

CANADIAN POLITICS.

(From the British Colonist.)

WHEN the late Lord Sydenham assumed the Government of Upper Canada, he found the affairs of the Province in great confusion, the country sunk in debt, without the necessary credit to obtain relief, and the people divided into violent opposing parties. The attention of the Government was directed to remedy these evils, the Union of the Provinces was effected, and the credit of the Home Government procured for a loan of money in England, for the benefit of the Province, on advantageous terms. It was the wish of the Government, and of every inhabitant who desired for peace, and to see the country prosper, that with the Union of the Provinces there should be an union of the people,—that forgetting past differences, animosities and heart-burnings, all should unite, and the only rivalry be, who should do the most to advance those practical measures for the improvement of the Colony which were so much required. Unfortunately the spirit of discord did not disappear from amongst us, and the first firm and decided intimation that was given by Sir Charles Bagot of the determination of the Government to discontinue all proceedings that tended to encourage and promote strife and ill-feeling among the people, was in his reply to an address from the Johnstown District, in which address objections had been made to the Treasurer that had been appointed by Sir R. D. Jackson during his short administration of affairs. These objections did not arise out of any act committed by the Treasurer, in his official capacity, but had reference to some charges of disloyalty that had been preferred against him previous to his appointment, for which, had he been tried and found guilty, it was purely the prerogative of the Crown to punish or to pardon the offender. The charges were quite general, nothing specific, nothing accusing him of official misconduct, and Sir Charles Bagot declined to entertain the complaint, stating that, in the absence of such a charge, he could never consent to subject to the general and retrospective investigation which they requested the conduct of any public officer in this country. He called on them to lay aside by-gone dissensions and party distinctions, to turn their minds to the practical measures necessary for the improvement of the country, and to prove their loyalty and earn the gratitude of their fellow-subjects by making this Province what by nature it was intended to be, the most valuable dependency of the British Crown—a source of wealth in peace, and a means of strength in war. An address has now been presented from the same quarter, to His Excellency Sir C. Metcalfe, in which they offer to His Excellency assurances of support, in all constitutional efforts which he may deem necessary for promoting the peace, prosperity and enterprise of the country, for securing the happiness of the people, and for binding them in indissoluble bonds to the Parent State,—with other sentiments of loyalty and devotion, which His Excellency in his reply declares to be entirely in unison with his feelings. But there is one paragraph in this Address, with reference to the prevailing distress in the country, in which they desire His Excellency to suggest a remedy for the evils that afflict them, and to restore them to a state of prosperity, contentment and happiness; to which His Excellency replies, that he deeply laments the general distress; that he has not the presumption to suppose he can suggest a remedy for such an evil,—but that no endeavour on his part shall be wanting to promote prosperity, contentment and happiness, to obtain which, he anxiously hopes all will unite in one harmonious effort; and, in replying to another Address, His Excellency truly says, that "more depends upon the inhabitants themselves than upon the Government." It is obvious from this and what follows, that Sir C. Metcalfe is not less anxious than Sir C. Bagot has been to promote good feeling in the community, and to unite the energies of the people in one general effort to advance practical measures of general utility to the province.

We find, no matter from what party proceeding, that Sir Charles Metcalfe condemns the practice of assailing their opponents, or imputing to them unworthy motives. We have, in the first place, an instance of this in His Excellency's reply to the West Gwillimbury Address, adopted at a public meeting; the members composing which recorded their approval of the policy pursued by Sir Charles Bagot. In their Address of congratulation to Sir Charles Metcalfe, the following paragraph occurs:—

"The unprecedented peace that prevails throughout United Canada, happily effected by the constitutional and conciliatory policy of your revered predecessor, though opposed by a few discarded from, or disappointed in office or power, can never weigh against the mighty strength of the verdict of the Province, not only expressed by a large majority in the House of Assembly, but by Addresses to a greater extent than were ever yet presented to a Governor on his departure."

To this His Excellency replies—

"My satisfaction at the receipt of your Address would have been unalloyed, had it not contained an imputation of unworthy motives against some of your fellow-countrymen."

