

Poetry.

[FOR THE COLONIAL HERALD.]

LINES written in memory of some Naval Officers, who were drowned at sea, in the summer of 1835, in attempting to save a Marine who had fallen overboard.

Afar in the depths of the fathomless ocean, Enshrouded they lie, in the gloom of death's night; And their fate must awaken a painful emotion, And the tear and the sigh of compassion excite.

No foe, with his weapons of war, hath destroyed them; For peace is the boon which they bear in their trust; No motives of folly or wrong have destroyed them, To suffer the penalty of the unjust.

No: they die in a cause that's becoming the brave— A cause to humanity sacred and dear; To rescue its prey from the pitiless wave, But, alas! to sink with him on Ocean's cold bier.

Weep, weep o'er their destiny, champions of freedom! From the brave and the gen'rous a tribute they crave; They have finished the task which their God had decreed them: Their's a glorious fame, but a premature grave.

PHILODEMUS.

April 12th, 1844.

LINES on seeing a Robin beneath a shelter, during a Snow-storm, on March 31st, 1838.

Flee not from me, gentle stranger; Think not me the sufferer's foe; Rather would I shield from danger; Rather mitigate thy woe.

Let not my approach alarm thee; Stay, thou timid rambler, stay: Dread not that my hand would harm thee; Nay—But wilt thou still away?

Whither, trifer, wilt thou wander? Whither hid thy naked head? See! the storm is howling yonder; Leave not then this kindly shed.

No one hast thou to defend thee; None to hear thee when thou'lt call: To my Father I commend thee— God, who sees the sparrow fall.

PHILODEMUS.

April, 1844.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEGLIGENCE AND ERRORS IN AGRICULTURE.

I propose, as a very proper subject for your journal, to point out some of the negligences and errors that farmers allow themselves to indulge in or commit. I have often thought, and still think, that one of the most useful periodicals that could be published would be one for the correction of errors, called, if you please, "Erratum." Scarcely less valuable, may I not say even more valuable, would be the "Detector of Negligence;" but if both were combined, who can conceive the value of such a work to the farmer? But enough of introductory; let us proceed to the discussion of the subject.

I believe farmers lose as much by negligence as by bad cultivation. Let me illustrate: whenever I hear a man complain that his grounds are overrun with thistles, with ox-eye daisy, wild carrot, chess nut grass, &c., I at once say to them, there was a time, and that not long ago, when you might have prevented this evil with five minutes' labour. When you first saw that villanous plant on your land, there were but one or two, or half a dozen, and you could have destroyed them with a dock extractor or hoe in a few minutes, but you neglected the opportunity. The next year their seeds were scattered over every field, and you might even then, by a few hours' exertion, have exterminated the whole family; but now their name is legion, and your small force is inadequate to their extirpation, except at the expense of at least a season's crop. This is not all. Your more careful neighbors, on whose grounds a vicious seed was never seen to grow before, are out with their weed hooks, &c., endeavouring to destroy a noxious weed that they find springing up in all parts of their fields from the seeds blown from your fields, and wondering whence they come. Would you do justice to yourself and to all your neighbours? In all your walks over your fields carry in your hands a weed hook, with such fixtures on the ends as will enable you to pull up a narrow leaf dock by the roots, and never allow one of these or any other noxious weed to stand one minute after your first discovery of it. Do not, as many negligent farmers do, when they see a weed of this kind, pass on, saying to yourself, "I will send a hand to destroy the thing, on my return to the house." That is not the way to destroy it. You may and most likely will forget it, on your return to the house; the hand may not be able to find it,—he may not destroy it effectually when he does find it: he may not look for it, [because the land is not his, the crop to come is not his, he is sure of his month's pay at all events, he has no interest in its destruction.] In all your walks over your farm, let the staff in your hand be a well constructed weed hook; you can walk as well and protect yourself as well with such a staff or cane as with any other. Now, this is the way to rid yourself of all noxious weeds, or rather to prevent their formidable appearance. Begin at the beginning with these pests, or with anything else. Put a new rail in that panel, in place of that rotten one yonder; do it now; don't wait till the broken rail invites some stray animal to leap into your cornfield, and in doing so, breaks half a dozen other rails. Take a spade and drain off that pool of standing water in your wheat field yonder, and as you go along cut off that summer sprout or young shoot that is just starting from the limb of that apple tree, that favorite tree of yours, and mind hereafter, don't let such things grow on any of your trees. Take a small spade and dig up all, every one, of those butter cups in your cow and sheep pastures, and as soon as you see a single plant of that poisonous plant hereafter, destroy it instantly. Don't you know it is one of the most deadly poisons that can be found. It does not kill, it is true, at once; but it is a slow poison, and ultimately kills any ordinary animal that eats it; besides, it poisons the milk of cows, and is supposed to be the cause of the milk sickness of the west.

