

PAPERS BY THE HIBERNIA.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Indian mail to the 1st of March, brings most important intelligence from Scinde.

It appears that the Ameers of Hyderabad, while making arrangements to collect a large army, continued to play "fast and loose" with Major Outram, whom the Indian Government had in December sent to them in order to make terms.

The British Government having introduced civilization into a portion of Scinde, and having taken possession of the Indus, the navigation of which became a matter of general benefit, a demand was made on the Ameers to give up for the use of that navigation strips of land lying along the river.

On the 13th, a battle took place, which can only be compared to the celebrated one at Plassey, in which, after a severe struggle of three hours, the Ameers were totally routed and their troops dispersed.

The intelligence from Afghanistan is, that anarchy continues to prevail there. Akbar Khan is said to be master of Cabool, and his father, Dost Mahomed, is proceeding from Lahore towards Peshawar, as if to join him.

Lord Ellenborough, who had arrived at Delhi, on the 5th of February, was preparing to go to Agra, where his presence was considered necessary, not only on account of the death of Scindia, the powerful chief of Gwalior, at the age of 27 years, to whom an adopted heir has been named, but also in order to contribute by various arrangements to put an end to the disturbances in the Bundelkand districts.

The Courts Martial on the officers engaged in the proceedings at Cabool have terminated in the acquittal of all; but though the verdict of "not guilty" has been pronounced for each, there is a most marked distinction made in the remarks of the Governor-General and of the Commander-in-Chief as to the opinion formed of the acts of Major Pottinger and the other leading officers.

The latest intelligence from Canton comes down to the 21st of January, from which it appears that the Imperial Commissioner Elepoo had arrived there on the 10th, but it was doubted if the negotiations respecting the tariff would commence until after the beginning of the Chinese new year, which was on the 30th of January.

THE VICTORY OVER THE AMEERS. The following account of the victory over the Ameers is abridged from the Official notification issued by the Governor of Bombay:

"On the morning of the 15th inst., a body of 8,000 men, with six guns, under the command of Meer Shadad Khan, one of the principal Ameers, his cousin Meer Mahomed Khan, and many of the principal chiefs, took up a position on three sides of the British Residency at Hyderabad, and attempted to force an entrance into the enclosure, which was surrounded by a low wall of from 4 to 5 feet in height, and defended by Major Outram's escort, composed of 100 men of the light Company of Her Majesty's 22d regiment, under the command of Capt. Conway, of that regiment, assisted by Lieutenant Harding, of her Majesty's 22d regiment; Ensign Penefather, of her Majesty's 22d regiment; Capt. Green of the 21st regiment Bombay Native Infantry; Capt. Walls, of the 15th regiment Bombay Native Infantry; and Capt. Brown of the Bengal Engineers.

"The loss sustained in this heroic defence reflects much honour on the defenders, and is stated to amount on the side of the enemy to 90 killed, and many wounded.

"On the following day, the 16th inst., Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., marched to Mutharee, and on his arrival there ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Meaneen, distant about 10 miles, to the number of 22,000 men. Being aware that any delay for re-inforcements would both strengthen the confidence of the enemy, and add to their numbers, although his own force was not one-seventh part of that of the enemy, Sir Charles Napier resolved upon making an immediate attack, and accordingly marched towards Meaneen at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 17th. At 8 o'clock, a.m., the advanced guard of Major-General Sir Charles Napier's force, discovered the enemy's camp, and at 9 o'clock the British troops formed in order of battle, being composed of about 2,800 men, of all arms, and 12 pieces of artillery. The enemy opened a most determined and destructive fire upon the British troops, and during the action which ensued, with the most undaunted bravery, repeatedly rushed upon them, sword in hand; after a most resolute and desperate contest, which lasted for upwards of three hours, the enemy was completely defeated and put to flight with the estimated loss of about 5,000 men, 1,000 of whom were left dead on the field, together with the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and standards, a considerable quantity of stores, and some treasure.

"The following day, Meer Roostom Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Wullee Mahomed of Khyrpore, Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shadad Khan, and Meer Hussein Khan, of Hyderabad, came into the camp of Major-General Sir C. Napier, and unconditionally gave themselves up as prisoners of war, and the British colours were hoisted over the city of Hyderabad on the 20th inst."

