

LITERATURE.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Incidents of Travel in Yucatan. By John L. Stephens, Author of "Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia Petraea, and the Holy Land," "Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan," etc.

But we must pass over these introductory pages, and speak more definitely of the ruins discovered and described. The first which he reached were those at Mayapan. They cover a great plain upon the site where, according to historical record, once stood the capital of the whole country, surrounded by a strong wall, the remains of which may still be traced through the woods. Half buried mounds are seen scattered over its surface, the edifices that once surmounted them having with a single exception entirely disappeared. One of these mounds was sixty feet high and one hundred feet square at the base, built up solid from the plain, with a broad staircase on each of its four sides and a plain stone platform fifteen feet square at the summit. Around its base, for a great distance, were strewn sculptured stones, with carved figures of men and beasts, and the hideous shapes of demons. Upon a ruined mound some thirty feet in height was still found standing a circular building some twenty-five feet in height, with cornices, double columns, and the remains of paintings upon its walls. The whole peninsula of Yucatan was known to the natives at the time of the Spanish invasion by the name of Maya, and this, too, was the name of the language which they used. The capital city of Mayapan, of which these are the ruins, is said to have been destroyed by the rebellious vassals nearly a hundred years before the arrival of the Spaniards. Striking affinities of the Maya language with those of Asia have been discovered and pointed out by Merian, in his work on the subject.

The travellers next proceeded to Uxmal, which they had visited before, but imperfectly explored. It was here that their labours on their former visit were so abruptly terminated. Mr. Catherwood has given a great number of illustrations, to make perfectly clear the situation, size, appearance, &c., of these most interesting remains, which were among the most striking and important observed in the whole peninsula. The first ruin presented is of a building standing upon three great terraces, and three hundred and twenty-two feet in length. It is constructed wholly of stone and profusely ornamented with elaborate sculpture. Over the central doorway is the grandest ornament of the whole—made up of the enormous figure of a man, richly adorned and surrounded with smaller figures and a great abundance of characters, which are undoubtedly hieroglyphics, intended, it may be, as a record of the construction of the building and of the design of those who built it. The whole building is long and narrow; below the cornice it is plain, but above is ornamented with elaborate sculpture on every side. Views of every part of it, taken with the utmost care by Mr. Catherwood, are presented in Mr. Stephens's pages. The rooms inside were large, and the ceiling forms a triangular arch without the key stone. Out of the back wall Mr. Stephens, in order to discover hidden apartments, if there should be any, removed a large block of stone, and was surprised to find in the mortar left by its removal, two red points of a man's hand, not sculptured or carved but stamped by the living hand upon the stone. These marks Mr. Stephens says he met upon almost every building the ruins of which he examined. They were always red, and always evidently stamped by the living hand. Their constant recurrence excited in him a lively curiosity as to their purpose and significance; and in the Appendix to the second volume, he publishes a letter upon the subject from Mr. Schoolcraft, a well known student of Indian character and habits. He says that the hand is always used by the North American Indians to denote supplications to the Deity; and in the system of picture writing it stands as a symbol for strength or mastery thereby derived. Mr. Schoolcraft states that he has often met this symbol among the Indians on the Mississippi river. He observed it stamped repeatedly upon the walls of a village temple among the Indians of the Islands of Lake Superior.

Besides this principal house at Uxmal, called the Casa del Gobernador, were five others, scarcely inferior to it in magnificence. It would be useless, of course, to attempt to follow our author in his descriptions of these ruins or of those which he afterwards found. He proceeded next to Jalacho, where he saw a splendid annual fair with bull fights and other fetes. Here he also found vast mounds with ruined edifices and a great number of remarkable monuments, and he visited and explored a curious and wonderful labyrinth called the Cave of Mexicana, composed of intervening passages running in every direction, with galleries, &c., many of which he penetrated till his way was blocked up by masses of earth which had fallen in. He found here and at Uxmal, and indeed at several other places which he visited, a great number of subterranean chambers, which were probably used by the original inhabitants as cisterns to supply the cities with water. At Ticul were found other ruins, with vases containing very curious and interesting sculptured figures and hieroglyphics upon their sides. One of the most wonderful buildings seen at Uxmal, where our travellers spent some time, is that called the House of the Dwarf, standing upon a lofty mound, and measuring two hundred and thirty feet in length, one hundred and fifty in width, and eighty in perpendicular height—its shape being pyramidal. The crowning structure is a long and narrow building, presenting, even in its decay, a most elegant and tasteful arrangement of ornaments. Upon the walls are sculptured the emblems of Life and Death in such a way as to confirm Mr. Stephens in the belief that it was erected for the practice of the worship prevalent among the Egyptians and other Eastern nations. The Padre Cogalludo, from whose work Mr. Stephens has before quoted, contains an interesting notice of this stupendous structure, and of the use to which it was applied.

