

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir; No man is more willing to accede to the truth of the closing remark of ERSILON, that "theories should be received and examined with the utmost caution," than I am; but if ERSILON supposes that I shall consult the Merchants of Charlottetown, whether intelligent or otherwise, upon the subject, he is mistaken. The greatest writer on political economy, and the first who pointed out the proper principles on which it was based, says—"The proposal of any new law or regulation of commerce which comes from this order (that of merchants), ought always to be listened to with great precaution, and ought never to be adopted till after having been long and carefully examined—not only with the most scrupulous, but with the most suspicious, attention. It comes from an order of men whose interest is never exactly the same with that of the public, and who have, generally, an interest to deceive, and even to oppress, the public, and who, accordingly, have upon many occasions both deceived and oppressed it." But, I would ask, who authorised the merchants to meet and make this conventional agreement? It sounds strange to my ears, that any body of men, whether merchants or otherwise, should meet and enter into a convention, contrary to the Statute Law of the land. If they can do this, what, I would ask, is to prevent their meeting again, and agreeing to cut six inches off every yard-stick, and calling the remainder a yard? If they had a right to do the one, they most certainly have a right to do the other. But, leaving ERSILON for the present, no maxim is more universally acknowledged than that in well-governed countries, all weights and measures should be fixed, determined and permanent. It is but a very few years since, that there was scarcely a County in England that had the same weights and measures in common. In some parts of the Kingdom, the pound was eighteen ounces; in others twelve; in some places certain articles, such as butter, sold by the lump, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, by the yard! There was one measure for beer, another for wine, &c. This was felt to be a public nuisance, and, accordingly, an Act of Parliament was passed for having but one weight and one measure throughout the whole Kingdom, viz., the pound, avoirdupois, with the exception of gold, silver, jewels, apothecaries' preparations, &c., and the Imperial gallon. Nor were there wanting those who, deprecating of all change, sung out the watch-words "Let well alone." The Act, however, was passed; and though productive of some little inconvenience at first, is now acknowledged to have been a measure of the highest utility. And what is coin, but a public measure of value? If it be in the power of merchants to raise the price of coin above its real and intrinsic value, it must be surely in their power—and whenever it is their interest, or supposed interest, they will avail themselves of it—to reduce it to its original and true value—in what situation, then, will their unfortunate debtors be? They will be the losers, and exactly in the same proportion as the merchants will be the gainers—and who is to be the guarantee against a contingency such as this? Let us suppose, too, that an Act of the Imperial Parliament should be passed, abolishing all Colonial Currency, and substituting Sterling money in its stead, or establishing a currency common to all the Colonies—in what condition would Prince Edward Island be then, both as respects its public and private monetary concerns? Now, to come nearer home, let us suppose that the Collectors of Impost and Excise, together with the Treasurer, no longer willing to run the risk of acting contrary to Law, refuse to take coin for duties at other than its legal value—in what situation will even these intelligent merchants stand? They will find that they have assumed to themselves a power which neither the Governor and Council, nor the Legislature itself, possess, for if even the latter were to pass a Bill legalizing the currency, as it at present stands, the Governor could not assent to it without a suspending clause; and a law to that effect would but have to be read to have the Royal assent refused. Governor SMITH did, it is true, order the Five Shilling Bank Token to be received at Six Shillings; but it was an arbitrary, high handed act, which the Treasurer might and ought to have refused to comply with. He should have told the Governor, that the law of the land was his guide, and that he neither knew of nor would acknowledge any dispensing power, even in the Sovereign himself; and had he so answered, Governor SMITH, arbitrary as he at times confessedly was, had too much sound sense, and too good a knowledge of the Constitution, to find fault with a firmness and decision, the most useful qualifications that a man in office can possess, and in neither of which was he himself wanting. ERSILON gives himself credit for coming to the scratch, as he calls it. I beg leave to differ with him. Instead of argument, he substitutes a petitio principii, a begging the question, as it is called. He tells us that the object of raising the British coin to its present denomination is for the purpose of keeping it in the Island. Whether it will have this effect or not is the question with which he ought to have grappled. I have said, and I still say, that it will not; and I ground that opinion upon the acknowledged fact, that though the Bank Token and Spanish Dollar were raised to Six Shillings, we have scarcely one of either denomination in circulation; they with the Three-and-fourpenny, eighteen-penny, and smooth Shillings, have gone to Nova Scotia; and so it will be with their successors, the British half-Crowns, Shillings and Sixpences. We are obliged to ERSILON for telling us, that as soon as the merchant finds that it is his interest to send the coin to Halifax, he will not stick at deception; but unblushingly affirm to his customer, that he has not a farthing of change in his possession, though he has relean upon relean packed up and labelled, each with its true value, to be sent to his Nova Scotia creditor at the opening of the navigation. And this would be the case were you to call a British Crown Fifteen Shillings instead of Seven-and-sixpence. It is to the merchant of little or no consequence how high the nominal value of the coin in circulation is—he charges a correspondent advance upon his goods; but the public officers—the men who live upon their income, whether derived from the rent of their houses, or the interest due upon their Warrants of Attorney, Bonds, or Promissory Notes, are actually the sufferers. They are obliged to take upon every rise a less sum than they would otherwise have been entitled to, and to purchase goods at a dearer rate than they were formerly accustomed to. No man, however, in the community suffers more than the farmer. To him it is of vital importance, that the currency should never fluctuate. Unlike the merchant, who may keep his goods in his warehouse or shop till customers call, may affix

