allan Macdonald, John Walker, Daniel Minchin, Philip Saunders, William Macdonald, Frederick Davey and James Bell. Surgeon,—John M'Keown.

By Command of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, A. LANE, Lieut. Colonel and Adjutant General.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE Members of the above Society are desirous of increasing their number, by admitting persons of respectability, who have a desire for knowledge. The object the Society has in view is, to extend Literary and Scientific knowledge to its Members. The Society meets once a fortnight, during the Winter season, to discuss such subjects as shall tend most to the benefit and edification of its Members. Persons wishing to become Members, may do so, by forwarding their names and address (or by personal application, after the hour of 4 o'clock, p. m.) to the Secretary, at his School Room, Great George Street, who will propose such Candidates for Membership on the nights of meeting. W. J. PILCHER, Secretary.

Charlottetown, Dec. 10, 1841.

STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, at their Office, East corner of Pownall and Water Streets, a variety of articles in the STATIONERY line, which they offer for Sale, at moderate prices, viz:

- Gilt Foolscap, Post and Note Papers, Plain and ruled Foolscap, Letter and Pot do. Royal and Demy do. Day and Memorandum Books (all sizes), Red and Black Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Quills, Blacklead Pencils, &c. &c. Murray's English Readers and Introduction, English Grammar and Spelling Book, A variety of other School Books. A number of excellent works, on various subjects. A variety of BLANK FORMS in common use, always on hand, viz: Bills of Sale, Bills of Lading, Charter Parties, Seamen's Articles, Bills of Exchange, (bound or single), Import Entries, Manifests, Warrants and Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, (with and without Bonds), Notes of Hand (bound), Magistrates' Blanks of all kinds, Court Subpoenas, &c., &c.

Leases, and other Blank Forms printed to order, at the shortest notice.

ALSO—Book Printing, Pamphlets, Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards, Labels, show and fancy Bills, &c. executed with neatness and dispatch. LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, &c., &c., neatly and substantially bound to order.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CALENDAR, for 1842, may also be had at this Office. Colonial Herald Office, Dec. 1841.

COOPER & BREMNER.

NEW STORE.

CORNER OF KENT AND PRINCE STREETS.

JOHN TYBRING respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and Country, that he has opened the STORE so well known under the name of Mr. Place's old Corner, where he offers for Sale, cheap for Cash, or approved credit—

Ready made Winter Clothing, Prints, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Cravats, Fur Gloves, Fur and Sablette Caps, with a variety of other GOODS, suitable for the season.

Groceries of a Superior Quality.

Selected with care, namely:

- Best old E. I. Company Tea, Loaf, light Brown and Muscovado Sugars, Green and Burnt Coffee, Boston Chocolate, Butter, New York and Country Cheese, best Porto Rico Molasses, Rice, Vinegar, American green and dried Apples, this Fall's Muscatel Raisins, Zante Currants, Turkey and Oporto Figs; Prunes, soft Shelled Almonds, Filberts, best kind New York Lemon Syrup, fresh Tamarinds, Brown and Windsor Soap, Mould and Dip Candles, Pale Seal Oil, Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger, Mustard, Table Salt, Capers, London Pickles and Ketchups, Onions, Garlic, New York Pilot Bread, Dispepsia do., Nave do., Soda Biscuit, Sugar and Water Crackers, No. 1 Cavendish Tobacco, No. 1 and 2 Fig do., Fine cut do., long and short English Pipes, Superior Havana and American Cigars, Superior Macaroni, and Scotch Snuff, American Water Pails, Corn Brooms and Whisks, Plough Reins, Bed Cords, rotten Stone, Bath Brick, Stove Blacking, Salted Herrings, Digby do. and Mackerel. N. B.—Superior Mahogany Plank, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, &c. &c.

At so.

