

graced by an outrage of a character which, thank Heaven! we have seldom to record. The affray took place in one of the upper streets of the city among some houses of ill fame, the rencontre taking place between the military and some low rowdies of the City. A large number on both sides were wounded, and one soldier killed. His name is William Tatcher, a native of Nottinghamshire, and bore the reputation of a peaceable man. Another row took place on Thursday night, but was soon quelled. The police are investigating the facts.—Post.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The particulars of the restoration of the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands to King Kamehameha III, from whom it had been wrested by Lord Paulet, commanding H. M. frigate Carysfort, are published in New York papers of Saturday last. The intelligence was brought to San Blas (Mexico,) by H. M. S. Hazard, and was sent to the United States, by way of Tampico. The act of restoration was consummated on the 31st July, by Rear Admiral Thomas, commanding H. M. Ships in the Pacific, in conformity with orders transmitted from the British Government. The New York Journal of Commerce, in publishing the news, remarks—"Guaranteed as the independence of the Sandwich Islands now is, in effect, by England, France, and the United States, it will rest on a firmer basis than ever before; and those Islands will continue to be a lodge on the highway of nations, for the commerce of all friendly powers"—and adds—"The restoration of the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands, by the British Government, will afford to that of France a fit opportunity to perform the same act of justice to the Society Islands, and there is some reason to think that it will be embraced."

It will be seen by the following circular, issued by Commodore Nicolas, that the British authorities are determined that French usurpation at the Society Islands shall not be acknowledged by them. The document is dated on board H. M. S. Vindictive, in Papeete Harbour, Tahiti, 20th June, 1843, and is addressed to the British residents in the Islands of Tahiti and Moorea:—

"Gentlemen—It has become my duty to acquaint the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty now residing in the dominions of the Queen of Tahiti, that I have received instructions to cause them to seek for whatever justice they may require, from the officers of their own Sovereign, in this Island, or through the established Courts of Law of the Queen, Pomare; and that they are not to attend to any summons as jurors, nor to hold themselves subject to any regulations or jurisdictions, of any sort, from the French authorities temporarily established here, under the style of a Provisional Government; nor to any officer of France, be his rank or station whatever it may, until the decision of the Queen of England, regarding Tahiti, is known. Although determined to enforce this regulation, should it unhappily become necessary, in the rigid fulfilment of the orders that I have received, yet I shall continue to do my best to preserve a good understanding with the officers of the French Navy stationed here, and I sincerely trust that nothing will arise to disturb the harmony which has hitherto subsisted between the subjects of our respective nations.

I deem it proper that I should here observe to you, that I feel quite assured that England seeks not, desires not, to maintain a paramount influence in these Islands. But, while she repudiates such an intention, and declares, as she has so repeatedly done, in reply to the several solicitations of the successive sovereigns of Tahiti to become its permanent protector, that she will not assume any preponderating power over its government, yet Great Britain is, I am equally assured, determined that no other Nation shall possess a greater influence or authority in the state than that which, from her long and intimate connexion with them, she claims as her natural right to exercise. More than all do I believe myself authorised to state, that it is the determination of the Queen of England to preserve the sovereignty of Tahiti independent and free.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
Yours, with every consideration,  
J. TOUP NICOLAS, Commodore."

THE COLONIAL HERALD can be had, every Saturday, immediately after publication, at the Store of Mr. G. F. Cooper, Queen Street—Price, 4d. each.

THE COLONIAL HERALD is regularly filed in London by Mr. P. L. SIMMONS, Agent for the American and Canadian Newspapers, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agency Office, 18 Cornhill (opposite the Royal Exchange), where advertisements will be received.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1843.

No little disappointment was experienced by the quidnuncs of the town on Thursday evening last, on the arrival of the St. George without the English mail, which was confidently expected. The St. George left the Georgetown Packet at Pictou, which vessel would await the arrival of the mail, so that it may be looked for every moment via Georgetown.