Again, an Address from the opposite party—from the opponents of Sir Charles Bagot's Government in the Talbot District, to Sir Charles Metcalfe, contains a number of general charges of disloyalty against parties who have recently been appointed to subordinate offices under Government throughout the country. This party met with no greater encouragement from His Excellency, in following such a course, than he afforded to the inhabitants of West Gwillimbury. We quote the following from their Address, as it contains the pith of the whole:—

"We feel it to be due both to Your Excellency and to ourselves, thus early to express our deep dissatisfaction at the manner in which the government of this Colony has been administered, during the last two years. We have found men notorious for disaffection called to high offices in the Colony; we have seen one person, an Officer of Militia, who absconded from the Province at the outbreak of the rebellion, and returned after it was over, appointed to the office of Treasurer of a District; another, a Post Master, dismissed by Sir Francis Head on account of his intimate connexion with the rebel leaders, appointed to another Treasuryship; and a third, who was the first prisoner taken by the loyalists on the march from Toronto to Gallows Hill, appointed to the responsible and important office of Sheriff; some have been appointed Magistrates, who were arrested on charges of treason and sedition, or who privately countenanced the insurrection; and even some of the present members of Her Majesty's Executive Council refused to take up arms in defence of the Crown, and none of these persons have expressed regret for the course then taken by them; we have witnessed a system of terrorism towards office holders of all ranks, which has prevented the expression of their opinions, and the exercise of the elective franchise; we also find that the system called 'Responsible Government' has been introduced contrary to the enactments of the Union Bill, and contrary to the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord John Russell."

These statements may be true or false, but they refer to times gone by,—to what had occurred years before His Excellency's arrival in this Province,—the recital of which Sir Charles Metcalfe does not seem at all disposed to encourage the revival of. There is not in this address a single charge made against any of the parties alluded to, for malversation of office, and accordingly Sir Charles Metcalfe, in his reply, says:—

"As the representative of our most gracious Sovereign, I am bound to listen with attention to your complaints, and to do all in my power to remove any cause for well grounded dissatisfaction. But I deprecate that spirit which leads to reproachful and often unjust imputations against fellow countrymen, whom we are bound by Christian duty to love and cherish. It is my anxious desire that all parties should forget and forgive past injuries and offences; and that no recollection should remain of by-gone troubles, except the gratitude due to those who stood forth for their Queen and Country in the hour of need, a sentiment which I shall never cease to feel, whatever measures it may be my duty to adopt for the general welfare, aided by the advice of the Executive Council, and acting in concert with the Legislative Bodies; and with anxious attention to the wants and wishes of the people, evinced through their Representatives; by which course your loyal aspirations for the perpetuation of the connection of this great Colony with the Mother Country, will not, I trust, be disappointed."

We shall only further allude, on this head, to the reply delivered by Sir Charles Metcalfe to the address of the citizens of Montreal. He says, with reference to Sir Charles Bagot:—

"I join you in deploring the affecting circumstances which deprived you of a Governor, justly endeared to you. I shall rejoice, if, on my departure from among you, I leave a similar feeling of affection in your hearts. If equal protection to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects will make you happy—I can gladly assure you, that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to secure that result; for I should not faithfully discharge the duty entrusted to me by our Gracious Sovereign, if I did not make justice and equal regard to all classes the guiding stars of my administration."

But when specific charges are made, in such tangible form, in reference to local affairs, as to render them so plausible, that inquiry into the circumstances is deemed advisable, and that some good is likely to flow from such inquiry, we find that Sir Charles Metcalfe listens to them with attention. Of this we have evidence, in the proceedings of a meeting held at Barrie, by the opponents of the Government of Sir Charles Bagot. The parties composing this meeting, in certain resolutions, which were afterwards embodied in an address to Sir Charles Metcalfe, prefer various complaints in reference to the management of the local affairs of the district; to this His Excellency replies—"With respect to the matters of which you complain, enquiry shall be made, with a view to apply such remedies as may be practicable, to any defects that may be found to exist."

We presume we have said enough to show that the aim and object of Sir Charles Metcalfe is, to unite all parties in the pursuit of one common object, for the general good; to rule with impartiality and justice for the benefit of all classes of the community, without distinction; and to advance, by every means in his power, the welfare and prosperity of this important appendage of the British Crown, committed to his care.

