

On the 10th, the Duke of Victory was formally sworn in Regent, in the Chamber of Deputies, in the presence of assembled Cortes. He arrived on horseback, in full military costume. After he had taken the oath, he delivered address to the Cortes, which amply gratified them by the noble and constitutional principles which he laid down.

The Duke then proceeded to the palace, and shortly after appeared in the balcony with the Queen, to review the troops and the garrison; who passed in front of the house, the Duke standing all the time uncovered behind the Queen. On the same day, a decree was issued reappointing the Ministry pro tempore.

Madrid letters of the 16th May announce that S. Gonzales had failed in forming a Cabinet, and he had therefore resigned the task intrusted to him; and it was transferred to S. Lozaga.

The Regent has sought to make a more economical distribution of military offices; and he began by abolishing the office which he had held himself, that of General-in-Chief of the united armies.

The new Spanish ministry is composed as follows:— "Senor Gonzales, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs. "Senor Sara-y-Rull, Minister of Finance. "Senor Infante, Minister of the Interior. "Senor San Miguel, Minister of War. "Senor Garlia Gamba, Minister of Marine. "Senor Alonza, Minister of Justice."

Our accounts from Madrid of the 23d inst. state that a powerful opposition to the new ministry was being organized, at the head of which were Lopez and Caballero, who, to preserve their independence, had resigned their offices to government.

The steamer Iberia is to be employed on the branch packet station between Malta and the Ionian Islands. On the 22d, a disgraceful squabble took place at Bilbao, between the military and the town's-people; one officer was nearly killed.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Peers sentenced, on Saturday, Darnes to death, and sent his companions for trial to the ordinary tribunals. No revelations of consequence have been made during the trial by any of the prisoners, and the Government is, as heretofore, perfectly ignorant of the republican conspiracy.

The execution of Darnes took place at seven o'clock on Monday morning, at the Barriere St. Jacques. He walked barefooted, in his shirt, to the place of execution, his head being covered with a piece of black crape, in conformity with his sentence. There were but few spectators, owing to the early hour at which it took place, and the almost moral certainty on the part of the citizens of Paris that the King would commute the capital punishment for imprisonment for life. Darnes was escorted from the prison of the Luxembourg to the foot of the guillotine by a strong military force. His bearing was firm, calm and collected. To the last he refused to make any confession implicating others. The spectators were unmoved, exhibiting neither sympathy nor horror, and when the bloody apparatus was removed, dispersed peaceably to their several homes.

The Toulonnais publishes accounts from Algiers of a painful nature. General Bugeaud had caused extreme dissatisfaction in the army; and the Arabs were daily surprising and cutting in pieces parties or detachments of French troops.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon on the 24th ult. have been brought by the Royal Tar steamer. The Queen was to open the Cortes on the following day; in other respects there were no events stirring of public interest. Several English and Portuguese vessels have been sent out in search of the President.

RUSSIA.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 22d instant, states that "letters from Russia announce the commencement of the campaign in Circassia. In one of the first affairs, which was of a most sanguinary character, the Russian Major-General Backvrit was killed."

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Letters have arrived from Alexandria on the 7th May. Mehemet Ali had received the copy of a circular memorandum issued by the Porte on the 19th of April, addressed to the Ambassadors of the Four Powers. It informed them that the hereditary government of Egypt had been conceded to Mehemet Ali and his male descendants, providing that the eldest among them shall always succeed to the Pashalic; that the article fixing the tribute of Egypt at a fourth of the revenues was revoked, postponing the consideration of the amount and manner of calculating it; that Mehemet Ali might appoint to the grade of Colonel in his army, but that higher ranks were reserved for the approbation of the Sublime Porte; and that, as Mehemet Ali appeared inclined to oppose the system of internal administration decreed for Egypt in common with other parts of the Ottoman Empire, the Sultan had requested precise declarations and explanations on that subject. The Pacha was preparing another state paper, professing his entire submission, with the hope, it was believed, of making better terms respecting the tribute and appointment of his Government officers. Mehemet Ali was still busy in perfecting his military arrangements. He paid a sudden visit of inquiry to an English vessel, which is thus described by the correspondent of the Times— "He visited the Gorgon steamer on the 1st instant, at ten minutes' notice, (on washing Saturday too,) as if he wished to take the English at the greatest disadvantage; but though he selected washing day, and followed his messenger so quickly that the officers had not time to dress to receive him, he found all ready in the way of work, and put them through their exercise without much ceremony. He could not believe that they could fire their thirty-two-pounders thrice a minute, until he stood by and noted it. The ten inch paixhans were also fired with hollow shot and shell, and the crew put through every evolution in his presence, and a crowd of Turkish and French officers whom he brought to 'see what the English could do.' He was very sparing in his encomiums, as if determined to proceed on the system of nil admirari; but on entering the Captain's cabin he could not forbear exclaiming, 'Ha, these English Captains have always books on shelves: mine have only pipes instead.'"