The Nova Scotia Gazette of the 26th ult., proclaims the Dissolution of the General Assembly of that Province. The Writs for calling a New General Assembly bear date on the 30th ult., and will be returnable on Thursday, the 11th day of January next.

GEORGETOWN.—On Wednesday se'nnight we made our first entrée into this much-talked-of little town. The 25th Oct. had been fixed upon by the Eastern Agricultural Society, as the most fit and proper day for the Annual Fair, on which occasion they proposed to distribute a variety of premiums, for the best stock of various descriptions. Owing, however, we were given to understand, to the excessive humidity of the season, and the consequent delay in getting out the potato crop, and the wretched state of the roads—the trifling amount of the premiums, and the scarcity of money, combined with other causes, there was on this occasion an almost total absence of everything generally thought necessary to constitute a Fair.

Georgetown, as it now exists, is a very different place from what it was only ten years since. Then, the total number of houses it contained, we have been informed by a gentleman who resides on the spot, was only three. Then, it was little better than an unsightly swamp, or at best a town on paper. But now, the place presents—though there is still much room for improvement—quite a different aspect; and there are, moreover, certain indications perceptible, of no very equivocal character, that the capital of King's County is destined, at no very remote period, to assume that prominent position among the maritime ports of the Gulf, which nature seems to have designed it to occupy.

Already can this little town boast of the possession of an elegant and commodious Episcopal Church, which—unlike most of our religious edifices, at a distance from Charlottetown—is completely finished, and is painted, both within and without, in a very tasteful manner; and a substantial building. The Court House and Jail, which are both comprised in one building, form a very prominent object, as you enter the town, occupying, as they do, an airy and salubrious site at the North corner of the public Square. From the upper story of this building we obtained a fine view of the harbour, Panmure Island, &c. The internal arrangements, as far as we could judge from a hasty inspection, are in good keeping. The most scrupulous attention appears to be uniformly paid by the Jailor both to the cleanliness and proper ventilation of the building and the comfort and convenience of the prisoners. The Market House is another handsome and well-finished public building, which we cannot refrain from noticing, en passant. It occupies an elevated position on the Square, at no great distance from the Queen's wharf, and as near the centre of the town as possible. It is admirably adapted for the purposes for which it is intended. The Grammar School is also a neat building, in the construction of which attention has evidently been paid both to comfort and convenience.

nience. The average attendance of pupils at this School—which is conducted by Mr. J. Arbuckle, assisted by Mrs. Arbuckle, who has charge of the junior classes—we were informed, is about fifty. As many of the scholars as time permitted went through a variety of exercises, for our especial benefit, and acquitted themselves, with scarcely an exception, in a manner highly creditable to themselves, exhibiting, at the same time, a degree of proficiency, and an acquaintance with the several branches taught, alike honorable to the talents of both teacher and scholar.

In addition to the public buildings enumerated above, there are now between two and three hundred private dwelling houses and other buildings completed, or in course of completion. Many of these are neat, substantial, and even elegant edifices.

At the foot of the principal street, there is a substantial wharf, at which vessels of large tonnage can load and unload their cargoes.

As to the harbour of Georgetown, or Three Rivers, its many advantages as a sea-port are now so well known, that we need scarcely offer a remark upon the subject. Suffice it to say, that it is one of the best—if not the best—and safest, the easiest of access and most commodious harbour in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In consequence of these and other advantages, it is admirably calculated, and is probably destined, at no very distant period, to become, the head-quarters of extensive Fishing and Commercial Establishments. We are free to confess that, prior to our late visit, we had formed a rather low estimate of the importance of this interesting section of the Colony. On a more intimate acquaintance with it, however, we are convinced that the chief, if not the only, obstacle to its becoming a place of first-rate importance, is the almost total destitution of capital, which is there very severely felt, and completely paralyses the energies of the inhabitants.