We would beg, however, to remark, on the other hand, that it would be just as well to avoid making appointments, even to minor offices, of persons who may have been implicated in the unfortunate disturbances about which so much noise is made by certain parties. The Government can, without difficulty, find, in every district in the Province, men at least equally capable of filling these offices, whose characters cannot be impeached, who have always held moderate views in politics, and against whom, if appointed, no valid objection could be fairly advanced by any party. By following this course, they would win the respect and the confidence of many who now look upon them with suspicion and distrust; they would strengthen their position in all parts of the province, and they could with greater confidence meet the Assembly, by whom all these matters will be fully enquired into. In saying so much, we but speak the sentiments of many who have addressed us on this subject, not office-seekers, but those whose object is to see the present Government of Canada prosper.

DEMISE OF A DISTINGUISHED GALLOVIDIAN.

(From the Dumfries Courier.)

It is with sincere regret we record, on the 26th February last, at his residence, Billies, St. John's, Newfoundland, the death of the Hon. Wm. Carson, long a member of the Legislative Assembly, and repeatedly elected to the office of Speaker or President of the same body, in the land of his adoption. The deceased, who had reached his 73d year, was a native of the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, where his ancestors, at one period, held extensive possessions in the direction of Deebank, now called Agreanaw. From a tombstone in the old burying-place of Tongland, it appears that some of these flourished in the time of the Curates; but from changes not easily accounted for, the patrimonial estate passed into other hands, whether wholly or in part we are not informed. Still the family remained highly respectable; and his earlier education completed, the deceased, like his distinguished brother, now retired from practice in Liverpool, became a medical student, graduated as a physician, and almost from his first outset in life secured in no ordinary degree the confidence and respect of a discriminating public. In 1808, Dr. Carson removed to Newfoundland, where he speedily acquired a high name, or, in other words, the status assigned to minds gifted like his own; and for many years, whether as a practitioner or a politician, became admittedly one of the most disinterested, patriotic, and, in his sphere, indefatigably useful men that ever existed. With the best interests of that Island, he, at whatever sacrifice of time and money, unweariedly identified himself; and, to the last, advocated the cause of administrative reform, through good report and bad, in many things formerly faulty, but now happily amended through his exertions. About five years ago the deceased visited this country on the affairs of the colony, had repeated interviews with the Executive Government, and left impressions behind him in the highest places which strengthened not a little his hands on his return to a settlement rapidly improving around its sea-board, although still exhibiting the phenomenon of an interior, from its continuous forest or wilderness character, to a great extent terra incognita. It was on that occasion we had the honour of being introduced to Dr. Carson; and it is but justice to add, that but rarely, if ever, has it been our fortune to meet, whether mentally or corporally, with what we would call a nobler specimen of humanity.

In Newfoundland, as in Britain, there are different shades of politics, although the classified party distinctions may not be exactly the same as our own. The journals, too, naturally take their tone from the prevailing shades of local feeling; and it is from one of these, an opponent in politics, that we copy the following merited tribute to the memory of the lamented deceased:—

"He obtained, in his professional character, a confidence which secured an extent of practice never before enjoyed in Newfoundland by any member of the Faculty,—which proofs of the estimation in which his skill and attainments were held continued until he retired from professional life some years since. From an early period of his residence in the colony, the lamented Doctor manifested a warm interest in its political affairs and condition, and was confessedly the leader in those proceedings, which at length led to the establishment of a Representative Government. Since then he has been no idle or indifferent actor in our transactions, having held a seat in the Assembly since its institution. He was the only Representative in the Colony (retaining his elected character) ever elevated to the dignity of Crown adviser, with which he was clothed some months since."

"However opinion may vary as to the soundness of the political views of the respected individual whose demise we are recording, those even to whom he was most violently opposed will not deny that his conduct was based on a conscientious conviction of what he deemed most just and right. He was a man of liberal, perhaps ultra-liberal principles; but the unwavering consistency with which he acted in public life—often at the sacrifice of what would have promoted his individual interests—stamps his character with an amount of integrity to which few public men can lay claim. Dr. Carson has left behind him no better wisher for the well-being and prosperity of the Colony."