He says that he once ascended the steps, and that "when he attempted to descend he repented; his sight failed him, and he was in some danger." He adds "that in the apartments of the building were the idols, and that there they made sacrifices of men, women and children. Beyond doubt this lofty building was a great 'Theocallis,' the great temple of idols worshipped by the people of Uxmal, consecrated by their most mysterious rites, the holiest of their holy places." "The High Priest had in his hand a large, broad, and sharp knife, made of flint. Another Priest carried a wooden collar wrought like a snake. The persons to be sacrificed were conducted one by one up the steps, stark naked, and as soon as laid on the stone, had the collar put upon their neck, and the four Priests took hold of the hands and feet. Then the High Priest, with wonderful dexterity, ripped up the breast, tore out the heart, reeking, with his hands, and showed it to Sun, offering him the heart and steam that came from it. Then he turned to the Idol and threw it in his face, which done, he kicked the body down the steps, and it never stopped till it came to the bottom because they were very upright;" and "one who had been a Priest and had been converted, said that when they tore out the heart of the wretched person sacrificed, it did beat so strongly, that he took it up from the ground three or four times till it cooled by degrees, and then he threw the body, still moving, down the steps." In all the long catalogue of superstitious rites that darken the page of man's history, I cannot imagine a picture more horribly exciting than that of the Indian Priest, with his white dress and long hair, clothed with gore, performing his murderous sacrifices at this lofty height, in full view of the people throughout the whole extent of the city.

PRACTICE OF FLATTENING THE HEAD AMONGST THE INDIAN TRIBES.

Among primitive nations, it is not uncommon to find them attempting to improve nature's handiwork, by some peculiar method of distortion. We will pass over the Chinese and Europeans. They condescend to control the feet and waist; our friends here have a nobler aim, and set to work on the head. In that part of the coast, more particularly known as the North-west, it is universal with the women to incise the lower lip, and by gradual distention, to insert a piece of wood of no small dimensions, even to upwards of two inches in length. When this is removed, a second mouth is exposed, rivaling in dimensions the first. And even this prac-

ture has its fashion and variety. The custom of compressing the head in infancy is not practised here extensively. On the coast it is limited to a space of about one hundred and seventy miles, extending between Cape Flattery and Cape Look-out. Inland, it extends up the Columbia to the first rapids, or one hundred and forty miles, and is checked at the falls on the Wallamette. In this small compass there are several tribes having this one distinctive badge. Those with whom travellers are most likely to come in contact are the Chenooks, Clatsaps, Killimooks, Chee-bee-jees, and Shlakatams. We first witnessed the practice in the house of Choonamis, a chief of the Chenooks. The infant, very soon after birth, is placed horizontally on a small wooden cradle, wrapped up in a fur, and lashings are repeatedly passed across it, so as to render the body nearly motionless. At the top of the cradle is a well, rather below the level of the rest, in which the head is sunk, and compresses are fitted between the head and the extremity of the box, till the required pressure is produced. The compresses were of basket work, and some were ornamented with bells. I imagine the children do not suffer much. We saw one placed in the machine. It cried at first, as a baby in England would when put in a cradle, but a little rocking soon quieted it. The practice would not appear to be prejudicial to the development of the mind; and the testimony of those long acquainted with these people support this opinion. As a nation, the first thing that struck us was their facility in picking up our words, even to short sentences, and repeating the whole tolerably correctly. Their pronunciation is also good, though the intonation of our respective languages is widely different. The women are always plying their fingers over some basket work, or constructing mats. Formerly both sexes spent much of their time in carving rude figures of men or animals; but their communication with Europeans is yearly rubbing off some old custom. They are fond of colours; the women construct showy leggings, with cloth and beads, and the men often display gaudy shot-belts, and other articles of the class. Like all Indians, they are patient in the pursuit of an object. They will dub away at a tree for months, till it becomes a canoe, and then sell it for three blankets. They are exceedingly lax in morals, and attached to spirits; yet we have found them undeviatingly honest. Their forms of religion would appear few. In their houses they have some few wooden images, and to imply their functions point to heaven. Parental affection would not appear strong. Abortion is much practised. They have usually very few children. These they display some affection for, which is often indifferently met by the offspring. Towards their dead they exhibit the greatest respect. After death the body is placed in a canoe, wrapped up in mats; the whole is then covered over, and the worldly property of the deceased is placed near him. They will not allow strangers to approach the place of sepulture. Curiosity must be gratified at a respectful distance. The entombed bodies are placed in open spaces in the woods, often near a footpath; but we were not allowed to overstep the road towards them. As they advance in life, the flattening becomes gradually removed, thus few persons of forty or fifty have a very compressed head. The children often have heads twice as broad as long, but nothing like this have I seen in advanced life. The compression is carried to a greater excess in persons of high rank or caste than in others; thus, the chiefs and their wives have the flattest heads. Slaves and their children are not permitted the practice. The operation is usually completed under a year. The Indians called Flatheads live on the upper branches of the river, and, we were informed, have not this practice—*lucis a non lucendo*. It is, however, not quite confined to the Columbia.—*Belcher's Voyage round the World.*