We frequently observe it stated, by persons of the highest authority, that there are millions of capital in the mother country, at present, for which the holders can obtain no employment. Now, did the land proprietors of this Island consult their own interests, and—instead of withdrawing large sums, annually, in the shape of rent, from this impoverished Colony—instead of dragging the last penny from the pockets of the poor, but generally industrious and laborious peasantry—were they disposed individually and collectively to bring but a moderate degree of exertion to bear upon the speedy settlement and improvement of their respective estates, and the development of the resources of the Island generally—and to employ the influence they possess at home, in order that a small portion of the surplus capital which is there lying dormant and unproductive might be transferred to our shores, and employed in the establishment and maintenance of extensive Fishery Establishments, the erection of superior grist mills, the improvement of our domestic manufactures, &c.—we venture to predict, that a thorough and radical change for the better would very speedily be wrought in the circumstances, sentiments and opinions of a large majority of the inhabitants of this fertile and beautiful Island. We are satisfied that were the course indicated above adopted by the proprietary body, the poverty, inactivity, and want of energy—both physical and moral—so strikingly apparent on all hands, at present, would speedily give place to another and very opposite state of things. We fear, however, that such a plan will not meet the views of many of those most interested in the subject; and the inevitable consequences of a persistence in the present system will, in our opinion, be—supposing, in the meantime, no other remedy attainable—the civil and political thralldom of a large portion of the inhabitants, and a state of pecuniary embarrassment and destitution most disastrous to the peace and prosperity of the Colony.

An attempt is about being made—under the supervision of a gentleman well qualified by long experience in Newfoundland to undertake the task—to establish an extensive Fishery at or near Georgetown. Every one must be most anxiously desirous that this establishment should prosper and succeed, for on the success or failure of the experiment about to be tried will very materially depend the future well-being, not of Georgetown and its vicinity merely, but of the Island at large.

SUPREME COURT.—The Michaelmas Term of the Supreme Court opened on Tuesday last. Some degree of interest was excited by an idea that generally prevailed, that Mr. Maclean, of New London, convicted of a political Libel last June Term, would then be brought up to receive sentence. Mr. Maclean, with his sureties, appeared in Court, but was given to understand that it was not the intention of the Crown Officers to move for Judgment until the following Thursday. This delay occasioned a good deal of disappointment, as a number of Mr. Maclean's constituents were in attendance, having travelled a considerable distance for the purpose of being present when Judgment should be pronounced.

On Thursday last, at Twelve o'clock, Mr. Maclean being again in attendance, the Atty. General moved that the sentence of the Court be pronounced upon that gentleman. Mr. Maclean then addressed the Court at considerable length, in the course of which we were forcibly struck—as we were also on the trial—with the evident disadvantages under which he laboured, arising from the circumstance of his having taken upon himself his own defence. With due deference to Mr. Maclean's superior attainments, we cannot help viewing this course as the most impolitic he could possibly have adopted, and we are much mistaken if a similar conviction did not force itself upon the minds of all—even of Mr. Maclean's warmest supporters—who happened to be present on the occasions above referred to. Had Mr. Maclean retained counsel—even supposing that counsel to be possessed of but a very moderate share of integrity and ability—we are inclined to think that—adverse as the majority of the Jury undoubtedly were to the political sentiments of Mr. Maclean—an entirely different verdict might have been obtained; and we would strongly advise Mr. Maclean, should he ever again be placed in similar circumstances, by no means to attempt his own defence.

We have availed ourselves, in the present instance, of the report of Mr. Maclean's objections, offered in arrest of judgment, furnished by the *Islander* of yesterday—severe indisposition preventing our giving a more detailed account of the proceedings in to-day's paper.