A SIMPLE MEANS OF PREVENTING THE FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP.

(From the Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland.)

It will be allowed by all practical farmers, that the Potato sets, when cut, discharge a large quantity of the fluid or juice, the loss of which has a tendency to weaken the germinating powers of the sets, and at the same time exposes them to undergo fermentation in the heap. In 1833, we had our seed potatoes from the parish of Penicuik. When cut, I desired the woman to riddle a shovel-ful of hot lime on every basket-ful of new-cut sets. They were turned over and over again, until the lime was taken up by the sets, when they were put into a heap three or four feet thick, where I have kept them for two or three weeks. The hot lime had the effect of stopping the flow of the juice, and of encrusting a strong skin on the sets. This crust, on the one hand, preserves the sap being drawn away from the sets in a dry season, among dry soil, and repelling wet, in a wet season, among damp earth. The sorts of potatoes experimented on were dons and blues. The land was in a fine moist state, well worked, and the dung well made; and they were ridged in the last week of April. There was a regular braid, and the crop was fine. In 1834, our seed potatoes, dons and blues, were obtained from the same parish, and treated in the same manner. The ground was very dry, the dung dry, and the heat great when they were planted; so dry, that the dust was flying from the strong clay soil, when drilled up. The braid was regular, and the crop fine, with the exception of eleven drills, which were planted without the sets being limed, and which proved a complete failure, and of some oxen, which had also failed. In 1835, we did not change our seed potato. One half of the land was dunged on the

stubble in October, and the other half in Spring, part of it on strong clay, and part on light loam. The dung was very dry in spring, the land not well worked, and the planting finished in May. The braid was regular, and the crop fine, although there was a general failure throughout the country. In 1835, the seed potato was obtained from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. They were buffs, and treated in the manner as described above. The land, a fine dry light soil, was in oat stubble after old grass, and full of wire worm. The dung was very dry, the land well worked, the braid regular, and the crop fine. There were none planted without the lime this season. In 1837, the seed potato was obtained from Leader Water, dons and blues. A fine light loam was well worked, and dunged with well made dung. The crop was planted in the second week in May, and proved a fine one. No one planted without the lime this season. In 1838, the seed potatoes came from Gala Water, dons and blues, which were planted in the last week in May, on land not well worked and the dung very dry; but the braid was without a blank, and the crop fine. Two bolls of seed potatoes from Peebles-shire were tried without lime, and proved a complete failure, the insects having eaten the sets to a shell. These were planted in the first week of May. In 1839, the seed potatoes were from Gala Water, buffs, and which were planted in the last week of April, in strong clay soil, not well worked, and the dung very dry; but the braid was very regular and the crop fine. There were none planted without lime this season. In 1840, again the seed potatoes were from Gala Water, dons and blues, which were planted in the end of May, in a light loam, full of wire-worm, but well worked, and the dung very dry. The crop was fine. A few drills were tried, as an experiment, without the lime, and they were so complete a failure that they were ploughed down.

GOVERNOR METCALFE.—When Lord Lake was Commander-in-Chief in India, he, on several occasions, evinced his want of confidence in the civil departments of the Company's service, particularly on the march to Bhurtpore, when he expressed a wish that those who, as he said, only incommoded the march, should be left behind, as they were useless. This remark soon got wind among those for whom it was intended; a regiment was ordered to storm a breach—as it advanced, a young civilian, armed only with a walking stick, was seen at its head, accompanied it to the attack, and remained with it during the engagement, in order to prove to the Commander that civilians were sometimes soldiers. This young man is now Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Governor General of Canada.—Cobourg Star.