DELHI.—Lord Ellenborough had arrived at Delhi, and the Imperial City has been quite frightened from its propriety. His entry, though taking place on a Sunday, was a magnificent sight. The procession included no less than seventy elephants, and almost as many native princes and chieftains,

whose splendid apparel and the glittering uniforms of their followers, contributed to dazzle the eye, if not to bewilder the brain of the spectator. His lordship has given and received numerous entertainments, and granted audiences to many native rulers; he has visited the public places of the city; and he has had a military spectacle, though, from the comparatively small number of regiments available, it was not nearly so imposing an affair as that at Ferozepore. On leaving Delhi, Lord Ellenborough was to take his departure for Agra, which place he will by this time have reached.

THE SOMNAUTH GATES.—These relics of antiquity, the "glorious trophies" of Lord Ellenborough's "successful war," arrived at Delhi on the 14th ult., in a beautiful car, surmounted by a gorgeous canopy of crimson and gold.

Some of the particulars of the late war of revenge, in Afghanistan, are beginning to transpire; and we need scarcely add, that such statements as the following, respecting the destruction of Istalif, are exciting strong feelings of horror and disgust in Britain:—"I directed the town," says Gen. M. Caskill, "to be set on fire in several places; and the work of demolition is still proceeding under the direction of Major Sanders, of the Engineers."

"For two days," says an eye-witness, "who speaks with enthusiasm of the attack 'as the most dashing affair done this campaign.' 'For two days the place was given up to fire and sword.' 'Of the plunder, from its bulkiness, only a small part could be brought away—all the rest was burnt. Not a man was spared, whether with or without arms; not a prisoner taken; hunted down like vermin—mercy was never a dream of me. Verily I have been avenged.'"

Another eye-witness says:—"Our troops having fully completed the work of retribution they were set to perform, and left behind them MEMORIALS OF OUR VENGEANCE ALL BUT IMPERISHABLE. have now been finally withdrawn from the Afghan territories. Ghuznee, Cabul, Istalif, and Jellalabad, have shared a common doom—HAVOC AND DESOLATION HAVE MARKED THE PATH OF OUR CONQUERING ARMIES, AND AS FELL A REVENGE HAS BEEN INFLICTED ON OUR FOES AS THE WARMEST ADVOCATE OF RETALIATION COULD DESIRE."

"While the destruction of Istalif and the fortifications were going on, THE SOLDIERY SEEM TO HAVE BEEN LEFT UNCONTROLLED, TO THE EXERCISE OF THEIR WORST PASSIONS; the wretched inhabitants driven from place to place, were BUTCHERED WITHOUT MERCY; ARMED AND UNARMED, GUILTY AND INNOCENT, ALIKE FELL BENEATH THE SWORD OF THE RELENTLESS VICTOR.—Edinburgh Chronicle.

ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—By the railways, some scores of men issue from and return to Manchester, day after day, over hundreds of miles of country, to address public meetings. By the penny post, several thousands of letters are daily sent and received, which, without it, would never have been written. By the printing press, tracts are being distributed to each elector in the kingdom, at the rate of three tons and a half weekly, the whole forming an amount of moral power moving from one centre, that never before existed in the world—that was never before dreamed of as possible to exist.—lb.

A Committee of the House of Commons, in the year 1836, in inquiring into the cause of shipwrecks, ascribed a large proportion of them to the practice of drunkenness among the officers and crew, and much evidence was adduced to prove that numbers of lives and an immense amount of property were annually lost from this cause alone. Besides this, it was also proved that the Americans were getting a superiority of the carrying trade, principally from adopting the temperance principle, the practice of which was returned by the American Marine Insurance Companies on the return voyages. At Liverpool and Newcastle the same principle is fast growing into use, and some of the chief merchants and ship-owners, who tried it partially, have now adopted it wholly. Whatever may be said of "Teetotalers" on land, it is quite clear that "Teetotalers" at sea must gradually conduce to the safety of vessels. With this view, a new Marine Insurance Company, under the name of "The Temperance and General Marine Insurance Company," is about being ushered to public notice under high patronage, making returns on premiums after safe voyages, and granting prizes to captains after a certain number of years.—Greenock Advertiser.

It is said that the Chinese lost in their late difficulty with England, about fifteen thousand men, as many hundred pieces of cannon, and nearly her entire navy.—English Paper.

Three Jewish Rabbis have declared their belief in Christianity, which has excited violent opposition among the rest of the Rabbis at Jerusalem. They have instituted an examination, and find thirty-six of their people inclined to the Christian religion.

SCOTLAND.