what price he pleases, and who, if the market be not overstocked, and he not over exorbitant in his charges, is almost certain, in a country situated as this is, to part with his commodity either sooner or later. The farmer is compelled to bring whatever he may have to sell to the market, and seek a purchaser. Nay, more, from the bulk and quality of the article he deals in, he can seldom, if ever, afford to take it back, and must part with it, be the loss never so severe. Few of them were aware that when they parted with their Dollars at Six Shillings, after the British half-crown was raised to Three Shillings and ninepence, that they actually lost sixpence on each Dollar; for it does not require any very superior talents to find out, that if ninety-pence, Prince Edward Island currency, are worth sixty-pence, Sterling, seventy-two pence, Currency, are worth but forty-eight pence, or Four Shillings, Sterling. Now, Dollars are worth Four Shillings and two-pence, Sterling, at the Commissariat, and four and four-pence in the Halifax market, which last is exactly sixpence on the Dollar. The merchant thus gains two per cent., a sufficient inducement, I should think, to hoard up the Dollars, and make "a remittance with infinitely less trouble and risk in the transit, than by the transportation of Agricultural produce." But it is only by the transportation of Agricultural produce, that the farmer is enabled to obtain a fair remuneration for his labour. By ERSILON's account (for he says "the merchants acted wisely"), it is the interest of the merchant not to extend the market of the farmer, but as much as possible to contract it; to compel the farmer to part with his produce at the lowest possible price, and sell him his goods in return at the highest. But it is the interest of the public to extend the market for agricultural produce as far as it can be extended. It behoves the farmer, therefore, to keep a sharp look-out on the merchant, and see that he does not put his hands into his pockets oftener than there be occasion, and never to be seduced by the plausible, though neither wire-wove or fine-spun theory of the merchant, that raising the nominal value of the coin will be of any advantage to him; but, on the contrary, let him be well assured, that as soon as the merchant is compelled, or finds it convenient, to remit British half-crowns to Halifax, that he will do so, though at a present loss of two per cent., perfectly secure that the farmer will have to pay the difference.

ERSILON says, that "the Halifax people or their agents cannot so easily now, as formerly, drain the country of its cash." What, may I ask, prevents them? The country is indebted to them more than it can conveniently pay, and they have nothing to do but press for payment, and that payment must be made at some time or other. The Halifax merchants are not compelled to take Island notes, and will therefore demand—and with justice—to be paid in Halifax Currency, or in British Gold and Silver at the Halifax prices. Will any honest merchant in Charlottetown even hint at their taking them at any other rate? No; and should they wish to do so (which I am sure is not the case), would they dare? Their integrity—the proudest boast of a British merchant—and the preservation of their credit—which depends upon the opinion the world entertains of that integrity—alike forbid it. I do not blame the merchant for looking to his own individual interest; but I do say, that in thus altering the currency, he has neither benefitted himself nor the community at large, and that the sooner the evil is removed the better for all parties.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, TRITICEUS.