A quantity of Firewood for Sale. Charlottetown, December 13, 1841.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island in general, that he has now completed his FALL IMPORTATIONS, which, together with his former Stock, comprise a very general assortment of

BRITISH MANUFACTURES,

and which he will sell low, for cash or approved credit, viz: Superfine black, blue and coloured Cloths, Kersemeres, Buckskins and Doekings, Pilot Cloths, Petershams, Flushing, Blankets; white, red and yellow Flannels and Serges; Superfine cloth, pilot cloth and petersham Coats, Jackets and Trowsers; Linen and Cotton Shirts; White and Grey Cottons; Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; Furniture Prints and Linings; Ribbons; Silk Velvets; plain and figured Silks, Sattins and Persians; Bed Ticks, Carpeting; white and red Cotton Warp; black, white and coloured Kid Gloves; Sattin Capes; Lace Veils, &c. &c. Vertical and Patent Lever Silver Watches.

A very general assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools; Locks, Hinges, Screws; wrought and cut Rose and Clasp Nails, from 4d. to 40d.; wrought and cut Shingle Nails; 1 1/2, 2 & 2 1/2 inch Boat Nails; Spikes, from 4 to 7 inch; Iron Pots and Bake Pans; Plough Plates and Metal Mountings; Cart Boxes; Chain Traces and Back Bands; Box, Italian and Sad Irons; Coffee Mills; Weavers' Reeds, 450 to 700; Cutlery, Tinware, &c. 200 sides Sole and Upper Leather.

Franklin and Cooking Stoves, Close Stoves, from 20 to 30 inch; Cast, German and Blister Steel; round, flat, square and rod Iron; Axe Iron; Paints and Oils; Cordage, Oakum, Canvass, Pitch, Tar, Varnish, Putty, Glass, &c. Also, Wines, Brandy, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Tobacco, prime Cigars, &c. JOHN DAVIS, Jun.

Charlottetown, 8th December, 1841.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber has received from Halifax his winter supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERYWARE, HARD WARE, &c. viz:

- Loaf Sugar, Brown Sugar, Molasses, Tea, of an excellent quality, Coffee (raw or fresh ground), Chocolate, Ginger, Spices, &c. Soap, Starch and Blue, Indigo, Currants, Raisins, Rice, Saltpetre, Nails (different sizes) Window Glass (10 x 12, 8 x 10, 7 x 9) and Putty. Bakepans, Fryingpans, Gridirons, Fish-hooks and Lines, Candle Wick, and various other articles.

Also,

1000 Bushels Salt; Island Flour (best quality), at Market price; Superfine American Flour, by the barrel or single pound. JOHN DAVIS, Sen. Charlottetown, 8th Dec. 1841.

Auctions.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at the house of Mr. Thomas Hooper, Bedeque, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, Three Hundred Acres—a little more or less—of excellent LAND, adjoining the Farms of Mr. Simon Reeves and Mr. John Taylor, in the midst of a flourishing Settlement. The description, situation and value of this property, need no recommendation. To persons intending to purchase, it will be laid off in Farms, and a part of the purchase money may remain on interest, for a short time, if required. About one-third of the front of this Land can be cleared at a very trifling expense—the remainder is well stocked with all kinds of Hard and Soft Wood. A good and sufficient title will be given. Further particulars will be made known, on application to Mr. Elisha Hooper, Bedeque, or to GEORGE CLARK.

Charlottetown, 9th Dec. 1841.

WANTED TO BORROW,

£500, Halifax Currency, for which ample Security will be given, on valuable Real Estate in Charlottetown. Apply to Wm. Forgan, Esq. Barrister at Law. Charlottetown, 20th Dec. 1841.

FRESH SUPPLY.

DAVID RAMSAY begs leave to acquaint his friends, and the public generally, that, in addition to his former Stock, he has just received, per the recent arrivals, an excellent assortment of

BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS,

well adapted to the season, which is offered for sale, at his Store in King-street, at unusually low prices. His Stock comprises the following articles:

- Pilot Cloths; black, blue and superfine Cloths; Beavertees, Doekings, Cassimeres, Grey and white Cottons; Crapes, Waistcoats and Waistcoat patterns, of all shapes and colours, Moleskins, Persians, Swansdowns, Scotch Homespun, Checks, Regatta, striped and fancy Shirtings, Velvetens, Flannels, Serges, Blanketing and Scotch Blankets, Tartan Shawls and Plaids, of every description; Merinoes, Orleans, Mouslin de Laines, Victoria Dresses, Bombazettes, Bombazeens, Bandanna, Cotton, Black and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silks, Sarsenets, Satinets, Silk Velvets, Comforters, Cotton, Thibet and Silk Shawls, Ladies' Silk and Crape Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, Gentlemen's Lambs-wool Shirts and Drawers, Braces, Bobbinet, Jaconet, Mull, Book and spotted Muslins, Quilling, Lace Edgings, Pins, Needles, black, white and coloured Thread; Thimbles, Superior Hats, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps, Whip Lashes, Curry Combs, Fillet and Cotton Warp, Table and Tea Spoons, Knives and Forks, Jack and Penknives, Butt Hinges, Screws, Nails, Horse-shoe Nails, Plough Chains, Backbands, Crockeryware, &c., &c., &c. Also, Rum, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco, Starch, Raisins, Figs, Soap, Candles, &c. &c. Charlottetown, Dec. 6, 1841.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

100 BARRELS Prime HERRINGS, just imported from Newfoundland, and for Sale by the Subscriber, WILLIAM CULLEN.

FOR SALE.

LONDON PORTER & BROWN STOUT, by the Bottle, Dozen, or Barrel. CHARLES DEMPSEY. Charlottetown, Dec. 14th, 1841.

EVENING TUITION, NAVIGATION, &c.

J. E. PARRY, Master Mariner, will undertake to give instruction to a limited number of Pupils, during the present Winter, in the rudiments of Navigation, in all its various branches, both Theoretical & Practical.

An Evening Class will also be opened, to teach Grammar, Reading, Writing & Arithmetic.

The terms, which are moderate, may be known by application at the School House, late the Herald Office, corner of Pownall & Water Streets. Charlottetown, Dec. 1841.

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, Jun. Queen Street, 10th December, 1841.

FOR SALE—An English built CARRIAGE, adapted either for one or two Horses, with Hood, Patent Axles, Lamps, &c. Also, a set of new Harness, with or without the Carriage. K. MACKENZIE. Water-street, Oct. 22, 1841.

THE Subscriber, Proprietor of Townships Nos. 9, 16, 22 and 61, in this Island, has, by Deed Poll, bearing date the 24th day of February last, and duly Registered in the Registrar Office for this Colony, revoked and made null and void a certain Letter of Attorney, heretofore granted by him to JOHN LEWELIN LEWELIN, Esquire, of Woodley Grove, in this Island, as his Agent, over and for the said Townships. LAURENCE SULIVAN. March 27th, 1841.

TO BE SOLD.

HALF TOWN LOT No. 43 or 44, as may be agreed upon, in the Third Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting upon Grafton and Hillsborough Streets. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, on the premises. ROBERT BOYLE. Charlottetown, 17th Dec. 1841.

STEWART HALL.

TO BE SOLD, with immediate possession, that well known superior Stone built House, "STEWART HALL," situate in Princetown Royalty, erected at very considerable expense by the late Charles Stewart, Esq., for his own residence, together with the Land adjoining, and Out-buildings thereon, as purchased at the late Sale, under an Order of the Court of Chancery. Apply to S. DESBRISAY. 13th Dec. 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.

Ladies' Benevolent Society,

Under the Patronage of Lady Huntley.

THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, for Clothing and Relieving the Poor, beg to remind the friends of the institution that the undermentioned Ladies have been appointed a Committee to receive Subscriptions and Donations for the current year, viz: Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Bayfield, Mrs. J. Brecken, Mrs. Dalrymple, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. F. Longworth, Mrs. Brown and Miss Macgowan. Charlottetown, Dec. 6th, 1841.

THE MAILS, during the Winter season, will be made up as follows: For Picout, Halifax, England, &c. &c., on Mondays, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Western Inland Route, at the same time. Eastern do. on Wednesdays, at 10 a. m. Georgetown do., on Saturdays, at 8 a. m. JOHN WILLIAMS, P. M. Post Office, 25th Nov. 1841.