The plague still continued severe; the number of cases varying from ten to twenty-six a day, and of deaths from five to fifteen. It had begun to attack the Europeans. The Augsburg Gazette of the 23d inst. states that a frightful famine existed in Bulgaria in consequence of the excesses committed by the Albanians after their late victory over the insurgents. Accounts from Candia on the 6th May state that there are 16,000 persons in arms against the Sultan. The rebels had formed a government of their own, and installed an administrative body elected by the people. Admiral Stopford despatched thither from Malta, on the 6th, the ship Benbow and the Tyne frigate. The Con-

suls of England and Greece were said to be in communication with the revolted.

CHINA.

The Overland Mail from India arrived at Marseilles on Sunday. By telegraphic despatches communicated to the French Government, and transmitted to London, we learn that hostilities have recommenced between Great Britain and China. The Emperor having refused to ratify the treaty concluded between the Imperial Commissioner Keshen and Plenipotentiary Elliot, and having ordered Keshen to be sent in irons to Peking, to answer before the Supreme Tribunals for the concessions made to the "outer barbarians," the British troops took possession of the Bogue forts on the 25th of February, and immediately afterwards of the factory at Canton. The Emperor, however, declared himself resolved to grant no terms to the "barbarians," save on their most abject submission, after having first evacuated all their conquests. His Imperial Celestially has found by this time that all British Plenipotentiaries are not made exactly on the Elliot model.

The same despatches announce that on the 22d of April, Sir Gordon Bremer arrived at Calcutta from the Canton River, to confer with the Governor General on the subject of our relations with China. The nature of the conference may be inferred from the fact, that reinforcements from India were at once to proceed to China to join the British force at Whampoa. We may therefore anticipate something like an honourable settlement of the China question at no distant period. With the factory at Canton in the possession of our soldiery, the city is entirely at our mercy. In one hour our troops could reduce it to a heap of ashes. What is most to be guarded against, is the prolongation of the war.

Death of the Lord Chief Justice of Sierra Leone.—A private letter from Bathurst, on the river Gambia, (west coast of Africa,) announces that on the 12th of March last, a most melancholy accident happened to Mr. Owen Flintoff, who had just arrived from England as Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, whether he was going to hold the assizes on the 16th. He went to visit the convalescent house, (a government building,) about six miles from Bathurst, in company with the Clerk of the Crown and his lady, a Mr. and Mrs. Mantill. They journeyed part of the way on horseback, and the remainder by water; on their return it was previously agreed that all parties should ride, but when they came to the beach, which is the only road, it was proposed by the Chief Justice that Mrs. Mantill and he should return in the boat, and Mr. Mantill ride along the beach in company with them. After some demur on the part of Mrs. Mantill, the proposal of the Chief Justice was agreed to, when, melancholy to say, they had not rowed one hundred yards before the boat upset, and both parties and one boatman were drowned in the presence of Mr. Mantill, who, from his inability to swim, could not offer the slightest assistance. The body of Mrs. Mantill was driven on shore by the waves in six hours after, but that of the Chief Justice was not found till the following morning. What makes the occurrence more distressing, the Chief Justice left his lady and four children in England, to proceed after him direct to Sierra Leone.

CANADA.

Kingston, June 5th.—It is now generally understood that Mr. Jameson, will be the Speaker of the Legislative Council. No appointment would give more general satisfaction.