TEMPERANCE v. DRUNKENNESS.—The "Executive Council" of the British and Foreign Temperance Society have issued a circular, addressed to drunkards, in which they state that there are no less than 600,000 habitual drunkards in this kingdom, of which 57,000 die annually, giving an average of 157 per day. The magistrates and medical men declare that three-fourths of the crimes, &c., are committed by persons excited by liquor. The cost of those intoxicating draughts is 50 millions per annum. By the exertions of the advocates of temperance, 200,000 have been reclaimed, and have not only abandoned their drunken habits, but have become attendants at the different places of religious worship. How to get a tight ring off a finger.—Thread a needle flat in the eye with a strong thread, pass the head of the needle, with care, under the ring, and pull the thread through a few inches towards the hand; wrap the long end of the thread tightly round the finger regularly all down to the nail, to reduce its size. Then lay hold of the short end, and unwind it. The thread pressing against the ring, will gradually remove it from the finger. This never-failing method will remove the tightest ring without difficulty, however much swollen the finger may be.

Ice.—The amount shipped last year from Charleston and Boston, was about 32,000 tons—nearly all of which came from Fresh Pond. During the year, several large ice houses have been erected, near Spy Pond in West Cambridge, which the proprietors are now busily engaged in filling. The exportation of ice taken from these two ponds, during the present year, will probably amount to 40,000 tons—employing 133 vessels, each carrying 300 tons.

The most effectual way to cure a slanderer, is to give no attention to what he says. The "royal cheese" has got into Chancery; from which it seems to have had a narrow escape. The parties in whose custody the monstrous mass of consolidated curds had been placed, finding that it was the intention of the person who had taken a cast of the cheese to make an exhibition of it in London, thought it might be as well to gratify the Londoners with a sight of the cheese itself. It was accordingly brought up with great care and ceremony. The Lord Steward of the Household was consulted, whether the exhibition of the cheese would endanger its acceptance by the Queen. Lord Errol, we are told, "declined giving any official opinion on the point;" but went to view the cheese, and gave his "private opinion" that its exhibition would not hazard its acceptance. The owner of the plaster-cast, apprehensive that his speculation would be entirely destroyed if the cheese itself were exhibited, applied to the Vice-Chancellor for an injunction to restrain the exhibition, on the ground that it was contrary to the wishes of the majority of the contributors, and might prevent her Majesty from receiving their present. The injunction was granted. On Thursday the case was argued by four counsel; and his Honour gave judgment in due form, stating the reasons which induced him to dissolve the injunction with costs. The cheese having been thus let out of Chancery, will no doubt shortly be exhibited. It is the produce of 737 cows, is nine feet four inches in circumference, twenty inches in depth, and weighs eleven hundred weight.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, January 18th, 1841.

IN FURTHER PURSUANCE of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled "An Act for levying an Assessment on all Lands in this Island—I do hereby give Public Notice, that I have made Proclamation according to the terms of the said Act, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots and Pasture Lots, and parts of Lots or Townships in this Island, in arrear for non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the before-mentioned Act, viz:

Table with columns: Town Lots in Charlottetown, Town Lots in Georgetown, Pasture Lots Numbers 430 and 469, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, Town Lots in Georgetown, Pasture Lots Numbers 25, 103 and 114, in Georgetown Royalty, Pasture Lots Numbers 91, 202, 326, 484 and 491, in Prince-town Royalty.

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land, so in arrear and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them by the said Act, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid within Ten Days before the next Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, application will be made to the said Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land respectively.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

THE Leasehold Interest of that eligible FARM, situate at Craupaud, and at present occupied by the subscriber, comprising 144 acres of excellent Land, 50 of which are in a high state of cultivation. About 30 acres more may be made ready for the plough at a small expense, and the remainder is well wooded. There is an excellent Mill-site on the Farm; the shore furnishes a supply of sea manure, and Lime may be obtained at a moderate rate from a Kiln adjoining the premises. The dwelling-house, to which is attached a Shop or Store, has recently been thoroughly repaired and considerably enlarged, so as to afford every convenience for the accommodation of a respectable family. It has a frost-proof cellar underneath, and a never-failing well of water at the door.

These premises—pleasantly situated, on the banks of the river Westmorland, in the midst of a thriving and populous settlement, and within 15 chains of the public Wharf—afford an opportunity for investment, both for agricultural and commercial purposes, seldom to be met with.

For Terms of Sale, and other particulars, apply to Mr. John Davis, jr., Merchant, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber, on the premises, who is about to leave the Island.

ROBERT CRANFORD.