Errors in farming or agriculture are as numerous as instances of neglect, and even as deleterious. That was a capital error of yours, sir, in supposing, that because you had a thin soil with a clay substratum, you must not plow deep. Why, my dear sir, if ten years ago you had begun to plow deep, you would at this time have had a deep soil, instead of this thin skin that is made still thinner every time you scratch it. Plow deeply, as deep as you can, every time you plow, and in a few years you will have no reason to complain of short crops from drought, or of winter killing from hard winters, nor of short crops from anything else. Don't try too much of it! Try all new things in a small way. If you had tried but one acre of that new spring wheat, and kept trying one acre till you found it to be, or not to be, what it was cracked up to be; or if you had tried but one bushel of these new potatoes, for two or three years in succession; or if you had tried a quarter of an acre of that new Spanish clover, till you had found out what it

was worth—if you had done all these, you would not now be complaining of loss by experiments. Go upon, in all cases, the wise proverb of Paul or Solomon, I forget which, "Try all things, and hold fast that which is good." But Solomon or St. Paul, whichever it may have been, meant that you should "try all things" in a small way, until you found them "good."

Errors in judgment are so numerous, so universal, that it is difficult to point out examples; there are so many of equal importance, that we can hardly choose which to take; but that farmer yonder who throws his stable manure out of the window of his stable, on the side of the hill, and allows it to remain there from month to month, to be washed by every rain and bleached by every sunshine, commits not a greater error than he who purchases manure at a distance, employs teams and hands to haul it to the farm, all at a heavy expense, and at the same time overlooks, or omits to avail himself of, the numerous sources of manure that are staring him in the face every hour on his own premises. "My father hilled his corn and made good crops," says one; forgetting, as it would seem, that his father's land was new, and would "stand anything." "I have the tallest corn, and will have the greatest crop of any in these parts," says a Saratoga county farmer who had obtained some seed of the tall southern corn, in a tour last year to the south; forgetting or not having recollected, that corn that may make a good crop in the south, will not necessarily do so in the north, until the first of October nipped all his prospects in the milk. He had not duly considered that plants have their climates as all things have their seasons.

But I must close my discourse, and will do so by a summary illustrative corollary: Two white millers, or moths, entered the gardens of two citizens in the spring; one, of course, in each. The owner of each garden was present, and each saw the little creatures. One of the citizens instantly caught and killed the insect; the other allowed it to pass on, paying no attention to it. In mid-summer, the garden of the first citizen was free from caterpillars; and that of the other completely denuded of foliage, with huge and offensive insects on every shrub and plant. "Why," says the latter to the former, "how happens it that you have no caterpillars, while my garden is devoured by them?" "I killed the first miller," says the former, "you let it live, lay its 500 eggs, which in two weeks turned out 500 caterpillars, and then in their turn, in a few weeks, each 500 more, and so on, till you have your millions of insects, and I have none." —Albany Cultivator.

THE YOUNG MAN'S LEISURE.—Young man! after the duties of the day are over, how do you spend your evenings? When business is dull, and leaves at your disposal many unoccupied hours, what disposition do you make of them? I have known, and now know, many young men, who, if they devoted to any scientific, or literary, or professional pursuits, the time they spend in games of chance, and lounging in bed, and in idle company, might rise to any eminence. You have all read of the sexton's son, who became a fine astronomer by spending a short time every evening in gazing at the stars after ringing the bell for nine o'clock. Sir William Phipps, who, at the age of forty-five, had attained the order of knighthood, and the office of high sheriff of New England and Governor of Massachusetts, learned to read and write, after his eighteenth year, of a ship-carpenter in Boston. William Gifford, the great editor of the Quarterly, was an apprentice to a shoemaker, and spent his leisure hours in study. And because he had neither pen nor paper, slate nor pencil, he wrought out his problems on smooth leather with a blunt awl. David Rittenhouse, the American astronomer, when a plough-boy, was observed to have covered his plough and fences with figures and calculations. James Ferguson, the great Scotch astronomer, learned to read by himself, and mastered the elements of astronomy whilst a shepherd's boy in the fields by night. And perhaps it is not too much to say, that if the hours wasted in idle company, in vain conversation, or at the tavern, were only spent in pursuit of useful knowledge, the dullest apprentice in any one of our shops might become an intelligent member of society, and a fit person for most of our civil offices. By such a course, the rough covering of many a youth is laid aside; and their ideas, instead of being confined to local subjects and professional technicalities, might range throughout the wide fields of creation; and other stars from the young men of this city might be added to the list of worthies that is gilding our country with bright yet mellow light.—Rev. Dr. Murray.