The left wing of the 34th Regiment for some time stationed at this post, left Fort Henry on Thursday evening for Lower Canada, under Major Ruxton, carrying with them the respect and good wishes of this community.

The 24th, under Col Hughes, will be relieved at this post in the course of next week by the 14th Regt. Four Companies of the 74th will also be stationed at Kingston in the course of a few days.—lb.

June 8th.—His Excellency the Governor General, we are pleased to announce, continues to improve in health—daily exercise on horseback and on foot aiding materially in his convalescence. We have no doubt that His Lordship will have recovered sufficiently to open Parliament on Monday next.—Herald.

The tide of immigration has fully set in. Rising 3000 have arrived at this port within the last two or three days. There are not, to our knowledge, any buildings for their accommodation, and we observe that many are obliged to remain upon the wharves without any other protection than the covering of a blanket or sheet. The emigrants are all going past the town, and not a few have gone to Oswego and Rochester.—lb.

We are happy to learn that that truly independent and well-tried servant of the people, Thomas Parke, Esq. M. P. P. for the County of Middlesex, has received the appointment of Surveyor General of the Province of Canada. Another good selection by the Governor General.—lb.

The weather continues extremely dry and warm. We believe we are not astray in saying that there have been but two showers of rain within the last six weeks, and those not sufficient to saturate the earth to the depth of four inches. Although in this Province the last crop that will injure, the wheat, begins to turn yellow, and the prospect for the spring crops is very gloomy indeed.—lb.

The appointment of a Commission of Inquiry by his Excellency the Governor General, to investigate the circumstances attending the disturbances succeeding the Toronto Election, appears to have caused much dissatisfaction.

The Montreal Herald of yesterday states that rumours were in circulation that a great many individuals had refused to be appointed Members of the Legislative Council, and among those who had accepted were, the Hon. Lieut-Grey, 71st Regt., Mr. Cunningham, of the same corps, Col. Ashburnham of the Guards, Mr. Jules Quesnel and Mr. Councillor Bruneau. Our contemporary feels quite horrified, and very naturally so, at the idea of military gentlemen being nominated as members of that body, and states that if it be true, Lord Sydenham's popularity is gone for ever, and he may "take up his bed and walk." We think it wrong to indulge in any remarks, condemnatory or otherwise, on that which partakes of the nature of a rumour, but allowing it should prove strictly true, we do not think it will cause any mighty degree of astonishment, generally speaking, as the people of this province have now become tolerably well inured to measures of a startling nature.—Quebec Gazette, June 11.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1841.

On Wednesday morning last, the Steamer POCAHONTAS arrived here from Pictou with the English mail, furnishing us with files of London papers to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th inst. We have thus been put in possession of intelligence from those places, via Halifax and Pictou, the former in 13, and the latter in 12 days!

The Steamship COLUMBIA, which brought out the Mail to Halifax, made the passage in 10 days and 18 hours, said to be the shortest on record. She had 64 passengers, among whom was Sir Jeremiah Dickson, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

We take the following extracts from a Liverpool paper of the 4th inst:— "We announced in the last number of the EUROPEAN—our information having been gained from the best sources—that it was probable the British ministers would be defeated in

the House of Commons upon their proposition relative to the sugar duties. Lord Sandon's motion was carried by a majority of thirty-six—a larger number than we had been led to expect. The immediate consequences of this decision were the withdrawal of the poor-law amendment bill, by the government, and the Irish registration bill, by Lord Stanley.