THE APPROACHING SECESSION.—As the time for the meeting of the General Assembly draws near, much interest is excited respecting the course that body will pursue, and which party will be in the majority. If a vote be come at to all the first question will, of course, be as to the Moderator. It is well known that Dr. Chalmers has been returned by the Edinburgh Presbytery, with a view to his being proposed for that high office; and we hear that both Principal Lee of Edinburgh, and Principal Macfarlan of Glasgow, are named by their respective friends as his competitors. But it appears to us probable that the secession will take place without any trial of the strength of parties. Now that the appeal in the Stewarton case has been withdrawn, the judgment of the Court of Session has become final; and we may therefore expect that interdicts will be applied for and obtained against any members of Assembly, from quoad sacra churches, taking their seats. These interdicts it is not likely that the Non-Intrusion party will be inclined to break; it is most probable that they will enter a protest that this is no free Assembly of the Church of Scotland, their liberties being overborne by the Court of Session, and will at once retire from the House. Thus the disruption will take place at the outset, and before any business is entered on. In the meantime, it is intended that the Non-Intrusionists, when they do retire, shall hold their meetings in Dr. Caudlish's new church, Lothian Road, the erection of which is proceeding with un- wonted rapidity; and the builder speaks with confidence as to its being ready in time.—Covenant.

ISLE OF SKYE.—The Isle of Skye has, within the last forty years, furnished for the public service, twenty-one Lieutenant-Generals and Major-Generals, forty-five Lieutenant-Colonels, six hundred Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and subalterns; ten thousand foot soldiers, one hundred and twenty pipers, four Governors of British Colonies, one Governor-General, one Adjutant-General, one Chief Baron of England, and one Judge of the Supreme Court of Scotland. The Generals may be classed thus—Eight Macdonalds, six Macleods, two Macallisters, two Macaskills, one Mackinnon, one Elder, and one Macqueen. The Isle of Skye is sixty miles long, and twenty broad. Truly the inhabitants are a wonderful people. It may be mentioned, that this is the birth-place of Cuthullin, the celebrated hero mentioned in Ossian's poems.—Inverness Courier.

IMPORTANCE OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE.—A cultivated mind, says Dr. Channing, may be said to have infinite stores of innocent gratification. Everything may be made interesting to it, by becoming a subject of thought and inquiry. Books regarded merely as a gratification, are worth more than all the luxuries on earth. A taste for literature secures cheerful occupation for the unemployed and languid hours of life; and how many persons, in these hours, for want of innocent resources, are now impelled to coarse and brutal pleasure. How many young men can be found in this city who, unaccustomed to find a companion in a book, and strangers to intellectual activity, are almost driven in a long, dull evening of winter to haunts of intemperance and depraving society. It is one of the good signs of the times, that lectures on literature and science are taking their place among other public amusements and attract even more than theatres. This is one of the first fruits of our present intellectual culture. What a harvest may we hope for from its wider diffusion.

NOT ODD FELLOWS!—Watches have long been imported into China, and generally by the ton and half-ton! The fancy of the Chinese is to wear them in pairs, in accordance with a pretty general prejudice in the east against an odd number.—Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

LOVE LETTERS.—The first love-letter is an epoch in love's happy season—it makes assurance doubly sure—that which has hitherto, perhaps, only found utterance in sweet hurried words, now seems to take a more tangible existence. A love-letter is a proof how dearly, even in absence, you are remembered. I once heard a young friend regret her approaching marriage, because she would then receive no more charming notes. Alas! the charming notes are not the only

charming things that are no more. But a love-letter!—how much of life's most perfect happiness do those two words contain! With what anxiety it is expected—with what delight it is received—it seems almost too great a pleasure to open it. Suddenly we mock ourselves with the charmed delay—the seal is hastily broken—the contents eagerly devoured; then it is read slowly, dwelling on every sentence to lengthen out its enjoyment; how sweet does every little word of endearment appear;—what importance is attached to the choice of an epithet, to the turn of a phrase! Through the whole day, with what a conscious thrill its possession is recalled!—with what care is it read over at night, till its contents mingle with our dreams! I often wonder, when I see persons settled down in that cold calmness, too often the atmosphere around the domestic hearth, whether they ever recall the words they used to say, and the letters they used to write. Would those letters appear absurd or exaggerated, or would they for a moment bring back the old feeling, or at all events, tender regret for its departure?—Miss Landon.