"The first was to the form of one of the Counts of the information. It was similar, he said, to an objection which was offered by Feargus O'Connor, to the indictment found against him, a year or two ago, and, in whose case, it was held fatal to the indictment. The objection was; brought to his (Mr. Maclean's) notice by L. O'C. Doyle, Esq., of Nova Scotia, to whom it had been pointed out by G. R. Young, Esq. In all the Counts of the Information, save this, the libel was alleged to have been published "of and concerning the Government," which words in this Count were omitted, and, being essential in their nature, the Count was bad; and, as the verdict was guilty generally, on all the Counts, it could not therefore be sustained.

"The second objection was to the persons of two of the Jury, who, in the words of the Statute, were not "good and sufficient men." One of them, Mr. J. T. Thomas, from the levity his conduct shewed, betrayed an unfitness for the duty; he was seen to laugh when he (Mr. Maclean) commenced his address to the Jury, and also to wink at the prosecutors, and then to turn his back towards him. The other of the two, Mr. Donald McKinlay, is ignorant of the English language, and is willing to make affidavit that he did not understand the proceedings.

"Again, one of the 24 Jurymen summoned, and whose name was drawn, did not sit; leaving only 23 on the Panel. Mr. Maclean here produced three Affidavits, the purport of which went to state, that there were two persons named "John Ferguson" living at the East River, "the elder" of whom was summoned by the Sheriff's Officer, but when he appeared, he was told by the Sheriff that he was the wrong person, and he therefore retired; while the other one, having come to the Court as a spectator, was summoned instantaneously, but refused to serve from the shortness of the notice; and, when called, did not answer to his name. The Sheriff had also picked one Juror out of the crowd, at the door of the Court House.

"He had further to urge misdirection on the part of his Ho-

nor the Chief Justice, in not allowing him, on the trial, to shew, by way of recrimination, that the Lieutenant Governor, or the organs of his government, had libelled others as much as he (Mr. Maclean) had. Mr. Hone, when on his trial, was allowed to do this with respect to a libel of the late Mr. Canning on the Book of Job; and a Mr. Wright, who, in 1837, prosecuted for a libel in the London Atlas, newspaper, was shewn to have libelled others equally himself, and therefore failed in his prosecution.

"The Attorney General in reply stated, that if the Court were of opinion, that the objections were such as called for an answer, he would require copies of the Affidavits, and some time to answer the rule.

"The Chief Justice—whose demeanour towards Mr. Maclean, throughout his address, appeared exceedingly mild and forbearing—stated that he was willing to give him every benefit of his objections, and every opportunity to review his own charge, if it contained any misdirection in point of law; and suggested that those charges which were founded on the Affidavits, had better be answered.

"The Attorney General then stated, he could not conveniently do this in the midst of the business of the term; and would require time to shew cause until the first of next Hilary Term, the first week in January next.

"Mr. Maclean's recognizance of Bail was then extended until Hilary Term."

COLONIAL AND HOME LIBRARY.—Mr. Murray of London proposes the publication of cheap Editions of English works, under the foregoing title. The object is to meet the demand for cheap Literature, of which the usual supply has been checked, by Imperial Acts providing against foreign pirated editions. The "Library" is dedicated, by permission, to Lord Stanley, and Mr. Murray appears to expect the support of the Colonial Government at home and abroad, by giving effect to the laws which "protect the rights of British genius, industry and manufactures." The first volume of the work is "Burrow's Bible in Spain," published, we understand, at half a crown.—Halifax Gaz.

[The prospectus and a specimen of the first volume of the above works, received by the last English Mail, may be seen at the Office of the Colonial Herald, where subscriptions will be received and duly attended to.—Ed.]

THE WEATHER.—For three or four weeks past, the weather has been so excessively wet, that potato-digging has proceeded very tardily. Large quantities of potatoes, in low situations, have actually rotted in the ground. The rain has also, we regret to learn, found its way into the grain-stacks of many of our poorer farmers, who will, doubtless, suffer materially in consequence. The crop of potatoes, it is said, will this year fall short of the usual average by at least one half. The roads in many places—particularly where, in consequence of their proximity to shipping places, they have been much cut up by heavily-laden carts—have been rendered almost impassable.