"No intimation of the intentions of the cabinet has been given with regard to the contemplated interference with the timber duties; but it is understood that they have been induced to postpone the consideration of that question by representations made to them by the Governor General of the Canadas of the danger of pressing the measure at this particular juncture. As they came down to the house after their defeat, and asked for the renewal of the annual resolution respecting the sugar duties, and exhibited no disposition whatever to resign their offices, notwithstanding Sir Robert Peel had treated the question in the course of the debate as a vote of confidence, and were evidently determined not to dissolve the parliament until they had taken a discussion upon the corn duties, the right honourable baronet brought forward a resolution to the effect that they had lost the confidence of the house, and that their continuance in office, without being able to carry any measure which they conceived to be for the advantage of the country, was contrary to constitutional usage and injurious to the public welfare. This matter has been already discussed during three nights, with several days' interregnum, and is likely to last until the end of the present week, or longer. The result we have no doubt will be, notwithstanding the recantation of several honourable members, who voted against the government on the sugar duties question, that Sir R. Peel's motion will be affirmed by a small majority—say, from two to nine votes. Some persons think that it will be rejected by two or three votes, but this we imagine improbable. If defeated, it is supposed that the ministers, before they will dissolve the parliament or resign, will still go on to the corn question, with which the country is now agitated by the manufacturing interests, and propose a higher rate of fixed duty than eight shillings. A dissolution of Parliament is certain when these matters have been disposed of, and must take place within a very short period.

"Trade in Great Britain and France is in a miserable state. Nothing whatever is doing, but all is at a stand-still. In England we can expect no improvement until party and political disputes are adjusted."

The Rev. Dr. Alder, of London, and the Rev. Mr. Richey, A. M. of Toronto, have been elected Honorary Members of the Philo-Rhetorical Society, connected with the Middletown University, Connecticut, in the United States of America.—Commercial Herald.

HALIFAX, June 12.—On Thursday evening we received Boston papers to Saturday last, containing President Tyler's message, his first, to the extra Session of Congress, at Washington, on the first inst. Compared with his predecessors, Mr. Tyler is a man of few words. The message before us is not half so long as any that we had for the last sixteen years, and yet it would nearly fill one of our pages. His Excellency's position is at present rather unenviable; he has to commence his administration with a Treasury having on hand an aggregate available fund of only \$6,058,000, which is chargeable with outstanding treasury notes, and interest thereon, redeemable in the current year, amounting to \$5,280,000. There is also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued in whole or in part in former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury, and leave the accruing revenue, reduced as it is in amount, burdened with debt and charged with the current expenses of the Government.

Mr. McLeod's case is noticed thus in the message: "A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty accredited to this Government, on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

"In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that Court has not as yet been pronounced."

The other topics of the message are so purely local that it would be a waste of room to recapitulate them.—Recorder.

JUNE 15.—Her Majesty's Frigate Winchester, from Bermuda, came up the harbour this afternoon. The singular appearance of the frigate, so unusual with British men of war, her sides and masts presenting a uniform black and mourning look, caused apprehensions of the death of some distinguished individual on board; and it was soon ascertained that Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey had departed this life at Bermuda on the 29th ult. of apoplexy.—Times.

ELECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.—The Hon. J. B. Uniacke has been elected unanimously—he will resume his seat in the House, carrying with him the confidence of the entire constituency of the County.—Cape Breton Advocate.

LAUNCHED.

On the 5th inst., at Murray Harbour, from the shipyard of Mr. Thomas Clow, a superior copper-fastened Barque, called the Adeline, 442 tons, built for Daniel Bronan, Esq., of this town.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED. Schr. Brothers, M-Leod, Pictou; Coals. Miscou, Boleo, Bathurst; Bal. Active, Gillis, Miramichi; Goods. Catherine, Smith, St. John's, N. F.; do. Abena, O'Neill, Halifax; Goods. Sally, Gillis, do; do. Barque Em. B. Heard, Heard, Bideford (via New York); do. Schr. Ruth, M-Lean, Cape Breton; Limestone.

CLEARED. Schr. Seafower, Lanclan, Pictou; 300 bus. Potatoes. Miscou, Boleo, Miramichi; 1117 bus. Potatoes, 148 do. Oats—by J. Davis, jr. Best, Hooper, Bideford; 5024 feet Deals, 10 tons Birch Timber, 2 cords Lathwood—by G. Hooper. Ruth, M-Lean, Cape Breton; Ballast.

COLVILLE BAY.