THE OAK—CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—Take an acorn, at this time of the year, tie a string around it in such a way that, when suspended, the blunt end of the acorn, where the cup was, is upwards. Hang it thus prepared in the inside of a bottle, or hyacinth glass, containing a little water, taking care that the acorn does not reach the water within an inch; wrap the bottle all over in flannel, so as to keep it dark and warm, and put it in a warm place. In three or four weeks the acorn will have swollen, its coat will have burst, and a little white point will make its appearance at the end opposite the water. This point is the root; the acorn is now changing its nature and becoming an oak; still, however, it must be stationed in the dark, still it must be kept clear of the water, and so it must continue till the young root is at least half an inch long. Then the water may be allowed to rise higher; but it is only when from the neck of the root a little point begins to turn upwards that it is safe to allow the water to touch it. At that time the acorn has ceased to be an acorn, and really become a young oak, for the little point directing itself upwards is the beginning of that trunk which a century later may form the timber of a frigate. As soon as this little stem begins to shoot, the oak will require a dose of light, a little every day; and it also years for more food, so that its root, which is in reality its mouth, must be allowed to touch the water and to drink it. After these events have come to pass, the little creature breathes, and must have air; digests, and must have light; sucks greedily, and must have fresh water given to its root, which, however, should never be permitted to be wholly covered; just the point where the stem begins should always be kept out of the water. The pet having been brought to this its first state of existence must be put in the window. At first it will be a stout thread, whitish, and covered with tiny scales; then the scales will expand a little, and the end will become greener. Next will appear some little leaves, hair will begin to grow, veins will begin to branch, the old scales will fall off, and by slow degrees the leaves will arrange themselves upon the stem, each unfolding from the bosom of the other. And thus, out of a little starch and gum, for the acorn was not much more, manifold parts will be curiously produced by the wondrous creative powers of nature.—*Gardener's Chron.*

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.—What most extraordinary men are these reporters of the English newspapers! Surely if there be any class of individuals who are entitled to the appellation of cosmopolites, it is these, who pursue their avocations in all countries indifferently, and accommodate themselves at will to the manners of all classes of society; their fluency of style as writers is only surpassed by their facility of language in conversation, and their attainments in classical and polite literature only by their profound knowledge of the world, acquired by an early introduction into its bustling scenes. The activity, energy, and courage which they occasionally display in the pursuit of information are truly remarkable. I saw them, during the three days at Paris, mingled with canaille and gamins behind the barriers, whilst the mitraille was flying in all directions, and the desperate cuirassiers were dashing their fierce horses against those seemingly feeble bulwarks. There stood they, dotting down their observations in their pocket-books as unconcernedly as if reporting the proceedings of a reform meeting in Finsbury-square.—*Borrow's Bible in Spain.*