Since writing the above, we have received the following scrap from an attentive correspondent to the Westward:—

"The greater part of the potatoes to the Westward are nearly lost—rotting in the ground. The grain and hay stacks are also, in many places, wet to the bottom. Dreadful losses will be sustained throughout the country. In many places Mill Dams and Bridges are entirely carried away with the freshets. In the neighbourhood of Casemper, the rivers and bays were so brown with the water draining from the swamps and low grounds, that one could scarcely see a foot into the usually clear water; in many parts, the lands are completely flooded."

THE HEALTH of this community is suffering very materially from the late unprecedented state of the weather. Nearly every body is at present labouring under a species of Influenza, which is in many cases exceedingly distressing. For ourselves, we can speak feelingly on this subject—all the hands in our establishment having been more or less affected by it, thereby causing no small derangement in our business affairs. The Croup and Hooping Cough are also, we regret to learn, prevalent in both town and country.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We have been credibly informed—and we wish to call the attention of the proper authorities, more particularly, to the fact—that a number of robberies and other atrocities have, from time to time, been perpetrated at or near Tea Hill, Lot 49, and within four or five miles of Charlottetown, by some ruffians who have hitherto contrived to escape detection. Persons of both sexes have been placed in great bodily fear, and even fired at, beaten and forcibly deprived of their property. While at Pinette, a few days since, the case of a poor lad belonging to Belfast, particularly brought under our notice, as being of more recent occurrence. He was, it appears, quietly proceeding homewards, a little after dark, with the proceeds of his hard earnings in his pocket, when he was attacked by one of the miscreants before adverted to, who handled him in a very unceremonious manner, and speedily relieved him of his property.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning last, as Dr. Conroy, Surgeon, of this town, was proceeding to Bedeque, on professional business, he was suddenly thrown from his gig, dreadfully fracturing one of his legs. The Dr. is, we are glad to learn, doing well.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; I have read with attention Mr. LLOYD's letter of the 23d ult. As he exonerates himself so completely from all blame, and is perfectly satisfied that he has discharged his duty both to God and man, respecting the rumoured misapplication of the Church School Fund, it would ill become me to make any comment, with regard to his own personal conduct in the matter, having, from the first, treated the subject as a public question.

I have, therefore, only to add, that I entertain no ill-will to Mr. LLOYD for the very strong and uncalculated personal reflections he has thought proper to make, with regard to myself.

Nov. 1st, 1843.

ARRIVALS AT THE VICTORIA HOTEL DURING THE WEEK.—Rev. Hugh Ross, Dr. M. Keown, Hugh Macdonald, Esq., and Captain Richards, Georgetown; Hon. W. W. Irving, Bonshaw; Mr. C. McNeill, Wood Islands; Mr. H. H. Godet, New York; Mr. C. Goodrich, Boston; Mr. C. Dwyer, Pictou; W. Beairist, Esq., Princeton; Mr. W. J. Willis, Mr. Harris, Halifax; Mr. Bergman; Mr. Hagen, N. B.; E. Thornton, Esq., Three Rivers.

Passengers.

In the St. George, from Pictou, on Thursday evening—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Miss Haviland, George Bernie, Esq., Mrs. Peters, Mr. W. Cunard, Rev. John Knox, Rev. Pierre Vincent and servant, Mr. Caulder, Mr. James Hyde, and 3 in the steerage.

LAUNCHED, a few days since, from the shipyard of Messrs. Benjamin and George McKenzie, New London, a very fine Schooner called the Francis, of 94 tons, built for the Hon. P. S. Macnutt, Darnley.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.  
Oct. 23.—Schr. Queen Adelaide, Martel, Arichat; bal. Lion, Mackay, Pictou; Cider, Apples, &c. Sarah, Curtis, Fishing voyage; Fish.  
30.—Two Brothers, Macassar, Buctouche; bal.  
31.—New Messenger, Siteman, Halifax; Goods.  
Nov. 1.—Swift, O'Brien, do.; do. Industry, Goodwin, Pictou; Freestone, Christy Ann, Brodie, Bay Verte; Boards, &c.  
2.—Jane, Farrall, Pictou; Coals and Fish.