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—When Isaiah Thomas, of Massachusetts, was printing his Almanack for 1780, one of the boys asked him what he should put opposite the 12th of July. Mr. Thomas, being engaged, replied, "Any thing, any thing." The boy returned to the office, and set "Rain, hail, and snow." The country was all amazement; the day arrived, when it actually rained, hailed, and snowed violently. From that time Thomas's Almanack was in great demand.

HOW TO GET RID OF A TROUBLESOME FRIEND.—A London paper recommends the following simple remedy against that complaint, a troublesome acquaintance. "If he is poor, lend him some money; if he is rich, ask him to lend you some: both methods are said to be effectual."

In France and Germany, the golden willow is required to be planted on the banks of rivers, mill-dams, mill-races, stagnant and unhealthy streams, not only to promote health—that tree being a greater absorbent of unhealthy vapour than any other—but also to prevent the banks from being washed by the current, tide, or otherwise injured, and for revenue from the annual clipping of the twigs for making baskets, the bodies of light carriages, sleighs, &c.

SIDNEY MILLS.

THESE excellent MILLS are now in full operation, and the public are hereby informed, that a conveyance will leave the Subscriber's residence, in Queen's Square, every Thursday morning, at about 7 a. m., for the purpose of conveying Grain thither; the Flour from which will be returned, free of expense, to the owner, save the toll for grinding allowed by law. J. SIDNEY DEALY.

Charlottetown, 28th Oct. 1842.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Sub-Agent of the following Insurance Companies, viz:

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

The New Loan Fund Life Assurance Company of New York.

The Hartford and Protection Fire Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut.

And as he is furnished with blank Forms of Application, and in possession of all the information which may be desired by persons who wish to effect Insurance, he will be happy to receive applications and transmit the same to the Agent at Halifax. Please apply to

HENRY PALMER.

A CURE FOR ALL!!



EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE ABANDONED BY GUYS, THE METROPOLITAN, KING'S COLLEGE & CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS.

This fact was SWORN TO this 8th day of March, 1842 Before the LORD MAYOR, at the Mansion-House.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. Brooke, Messenger, of 2, Union-street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there, the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals.—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks;—at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks;—and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he quitted Guy's, where Sir BRANSBY COOPER and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!! The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. BRIGHT, chief physician of Guy's, who, on viewing the deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half-a-sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unjudged advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm; I can only compare this Cure to a Charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion-house of the City } Wm. BROOKE. of London, this 8th day of March, 1842.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancri, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of moschettos, Sand-flies, Chigoe-foot, Yaws, and Cocco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chillsbains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest Purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and OUGHT to be USED BY ALL!!!

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), where Advice may be had Gratis, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold wholesale and retail by GEORGE T. HASZARD, Agent or Prince Edward Island.

Aug. 1843

THE FAMILY LIFE MEDICINES.

THE celebrated Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375, Broadway, New York may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariable efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their salutary effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but that is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeal to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in their books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and conclusive evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of an immense accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in all parts of the Union, far and near, who give their names and residence to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated, by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula, in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholice, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or Decline, and Marasmus Phthisic, or Consumption, in more advanced stages than any on record; Dyspepsia, in all its chronic and acute varieties, with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons; Diarrhoea, both serous and bilious; Costiveness, both habitual and occasional; Fever and Ague, in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers, of all kinds; Hypochondria, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with nervous debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Erythema, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and scall, unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side; affections of the bladder, kidneys, spleen, throat, and pleura; jaundice; dropsy and gout; together with those general affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal, and relieving the liver and the absorbent vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system; otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostrations nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigour to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and constantly kept on hand, not only as remedies, but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by the AGENTS—NEW YORK, J. B. COOPER, Agent for Prince Edward Island.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the sole Agents of DAVID STEWART, Esquire, for his Estates on Lots or Townships Nos. 7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, 47, and Lennox Island, beg to intimate, that they are prepared to lease lands, with a liberty of purchasing, and to sell on the most liberal terms 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.