PRINTERS.—A writer in the *Mobile Herald*, who has been for sixteen years connected with the public press, holds the following deserved commendatory language of the members of the craft. None who have had an opportunity of judging will fail to admit the justness of his remarks.—He says:—"In all our experience, and we have visited in that time four different governments from the one under which we were born and educated, we have always found among printers not only more intelligence, but more liberality of opinion, more of that noble and high-minded cast of principle that looks with a forgiving eye, as well upon the frailties of erring humanity as upon the jars and contentions that grow out of either religion or politics, than any other class of men, not excepting the teachers of the religion of the Bible themselves, or the statesmen who thunder in the senate. Printers have a sort of freemasonry with the whole world. Conversant not only with events that are transpiring in their own neighbourhood, but over the whole universe, their occupation and the peculiar province in which they move, are calculated to bring within the scope of their vision and the circle of their interests, the opinions and the feelings of the entire family of man. It is a similar community of interests and a personal converse with the whole world that make the honest far a whole-souled man, a friend of his species, in whatever port he meets them; but the

Printer is his superior in one respect:—The field of letters, the garden of science and the very fountain of learning, are in his range and immeasurably under his controul. With scarcely an exception, there is not one of the profession that a good man might not be proud to take by the hand as an associate and a friend, or that the statesman might not take into his counsel with satisfaction to himself and benefit to the world."

THE MISSISSIPPI.—But what words shall describe the Mississippi, great father of rivers, who (praise be to Heaven) has no young children like him! An enormous ditch, sometimes two or three miles wide, running liquid mud six miles an hour: its strong and frothy current choked and obstructed everywhere by huge logs and whole forest trees; now twining themselves together in great rafts, from the interstices of which a sedge, lazy foam works up, to float upon the water's top; now rolling past like monstrous bodies, their tangled roots showing like matted hair; now glancing singly by like giant leeches; and now writhing round and round in the vortex of some small whirlpool, like wounded snakes. The banks low, the trees warfish, the marshes swarming with frogs, the wretched cabins few and far apart, their inmates hollow-cheeked and pale, the weather very hot, mosquitoes penetrating into every crack and crevice of the boat, mud and slime on everything; nothing pleasant in its aspect, but the harmless lightning which flickers every night upon the dark horizon. For two days we toiled up this foul stream, striking constantly against the floating timber, or stopping to avoid those more dangerous obstacles, the snags or sawyers, which are the hidden trunks of trees that have their roots below the tide. . . . Looking down upon the filthy river after dark, it seemed to be alive with monsters, as these black masses rolled upon the surface, or came starting up again, head first, when the boat, in plunging her way among a shoal of such obstructions, drove a few among them for the moment under water. Sometimes the engine stopped during a long interval; and then, before her and behind, and gathering close about her on all sides, were so many of these ill-favoured obstacles, that she was fairly hemmed in—the centre of a floating island; and was constrained to pause until they parted somewhere, as dark clouds will do before the wind, and opened by degrees a channel out.—*Dickens's American Notes.*

HEALTH OF AMERICAN FEMALES.—The following remarks on the health of the American Females are from the pen of Dr. Harvey Lindsey, of Washington:—

"Not only is the average health of our country-women much less robust than that enjoyed by corresponding classes in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, but it is much more infirm than that of the other sex in our own country: I mean after making due allowances for those diseases and affections peculiar to their situation and duties in society. With respect to their inferiority in point of vigor, strength, and robustness, to the women of England, as well as of the continent, I believe there is not one dissenting voice among those who have enjoyed the most ample opportunity for comparison, and whose attention has been attracted to the subject. The European has a much more florid and healthful complexion—a much more vigorous person, and is capable of enduring much more fatigue and exposure, and of performing much harder labor. The slender, and delicate, and fragile form—the pale, sallow and waxen complexion, which are so common among us, are comparatively seldom seen abroad. The feats of pedestrianism which are almost daily performed in England, even by ladies of rank and fortune, would appear almost incredible to our feeble and sedentary country-women. As an illustration of this remark, it is mentioned by a recent traveller, in his letters from England, that while staying a few days at the house of a friend in the interior of the country, it was proposed one morning that the family, including the ladies, should make a call upon a friend who lived about five miles distant. They accordingly started on foot, without any remark being made as to the mode of locomotion, as if it were an ordinary occurrence; and on their way home were so little fatigued, as to be desirous of making a digression of some two or three miles, in order to exhibit some picturesque view which they thought would be interesting to their guest as a stranger. Such a pedestrian excursion, by an American woman, would be an event to be talked of for life."