CLEARED.  
Oct. 27.—Schr. Commix, Murphy, Halifax; 1260 bus. Potatoes, 520 do Oats, 50 do. Barley.  
28.—Queen Adelaide, Martel, do.; 1500 bus. Potatoes, 400 do. Oats, Acorn, Salmon, Newfld; 1800 bus. Potatoes, 500 do. Oats, 4 do. Carrots, 6000 feet Lumber, 6 Horses. Reward, Grimes, Halifax; 2000 bus. Potatoes. Lively, Gillis, do.; 1000 bus. Potatoes, 200 do. Barley, 800 do. Oats, 20 bis. Oatmeal.  
30.—Hannah Gray, Tarabull, do.; 2500 bus. Oats, 1100 do. Potatoes, 140 do. Barley, 50 do. Turnips, &c.

Happy Return, Girroir, Arichat; bal. Rosins, Ealos, Newfld. 17 tons Birch Timber, 1547 ft. Birch Plank, 4500 ft. Boards, 20,000 Shingles, 25 doz. Handspikes, 165 bus. Turnips, 2567 do. Potatoes, 600 do. Oats—by J. Davis, jun.  
31.—Barbara Ann, Lutes, Newfld; 2000 bus. Potatoes, 500 do. Oats. Ceres, White, Halifax; 1500 bus. Potatoes, 70 do. Barley, 20 do. Turnips.  
Nov. 1.—Isabella Helen, Anderson, Newfld; 3000 bus. Potatoes, 350 do. Oats, 6000 ft. Lumber, 10,000 Shingles, 100 bus. Turnips, Marsella, Le Lachour, do.; 4000 bus. Potatoes, &c. Allison, Cox, do.; 1300 bus. Potatoes, Jessie, Crawford, Halifax; 300 bus. Potatoes, 450 do. Barley, 1425 do. Oats.  
2.—Industry, Goodwin, Pictou; bal. Brigantine Kite, Wade, Newfld; 2335 bus. Potatoes, 139 do. Oats, &c.  
3.—Elizabeth, Jenkins, Newfld; 1600 bus. Potatoes, 500 do. Oats.

The Constance, Jones, stated in our last to have sunk in Orwell Bay, a short time since, but, we are glad to learn, been raised from her perilous situation. On Thursday last, she was hove down, and a survey held upon her. She will commence loading on Monday.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Ecclesiastical Commissary, &c. &c., Marianne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Swabey, Esq., to Charles, eldest Son of the Hon. Charles Hensley, of Newstead Hall.

DIED.

At DeSable, very suddenly, on the 2nd inst., Mr. James Currie, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends, aged 70 years. Last evening, Mary, only daughter of Mr. James Scantlebury, aged 3 years and 10 months.

TEMPERANCE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Auxiliary Temperance Society will be held in the National School Room, on Monday evening next—commencing at half-past Seven o'clock. A full attendance is respectfully solicited. A collection will be taken in aid of the funds.  
W. TROWAN, Secy.

4th Nov. 1843.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 7.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the time allowed for the removal of the Fences in this district is extended until the 15th of November next; after which time the fine will be exacted, as advertised in the Royal Gazette of the 18th August last.  
W. W. IRVING, Commissioner.  
Commissioner's Office, 24th Oct. 1843.

ROAD DISTRICT, No. 10.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons occupying Ground adjoining the Highways in this District, that they must remove their Fences to the distance of 30 feet from the centre of the Road, on or before the 20th day of November next.  
J. R. BOURKE, Commissioner.  
Oct. 20, 1843.

Secretary's Office, 16th October, 1843.