DANGER OF EARTHQUAKES.—The great danger of Earthquakes consist either in the shaking of the earth, the dreadful sounds which accompany it, nor yet in the opening of the ground, for that is a very rare phenomenon, but in the fall of houses, churches, and other public buildings, and in the dreadful conflagrations which almost invariably follow the overthrow of the buildings. In the great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, not less than 60,000 persons were destroyed in six minutes, of whom more than three-fourths perished from the fall of ruined buildings. In the earthquake at Aleppo, in 1822, 30,000 persons were destroyed from the same cause, and none from any other. In the earthquake at Carraccas, in 1812, 10,000 persons were buried under the ruins of that unfortunate city. In the earthquake at Martinique, only four years ago, many hundred persons perished under the ruins of Port Royal. In St. Domingo, only two years ago, 10,000 persons were buried at Port Haytien, or were destroyed in the conflagration which afterwards broke out amongst its ruins; and at Guadaloupe, in the earthquake on the 8th of February, it is feared that from four to five thousand people have perished under the ruins of Point-a-Petre.

The estate of Bronte, granted to Lord Nelson by the King of Naples, is now a subject of litigation in the Court of Chancery. The case involves questions in civil, Sicilian, and municipal law, such as never occurred in any previous case. The estate includes a part of Mount Etna.

THE INFANT PRINCESS.—Her Royal Highness is a remarkable fine infant, not so delicately formed as her sister, the Princess Royal, and in features more resembling the Prince of Wales. She has large light blue eyes, and hair which promises to be faxen.

MR. BRUNEL.—It is with deep regret we have to state that the valuable life of this talented engineer has been placed in jeopardy, by an accident arising out of an amiable wish to amuse the children of a friend. The father and Mr. Brunel pretended, by a sleight of hand to pass money from the mouth to the ears, and vice versa, when Mr. Brunel, placing a half sovereign in his mouth, it unfortunately slipped into the throat, where it stuck, and every effort to remove it proving ineffectual, Sir P. Brodie was called in, and an operation, by making an incision in the thorax, performed, but without success. Mr. Brunel still remains in a very precarious state.

MASSACRE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE MARQUESES ISLANDS AND SUITE.—We regret to state, that very melancholy intelligence has just been brought to this country from the new French settlement in the Pacific by a merchant vessel, the Sarah Ann, schooner, which left Otaheite on the 23d of October. It appears that the French Governor of the Marquesas, with fourteen attendants, had been on a visit to the native King, Nicahevar, where they had been hospitably entertained, and suspecting no danger, they left his residence to return to the French station, without, probably, taking proper precaution against the treachery of the natives. They were attacked on the way, and the Governor and fourteen persons were killed. This unfortunate event proves the unfriendly disposition of the natives; but what will it avail them? The French Government will instantly send out a sufficient force to crush all opposition.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—The Clare Journal contains the following announcement.—We understand that Sir John Fitzgerald, at present residing at Toonagh, in this county, has been appointed to the distinguished situation of Governor of the Presidency of Bombay. We believe this gallant officer has seen much service in India, and the appointment may be, therefore, looked upon as judicious on the part of the Ministry.

It is generally understood that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify to the Duchess of Inverness that she may continue to occupy the apartments in the Palace so long inhabited by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; but that, as the Duchess will keep up a more limited establishment than the late Duke, it is expected her Grace will select a suite in the wing for her household, leaving the other rooms at the disposal of Government.

REMARKABLE CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The Suffolk Herald publishes the following:—"Our readers may frequently have seen advertisements in the daily papers acknowledging on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, certain payments made by anonymous persons, who, having defrauded the revenue, make this restitution, and it is called 'conscience money.' A remarkable instance of this kind has come to us from a most credible source. An individual wrote a letter to the Exchequer office, saying, that although he had returned his income tax correctly on his ostensible business, yet that he was extensively engaged in smuggling, and as his returns from that source were very great, he had it on his conscience not to have made any return of that, and he therefore enclosed, as the amount of three years' tax, fourteen thousand pounds! Every effort has been made to discover the conscientious contrabandist, but hitherto without effect. The fact may be relied on."

A woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world. It is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her avarice seeks for hidden treasure. She sends forth her sympathies in adventures; she embarks her soul in the traffic of affection; and if shipwrecked, her case is hopeless, for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.

It has been estimated by Dr. Thomas Dick, that since the creation of the world, fourteen thousand millions of human beings have fallen in the battles which man has waged against his fellow creature—man. If the fore-fingers only of these beings were to be laid in a straight line they would out-reach more than 600,000 miles beyond the moon.