ENTERED. June 4—Schr. Billow, Babin, Arichat; ballast. 6—Mary Ann, Merchand, Halifax; Goods. 9—Nancy, Boudrot, Arichat; ballast. CLEARED. June 3—Schr. William, Robertson, Arichat; 350 bus. Potatoes, 100 do. Oats. 4—Billow, Babin, St. John, N. B.; 2000 bus. Potatoes, 1500 do. Oats, 400 do. Barley. 5—Four Brothers, Deagle, Halifax; 1600 bus. Oats, 1500 do. Potatoes, 100 do. Barley. 7—Mary Ann, Merchand, do.; 1100 bus. Potatoes. 9—Nancy, Boudrot, do.; 1200 bus. Oats, 600 do. Potatoes.

PASSENGERS.

In the Pocahontas, from Pictou, on Monday—(at Georgetown), Hon. C. Young, A. M-Lean Esq.; on Wednesday, Messrs. C. Pope, C. Dempsey, Feure; on Friday, Rev. Mr. McIntyre, John H. Lane, Esq. Mr. Macdonald.

MARRIED.

At Halifax, N. S., on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Churchill, the Rev. John Marshall, Wesleyan Minister at that place, to Emily Mary, youngest daughter of John Frederick Holland, Esq., Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper, Charlottetown. On the 12th inst., by the Rev. B. Scott, Mr. Allan Fraser, to Miss Margaret Graham, both of Charlottetown. On the same day, Mr. Alexander Macdonald, to Miss Mary Ann Graham, likewise of Charlottetown. On Saturday last, by the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, Mr. Michael Hickey to Miss Ann Taylor.

DIED.

At Charlottetown, of Consumption, on the 11th inst., Robert Macnaughton, Seaman, a native of Campbelltown, Argyleshire, aged 19. On Saturday last, Mr. George Weymouth, Publican, aged 46.

Militia General Order.

Head Quarters, Charlottetown, June 7th, 1841. HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order the ANNUAL INSPECTION of Militia, to take place as follows:— Tuesday, 29th June—Poplar Island and Dog River Bridge. The Companies on the South Shore on the same day, by the senior Officer present. Wednesday, 30th—Little York, Cove Head and Brackley Point. Monday, July 5th—Johnston's, Bagnall's, New Glasgow, and Cavendish. Tuesday, 6th—Haslam's, Barrett's and Princetown. Wednesday, 7th—Campbell's Pond and New London. Thursday, 8th—Saint Eleanor's and Port Hill. The Companies at Cascumpeque and Egmont Bay on the same day, by the senior Officer present. The return to be transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office with as little delay as possible. Friday, 9th—at Captain Clark's, Bedeque, Seven Mile Bay, Cape Traverse and Tryon. Saturday, 10th—Crapaud and Sable. Monday, 19th—Charlottetown Ferry, Meeting House, Lot 49, Cross Road to Cherry Valley, Vernon River and Orwell. Tuesday, 20th—Belfast and Flat River. Wednesday, 21st—Cross Road to Brudenell Point and Georgetown. Lewellin's Cross Road, Murray Harbour, and Captain Goff's Company at Cardigan River on the same day, by the senior Officer present. Monday, August 2d—Tracadie Cross Roads, Saint Andrew's and Morel. Tuesday, 3d—Saint Peter's Bay, Goose River, Saint Margaret's and Tulloch. Wednesday, 4th—Surveyor's Inlet and East Point. Thursday, 5th—Souris and Bay of Fortune. 4th Queen's County Regiment; Captain John Large, from the 4th Prince County Regiment, to be Captain, vice Lawson, Promoted. A. LANE, Lieut. Colonel and Adjutant General. Commanding Officers are requested to send to the nearest Post Office for Orders and Returns.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 19th day of June, instant, on the premises, at the hour of 12 o'clock. TOWN LOTS Nos. 38 and 39, in the First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on King's, Pownal and Dorchester Streets, divided into Building Lots according to a Plan to be seen on application to the Subscriber, being Property of the late Benjamin Evans, Esq. S. DESBRISAY. June 1st, 1841.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AUXILIARY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held in the National School Room on Wednesday evening the 30th inst., at Eight o'clock—not on the 21st, as formerly advertised. A collection will be taken in aid of the funds. GEORGE MOORE, Sec'y.

KENNETH MACKENZIE, WATER-STREET, Opposite Mr. Peake's Brick Buildings.