The FIRST PRODUCTIONS in the WORLD for THE HAIR! THE SKIN! THE TEETH!

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Is universally acknowledged to be the ONLY ARTICLE that will effectually produce and restore Hair, (including WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandruff, and render it delightfully soft, silky, curly, and glossy.

CAUTION!—Numerous pernicious compounds are universally sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is enclosed in a wrapper, (a steel engraving of exquisite workmanship) on which are engraved "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," in two lines.

\* To further ensure the genuine article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,023 letters—WITHOUT THIS NONE ARE GENUINE.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles, (equal to four small,) 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

This elegant and fragrant Preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Blisters, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, heals Sunburns, Stings of Insects, and reduces inflammation. It imparts a youthful roseate hue to the most bilious complexion, and renders the Arms, Hands and Neck transparently fair and delightfully soft and smooth.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or drying piercing winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies.—GENTLEMEN will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving, in allaying the Irritation of the Skin.

Price 4s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE

A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs—It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like whiteness, and fixes the Teeth firmly in the Gums. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the scurvy from the Gums, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, OR IMPERIAL DYE,

Changes Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful Brown or Black.

Price 4s.—7s. 6d.—10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT

Immediately relieves the most violent Tooth-Ache, Gum-Boils, and Swelled Face.

Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

OBSERVE!—To protect the Public from Fraud, The Hon. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietor's Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden,

Which is affixed to the Kalydor, Odonto, and Alsana. None of these are Genuine without the Stamp.

Beware of Imitations!! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary as "GENUINE," and under the lure of being cheap.

BE SURE to ask for "Rowland's" Articles.

Sold by every PERFUMER and CHEMIST throughout the civilized world

PARKER'S

PURGATIVE AND STOMACHIC VEGETABLE PILLS.

"He that wants Health wants every thing."

THESE Medicines are entirely Vegetable, and will be found upon trial to be the mildest, and at the same time the most effectual, remedy ever offered to the public for the relief of suffering humanity.

IN ALL DISEASES they will be found to allay Irritation—reduce Fever and Inflammation—cleanse the Stomach and Bowels—improve Digestion—purify the Blood—restore tone to the principal functions—and impart renewed energy to the whole Constitution.

In the following Diseases they have proved of the greatest utility:

Fevers of every character; Inflammations; Costiveness; Bilious and Liver Complaints; Consumption; Asthma; Dyspepsia; Vomiting; Determination of Blood to the Head; Cutaneous Eruptions; Piles; Diseased Joints; Nervous Disorders; Hysterics; Female Complaints of every kind; Impure state of the Blood; Worms; Diarrhoea; all Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels; and General Debility of the whole Constitution.

In need, there is scarcely a Disease to which mankind is subject which they will not either greatly benefit or perfectly cure.

The Purgative Pills operate in the most gentle manner in cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and removing obstructions.

In severe Chronic Diseases they are an invaluable Alternative, and when combined with the Stomachic Pills, quickly improve the secretions of the whole system—the stomach is strengthened—a healthy flow of bile is produced—the bowels become regular—and disease, whether Local or Constitutional, gives place to health and vigour of mind and body.

In all diseases of the Digestive Organs, accompanied with loss of appetite, nausea, sour stomach, and general debility, the Stomachic Pills (with the occasional use of the Purgative,) will be found of the greatest utility.

The Stomachic Pills should always be taken after Fever and Inflammation are reduced by the Purgative Pills—as they greatly facilitate the recovery of the patient.

Weak and delicate Females will find the Stomachic Pills of the utmost value in all complaints to which they are subject. In all diseases of debility they will be found to increase the patient's strength, and rapidly restore him to the enjoyment of perfect health.

Sold in Boxes, price 1s. 6d. each.

For sale by the Subscriber, who is Agent.

Charlottetown, March 7, 1844.

J. B. COOPER.

TO BE LET.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, and immediate possession given, that commodious and pleasantly situated House in Water Street, formerly occupied by James D. Macdonnell, Esq. to which a good Stable and Garden are attached.

Also, several valuable and eligible BUILDING LOTS, in Water Street, King Street and Eustis Street.

Charlottetown, 30th Sept., 1843.

JAMES PEAKE.

CHARLOTTETOWN: Edited, printed and published by J. B. COOPER, Printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, at his Office, East corner of Pownall and Water Streets.—TERMS, 13s. per annum, payable in advance, or 12s. per annum, half-yearly in advance