BRIDGE OVER ELLIOT RIVER.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Wednesday, the 29th day of November next, for the construction of a BRIDGE over Elliot River, at the Ferry, opposite M. Ewen's—on the plan of a Flying Bridge, with Abutments at each end.—Each Tender to be accompanied by a Plan and Specification, and an estimate of the expense of materials and workmanship required.

WHEREAS a report has been set afloat, by a few wicked, malicious and evil-disposed persons, to the effect, that I am deeply involved in debt, and that all my property has been seized by the Sheriff, to discharge the same; and that I had been endeavouring to conceal some part of my property, to prevent its being seized; and whereas the above wicked and false report has been industriously circulated by some persons who knew it had no foundation in truth, and after they had heard it contradicted, such a report having a tendency to do me (being extensively engaged in business) a serious injury, I have thought proper, for the satisfaction of those residing at a distance from Town, and who have on many previous occasions placed confidence in me, publicly to contradict, in toto, every part of the said report;—there being nothing whatever to ground such a report upon; and further, that no part of my property has ever been seized, or was even in danger of being seized; that I have never been sued for a debt, or even threatened with any coercive measures whatever for the recovery of a debt; that I am not involved, nor ever was involved; and that no person whatever is bound for me for the payment of any debt, nor has been for the last ten years; nor have I, during that time, solicited any one to become bound for me for the payment of any debt whatever; that I am happy, through the blessing of Divine Providence on my humble endeavours, to be enabled to say, that my circumstances are as comfortable as those of almost any tradesman in Charlottetown, although in common with every one engaged in business, I find cash very scarce, and frequently experience considerable difficulty in fulfilling my engagements.

Now, I hereby caution those evil-disposed persons who are so industriously keeping the said report in circulation, that unless they immediately desist, I will either prosecute them, or publish their names in the same manner as I have published this, as being persons of an envious disposition, influenced by the Devil, taking pleasure in doing their neighbour an injury, and in circulating base and malicious falsehood, and as dangerous members of the community.  
GEORGE BEER, jun.  
Charlottetown, Oct. 30th, 1843.

C. GOODRICH,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
FROM BOSTON.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Charlottetown that he purposes making a short stay in this place, for the purpose of practising in his Profession. Mr. G. will fill decayed Teeth with Gold or Silver, in such a manner as to stop further decay. He will also fill with cement those that are too far decayed to fill with Gold, without causing any pain. This Cement is soft when put in, but it becomes hard as the Tooth in a few hours, and will preserve it for years. Mr. G. will set Mineral Teeth in various forms. He also extracts with Forceps, which do not cause half the pain of the Turkey. All operations performed in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.  
Rooms at the Victoria Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN'S Beaver HAT, nearly new, with two pairs of gloves inside, was taken—it is supposed by mistake—from the table of the parlour of the Wellington Hotel, on Wednesday night last, after the house had been shut up for the night. If not returned immediately, the party will be prosecuted.  
W. H. WEBBER.  
Wellington Hotel, Nov. 2, 1843.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to leave this Island, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment to Mr. WILLIAM A. WELSH, who is duly authorised to receive the same.  
CHARLES WELSH.  
Queen Street, Charlottetown, }  
October 25th, 1843. }

THE Subscribers intending to make an alteration in their business, have to request, that all persons indebted to them will settle their respective Accounts immediately; and those to whom they stand indebted, will please send in their Accounts, for adjustment forthwith.  
COOPER & BREMNER.  
Charlottetown, Sept. 14th, 1843.

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED!

THE PRAISE OF WATER,  
A PRIZE POEM.

BY JOHN MACPHERSON.

FOR Sale by all the Book-sellers, and Messrs Bessonet & Brown, in Halifax; Messrs Stiles & Fraser, Pictou; Mr. George Payzant, Liverpool; Mr. Nathan Harris, Windsor; Messrs. Cooper & Bremner, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
Price 4s. per doz., 5d. single. September 22.