LOVE.—Shut not thy bosom to the tenderness of love; the purity of its flames shall enoble thy heart, and soften it to receive the warmest impressions.—Economy of Human Life

THE AMERICAN FAMILY MEDICINE.

WHAT Mr. MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have long since obtained the high and enviable distinction of a ho 2 of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invulnerable and almost unlimited efficacy, without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public, and cannot be denied.—While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, from family to family, rapidly flow from one individual to another, and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town, village in the Union;—as a wonderful and inimitable blessing, and Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received as in others of the press, since these grand remedies is perfectly irrefragable, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its varied forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and biliousness and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other specifics fail; Habitual Constiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills, immediately before or after that meal) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, hives, tumours, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs and mucous membrane; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines, and they can be administered with safety to young children, and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.—New York, May 30.

COOPER & BREMNER, Agents for Prince Edward Island. These valuable Medicines may also be had on application to Mr. George Farley, Sealdottown, Bedouque; Mr. George Wigginton, Cra-paud; and Mr. Edward Henry, Lot 18, Charlottetown, August 12, 1842.

NOTICE.—The London "ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" still continue to issue Policies upon Life and against Fire, at extremely moderate rates of premium. Persons assuring at this office for five years in succession, participate in the profits of the Company. In case of loss, the Subscriber is empowered to settle and pay the same, without reference to the Board of Directors in London, unless under very special circumstances. This being the most dangerous season of the year, and one in which Fires are most likely to occur, the Subscriber would call upon all those who have property at stake, and who have not already availed themselves of the advantages conferred by insuring in the Alliance Company, to seize upon the opportunity thus afforded them, to obtain policies from this Office, and thus seek Protection, not only from careless domestics, but also from improvident neighbours. If a man were only aware of the serenity of mind that ensued, upon his premises being insured against Fire, he would not be long ere he fully enjoyed it. He can at once obtain it, by making application at the Office of the Subscriber daily, between 9 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M.—Sundays excepted. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent. Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 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 Insurance 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.

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.

TO SHIPOWNERS AND OTHERS. WATSON DUCHEMIN, Pump and Blockmaker, returns thanks to those who have, for many years past, favored him with their patronage and support in his line of business; and begs to intimate, that he has now on hand a large quantity of SHIPS' BLOCKS, of all descriptions and sizes, DEADWEYS, and all other materials in his line required for the outfit of Vessels. He has also on hand a few Mahogany and Birch WHEELS, CAPSTANS, &c. Ships' Pumps, and Pumps for Wells not exceeding 100 feet in length, made on an improved principle to work with ease. All descriptions of Turning in brass, iron or wood, executed with taste and dispatch, and on moderate terms.

WANTED, a respectable lad from the country, about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the above business. Inquire at the Workshop, head of the Queen's Wharf, or at the Block-making Establishment, Prince Street. Charlottetown, 11th May, 1843.

JOHN TURNER, Cooper, (lately from England), sincerely returns thanks to those Gentlemen who have so kindly favoured him with their commands, since his arrival, and heroby further begs to acquaint them, and the public generally, that he has taken the premises in Sydney Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Hobbs, Hatter, where he intends to carry on his business in all its branches—as a Cooper for both House or Ship—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a portion of their favors. N. B.—Goods, ready made, kept for sale. Sydney-Street, Charlottetown, Jan. 10, 1843.

PLASTERING. ALEXANDER MACBETH, PLASTERER, begs to intimate, that he is prepared to contract, on moderate terms, with such persons as may feel disposed to favour him with their support in his line of business; and flatters himself that, by punctuality and good workmanship, he may be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Application to be made at Mr. PALLISTER'S Hotel. Charlottetown, July 30th, 1842.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING. THE SUBSCRIBER intimates to the public that he has commenced business in the above line, in his Shop, in Sydney Street, near the Wellington Hotel, where he trusts, by diligence in his occupation and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage. THEOPHILUS CHAPPELL. Charlottetown, April 1, 1843.

CHARLOTTETOWN: Printed and published by COOPER & BREMNER, Printers to the Hon. the House of Assembly, at the Office, East corner of Pownal and Water Streets.—TERMS, 13s. per annum, payable in advance; or 15s. per annum, half-yearly in advance.