THE GREATEST OF MEN HAVE BEEN TRAINED UP TO "WORK WITH THEIR HANDS."—If there is an encouraging sentence in the English language, it is the above. God ordained that man should live by "the sweat of his brow," and intelligence can breathe and live only in a being of an active life. Aikenside, the author of the "Pleasures of Imagination," was a butcher until twenty-one, and first took to study from being confined in his room by the fall of a cleaver. Marshal Ney was the son of a cooper; Roger Sherman, Allan Cunningham and Gifford, were shoemakers; Sir William Herschell was a fifer boy; Franklin a printer's devil; Ferguson a shepherd; Ben. Johnson was a bricklayer; James Monroe the son of a bricklayer; General Knox was the son of a bookbinder; General Green a blacksmith; General Morgan a wagoner; Burns a plough-boy; Bloomfield was a farmer; Frazer a stone-cutter; Crabbe and Keates apothecaries; Sir William Blackstone was the son of a silk mercer, and a posthumous child.—*Agriculturist.*

STARTING CHILDREN IN THE WORLD.—The following extract from the works of a living writer is replete with sound philosophy and common sense. It is well worth the attention of parents:—

"Many an unwise parent labours hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives is like tying bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will never need the bladders.—Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better."

DEATH FROM TIGHT LACING.—Tuesday the 20th ult., an inquest was held by Mr. Cains, at the vicarage house, Combe St. Nicholas, near Chard, on the body of Jane Fowler, a young woman of about nineteen years of age, in the service of the Rev. F. L. Moysey. It appeared in evidence that the deceased had lately taken to lacing herself very tightly, and had even required the assistance of her fellow-servant to dress her tightly. On Thursday evening she was taken ill; but nothing serious was anticipated. On Friday morning when she had dressed herself, she was much worse, and before a surgeon could arrive she was a corpse. From an examination of the body, there appeared at the inquest to have been an internal hæmorrhage, which had caused death, and a verdict was returned accordingly.—*Western Times.*

JOHN BUNYAN.—It is proposed to raise 500l. by subscription, for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument over the place where the remains of this extraordinary man were interred, in Bunhill-fields burying ground. The tomb and table that once marked his memory are now crumbling into dust.

ELOQUENCE.—The "Wolvereen," a paper published at Michigan, gives us the following touch of eloquence. The editor must be a fearless champion of the liberty of the press:—

"A man that would cheat a printer would steal a meeting house, and rob the grave-yard. If he has a soul, ten thousand of its size would have more room in a musquito's eye than a bull-frog has in the Pacific Ocean. He ought to be winked at by blind people, and kicked to death by cripples."

DEFINITION OF A NEWSPAPER.—"We are to-day compelled," says an American editor, "in consequence of the misapprehension of many of our readers, to define what a newspaper is. It is (and let those in arrears for the last quarter mark it well) a luxury which those who cannot afford to stump down for in advance, or pay promptly on the day their quarrel is up, should never for a moment think of indulging in." There is a man in St. Andrew's who is so great a liar that he even lies when he's asleep.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY MEDICINE.

WHAT MR. MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters have long since obtained the high and enviable distinction of a host 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, their renown has rapidly flourished from one individual to another, and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. 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 by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number of variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best, from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre-eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, 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 Phoenix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious. In Scrophulous, Rheumatic, and other chronic, Dyspepsia, whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice, and bilious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other specific fail; Habitual Constiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills, immediately before or after that meal) Life even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumours, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs and mucous members; 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 uneasiness 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 & BRENNER, Agents for Prince Edward Island.

These valuable Medicines may also be had on application to Mr. George Farley, Searletown, Bedouque; Mr. George Wigginton, Crapanud; 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 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.

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 SHIPOWERS 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 SHIP'S BLOCKS, of all descriptions and sizes, DEADENES, 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 hereby 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 Horse 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.

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. PALLITER'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.

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