N. B.—A new Barn, 50 ft. by 34 ft. has just been completed.

FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, that beautiful FARM, situate within one mile of Charlottetown, known as the property of the Subscriber. It consists of about Forty acres of excellent Land, and from its eligible and convenient situation, is well worth the attention of any person of capital, desirous to obtain a retired and pleasant residence. A Barn, 36 feet by 26 feet, together with other Out-houses, have lately been erected on the premises. A Cellar has been dug and walled up, ready to receive a Building, 30 feet by 24 feet—the Scantling and other materials necessary for such Building are now on the premises. A Well has also been dug, which affords a constant supply of excellent water. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor,

W. W. BAGNALL.

February 26th, 1841.

TO BE LET, and IMMEDIATE POSSESSION given, ONE-HALF of the STORE and CELLAR occupied by Messrs. Cooper & Bremner, Printers, together with a YARD fronting on Water Street. For particulars, apply to Mr. George Clark, on the premises, or to

B. SCOTT.

Lot Forty-nine, Feb. 25th, 1841.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

THE Leasehold Interest (999 years) of a Valuable FARM, the property of Capt. W. P. Grossard, consisting of 70 acres of excellent Land, 35 of which are under cultivation. There is a substantial, newly-built House on the premises, fit for the accommodation of a moderately sized family, and a well within a few yards of the door. The above property (which from its superior advantages, is worthy the attention of emigrants) is situated about 4 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, on the Princetown road.

For further particulars, apply at the house on the premises. October 22d, 1840.

To the Tenants on Township Forty-Three.

TAKE NOTICE, that by Indentures of Lease and Release, bearing date respectively, the 24th and 25th days of April, 1815, the Release being made between William Townsend, Esq. deceased, and Flora, his wife, of the one part, and Edmund Waters and Alexander Birnie, both then resident in London, Merchants, of the other part—All Lot or Township Number Forty-three, in Prince Edward Island, were conveyed and assented to them the said Edmund Waters and Alexander Birnie, for securing the payment of £235, lawful money of the said Island, and Interest, by the said William Townsend to the said Edmund Waters and Alexander Birnie, at a certain day, in the said Indenture of Release mentioned, and now past; and a certain portion of the said sum of £235, with a large arrear of Interest thereon, is still due and unpaid—and the said Edmund Waters and Alexander Birnie have both duly assigned to me the said Mortgage, and all their right, title and interest therein: I do, therefore, hereby give you notice, not to pay any rent, now due, or hereafter to become due, from you for the said land and premises, to any other person except to me, or to such person or persons as I shall duly authorize to receive the same.

GEORGE BIRNIE.

Charlottetown, February 9, 1841.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the sole Agents of DAVID STEWART, Esquire, for his Estates on Island, beg to intimate, that they are prepared to lease lands, and that all persons indebted to that gentleman, for rent or otherwise, are hereby required to make immediate payment of the same.

All persons found trespassing on any of the above properties, either by cutting Timber, or in any other respect, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

H. D. MORPETH, PETER EMERY.

December 10th, 1840.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against cutting or carrying away Timber, or Wood of any description, from that part of Township No. 43, belonging to the Estate of the late Honorable William Townsend, deceased, if they wish to avoid law and loss costs.