HAVING been appointed AGENT for the ALBION IRON FOUNDRY, PICTOU, will be enabled to supply all descriptions of Castings, in Iron, Brass, Copper or Composition, for Ships, Mill Gear, Plough-moulding, or other purposes, with certainty and dispatch, and at prices quite as low as they can be imported from England. Terms—Cash, on delivery of the Goods. Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to. Charlottetown, June 11, 1841.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

Imported, per Brig ISABELLA, direct from England. J. M. TUCKER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlottetown, and Prince Edward Island generally, that he has taken the Store in Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. White, Printer, where he begs to offer to their notice a large and general STOCK OF GOODS, selected by the proprietor from the best markets, and JUST IMPORTED, per Isabella—consisting of Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Tweeds, Moleskins, Drills, Ladies' dresses of the latest fashion; printed, white and grey Cottons, Mouslin De Laines, and Saxony Cloths, Shawls, Muslin and Net Collars, Bobbinets and Muslins, a variety of gauze and other Ribbons, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Blankets and Blanketing, Hosiery and Haberdashery, Umbrellas and Parasols, ready made Clothing, Macintosh Coats and Capes. ALSO, Bar Iron; Ironmongery, in all its branches, Groceries; a large assortment of Earthenware, Saddles and Bridles; a set of very good covered furniture Gig Harness, several sets of second hand Gig Harness; a lot of Leather; 1000 pairs of Shoes and Boots; Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Paints and Oil, &c. for ready money only. And also, about 300 bushels prime Devonshire Malt.

NEW STORE.

LYDIARD & FINLAYSON beg leave to inform the Public that they have commenced a general business in the establishment lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Davidson, where they have now on Sale an extensive STOCK OF GOODS,

consisting of Linen and Woollen Drapery, Haberdashery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Stationery, a great variety of small Wares, &c. &c., which are all offered at extremely low prices, for cash only. Lydiard & Finlayson having become the successors of Mr. A. Davidson, will, from their knowledge of the business, and their established correspondence in Halifax and Great Britain, be enabled to execute all orders with that promptitude and attention that they trust will ensure them a share of the Public support. Charlottetown, No. 1, Queen Street, 12th June, 1841.

THE Subscriber has received, per late arrivals from Halifax, his fresh supply of prime GROCERIES, offers for Sale at very reasonable rates, for Cash, viz: Coffee, Tea, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Rice, Butter, Cheese, Molasses, Superfine American Flour, White Vinegar, whole, half, and qr. barrels. Apples, Raisins, Lemons, Superior Island Flour, Lemon Syrup, Tamarinds, Superior Cognac Brandy, Figs, Soap, Candles, Pale Seal Oil, American Cyder, American Gin, Spices, Table Salt, Demerara Rum, Pickles, Onions, Garlic, Madeira Wine, Digby Herrings, Hibbet's London Brown Stout, Cavendish, Fig, and fine Cut Leith Ale, Tobacco, Maccaboy Snuff, Scotch do. Cigars, Irish Blackguard, do. Long and short Pipes, American Shaker Brooms, Crockeryware, Cloth Whisps, Pitch, Tar and Rosin, of New York manufacture. A choice lot of St. Domingo MAHOGANY, in planks from 4 1/2 to 5 inches thick. JOHN TYBRING. New Store, Kent-street, June 19.

JOHN HOBBS, Hat Manufacturer, lately from England, respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island in general, that he has commenced business in the above line in the shop lately occupied by Miss Butcher, Bonnet-maker, North side of King's Square, and trusts, by rendering a good article at a moderate price, to merit a share of their support. Gentlemen's Beaver and Felt Hats, Ladies' Riding do., Beaver Bonnets, Children's fancy and other and repaired. All orders executed with promptitude, and for ready money only. Beaver, Musk Rat, Rabbit and other skins bought. Charlottetown, June 11, 1841.

Prime Sole Leather, &c. THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 500 Sides of prime SOLE LEATHER, and a quantity of Neats' Leather and Calfskins, Roans and Lining Skins. THOMAS DAWSON. June 11, 1841.

100,000 MERCHANDABLE DEALS for Sale at Three Rivers. ALSO, A SCHOONER of about 100 Tons. T. B. TREMAIN. June 11, 1841.