CHARLES WORRELL, Mortgagee in possession.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, on the lowest possible terms, for Cash down on delivery: 300 gallons genuine Wines, consisting of Port, Sherry, Madeira, 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 common; 4 tons excellent bright Sugar, first quality, Porto Rico; 3 chests and boxes Teas, Souchong, fine Congo and Hyson, warranted fresh and superior. This lot of Teas was selected by a first rate judge, and being laid in before the late war, can be sold, although of first quality, as cheap as common 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 excellent article 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 superior article, 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 Whisks. 300 lbs. Cotton Warp, Nos. 6 to 10. 60 pieces white and unbleached Shirting; Shirting and Linens, from 4d. to 1s. 10d. per yard. 14 pieces 6-4 dark Merinos, new colours, very cheap; Florin Gingham Shirting, Apron Checks, Stuffs, &c. A lot of pattern Mourning Prints, Black Bombazines, Crapes, Cords, and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Gloves, Lawns, &c. &c. for Mourning. A variety of Furniture and other articles. Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, Tartan Plaids, bleached and unbleached Linen Damask Table Cloths, coloured Table Covers, fine Brown Holland and Linen Diapers, fine Irish Linen and Long Lawns, Russia Dicks, Linen Huckabuck and Kitchen Toweling; Muslins, all kinds; black and coloured Dress Linings. 50 dozen Shawls and Handkerchiefs for Ladies' wear, some of a great variety, from 10d. to 60s. each. A lot of Shawls, slightly damaged, will be sold, great bargains. A quantity of Gentlemen's plain and fancy Silk Stocks, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Sable and Swanskin Ruffs for the neck; some fine Lambswool Shirts and Drawers, very superior. Men's and Boy's Sealtete, Worsted, Fur, &c. &c. Caps, Hats, and kinds of prices. Gentlemen's Fur Gaudlets and Gloves, Ladies' Winter Hosiery, Gloves, Chamois Skins, Comforters and Cuffs, Fur Straps, India Rubber and other Braces; Carpet, Table and Venetian Bindings; Shalloons, Waddings, &c. &c. Linings; common and six cord Cotton and Silk Reels, Needles, in boxes and papers, Pins, Hair Pins, Sewing Tapes, Bobbins, Cords and Braids, coloured Worsted, Sewing Silks and Twists, a great variety of Buttons, and many other kind of Trimmings and small wares in common use, of the best descriptions, at the lowest prices. Beaver and Pilot Cloth, Lion Skin, Flushing, Black Cassimere, Tweeds, Moleskins and Cassinets, at reduced prices. Fine white Flannels, Serges, Rose Blankets, from seven to twelve quarters; white and coloured Counterpanes. Carving Knives and Forks, Penknives and Scissors, some very superior; Pump Tracks, Carron Baks, Kettles, and Coffee Pots, Chain Traces, Sleigh Bells, Cart Buses, Long handles and swivel Frying Pans; very superior Tinned Teakettles, Sauce Pans, and other hardware articles, at a great reduction in price. Improved Steel Pens, blue, black and red Ink, Ink Powder, Stone as Murray's and Chambers's 1st and 2d Books, English Reader, School Testaments, Prayer Books (Victoria), Copy Books, Toy Books, &c. A few Family Bibles, American Editions, very cheap. Drugs, Spices, &c., all warranted of the first quality, genuine, and fresh. White, Black and Cayenne Peppers, Allspice, ground and whole Ginger, Basket Salt, Caraway Seed, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Isinglass, Citron, Rosewater, Licorice, Harvey's Sauce, Pearl Sago, Arrowroot. French Night Tapers for Chambers, Congreve Matches (best), plain and scented Hair Powder, brown Windsor Soap, Soap, Petre, Sulphur, Brimstone, Alum, ground Redwood, Logwood, Fustic, Arnetto for colouring Cheese; Malaga Cudbear, Saffron, Copperas, Indigo, Gum Arabic, Lignum Starch, Rotton Stone, Bees Wax, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Camphor, Salt of Lemon. Dr. Hughes' celebrated Rheumatic nerve and bone liniment. East India Polyandra Oil, for Rheumatism. Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, for pulmonary complaints, colds, &c. Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc. Balsam of Life, British Oil, Medicamentum, Anderson's Essence of Peppermint, Lavender, Bergamot and Lemon. Henry's Calcined Magnesia; Court Plaster, Macassar Soda and Seidlitz Powders, &c. &c. &c. CHAMBERS' PEOPLE'S EDITIONS of valuable and useful Works, unrivalled in the annals of usefulness and cheapness, warranted complete Editions of the original Works, with 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 1835, by William Chambers, one of the Editors of Chambers' Journal. The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, a York Mariner. The Life and Miscellaneous Writings of Benjamin Franklin, greatly extended and improved. The Adventures of Roderick Random, by Smollet, with a memoir of the author. The Adventures of Caleb Williams, by William Godwin, with a memoir of the author. The Prose Works of Robert Burns, with the notes of Currie and Cromeck, and many by the present editor. The Poetical Works of Robert Burns, to which are now added notes illustrating historical, personal and local allusions. 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. Marmion; a tale of Flodden-field, by Sir Walter Scott. The Lay of the Last Minstrel, a Poem, by do. The Sabbath, and other Poems, by do. The Village, and other Poems, by the Rev. J. Graham, by the Rev. James Crabbe, LL.D. Anster Fair, and other poems, by Tennant. Allan Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, and other poems, Deane's Complete English Tradesman. The Cottagers of Glenburnie, a tale, by Mrs. Hamilton. The Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico, translated from the original Italian, for this edition. The Constitution of Man, considered in relation to external objects, by George Coombe, fourth edition, revised, corrected and enlarged. 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. The Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith, and some thoughts concerning Education, by John Locke, with a memoir of the author, and his writings. No 1, Queen Street, Brecken's Corner, Head of the Wharf.

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* Smith's Wealth of Nations, Vol. 1, p. 1, c. 11, f. 352.