EFFECT OF AIR ON VEGETATION.—The celebrated Bishop Berkeley in his *Siris*, says:—"The air is the receptacle as well as the source of all sublimary forms, the great mass of chaos, which imparts or receives them.—The atmosphere which surrounds our earth, contains a mixture of all the active volatile parts of vegetable, minerals, fossils and animals. Whatever perspires, corrupts, or exhales, impregnates the air, which, being acted upon by the solar fire, produceth within itself all sorts of chemical operations, dispensing again those salts and spirits in new generations, which it had received from putrefactions. The air, therefore, is an active mass, composed of numberless different principles, the general source of corruption and generation, in which the seeds of things seem to lie latent, ready to appear and produce their kind, whenever they light upon a proper matrix. The whole atmosphere appears alive; there is every where acid to corrode, and seed to engender, in this common seminary and receptacle of all vivifying principles." The free circulation and admission of air are not only conducive, but absolutely necessary to the speedy and vigorous growth of plants. This might be proved by many experiments, if necessary—but it must be too obvious to every one who has taken the least notice of the operations of nature in the works of vegetation, to need proofs of the great advantage to vegetation, which is found in a free circulation of air. For this reason, among others, grain should not be sown too thick, nor the hills and rows of Indian Corn, or roots of various kinds, be too near each other.—Boston Merc. Journal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BANK DELINQUENCIES.—Much excitement prevailed in St. John, during the past week, owing to the discovery of deficiencies in the accounts of some of the Clerks in the Banks. The New Brunswick of the 2d inst. says:—"The first delinquency which became public was that of a Teller at the Bank of British North America, to the extent of £600, or thereabouts. The Teller was discharged, and his sureties made good the deficiency. Next came a Teller at the Bank of New Brunswick, whose deficiency amounted to £1217 17s. 1d., which sum his sureties have been called upon to pay, and the Teller has been discharged. The last disclosure was the most important of all, at the Commercial Bank, where a deficiency was found of £4325, for which the Cashier is chiefly responsible, one of the Tellers being implicated under the orders of the Cashier, however, to the extent of a few hundreds. This large sum has not been embezzled by the parties, but has been lent from time to time, by the Cashier, to his brother, the Chamberlain of this City, who has availed himself of this opportunity of raising money clandestinely. The large sums which have been secretly obtained in this way, for a length of time past, have been concealed from the knowledge of the President and Directors, by fictitious entries in the Bank Books, until some hitch in the management of this ticklish affair, brought it to the knowledge of the President last week."

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1843.

The Nova Scotia and other papers received by the ST. GEORGE, steamer, on Thursday last, are totally destitute of news. Several interesting extracts from papers received by the HIBERNIA will, however, be found in previous columns, for which we had no room last week.

(From the Quebec Gazette.)

Disturbances have broken out in Prince Edward Island, we suspect in consequence of the difficulties between the original grantees of land from the Crown and actual settlers. It will be recollected that nearly the whole Island was granted, in a state of wilderness, soon after the cession of Canada, to absentee proprietors, with whom and their agents the occupants have been frequently quarrelling. Recently, recourse has been had to ejectments from the lands. A military force has been sent from Charlottetown to the disturbed district. The Colonial Assembly has frequently endeavoured to obtain a remedy for the alleged grievances of the occupants. Latterly, they have confined themselves to recommending a remission of arrears of rents, &c., which, in the present times, the occupants probably have not the means of paying. A similar remission was made some years ago by the Crown, in Nova Scotia. Ejectment from land occupied when in a state of wilderness has always been attended with disturbances in America.

With reference to the rejection by the Legislative Council of New Brunswick of the vote of £175 to the proprietors of the Steamer ST. GEORGE, for the services performed by that vessel during a considerable portion of last season, in keeping up a steam communication between Miramichi, Charlottetown and Pictou, we cannot help remarking, that we can consider it in no other light than a breach of faith, such as no circumstances can justify. It was in a great measure upon the faith of an annual grant of £350, solemnly pledged by the Legislature of New Brunswick at a former Session, to be paid by that Province on a suitable boat being placed on the station, that a Company here was formed for the express purpose—and lo! this is the manner in which the pledge has been redeemed. Let us hear no further outcry against Yankee repudiation of public responsibilities after this. Nova Scotia, which made no promise, has generously come forward with a vote of £200 in aid of the undertaking for the present year, and we have every reason to believe that if the route were altered so as to go to Arichat weekly instead of Miramichi, the grant would be increased. We have reason to think also, that it would pay the proprietors much better than sending her to Miramichi, as the intercourse between Pictou and Arichat is much greater than many of our readers are aware of. While on this subject, it may not, perhaps, be amiss to add, that on Tuesday last the St. George returned to Charlottetown from her first trip this season to Miramichi; and what do our readers suppose she brought with her? Not a single passenger, and no freight whatever!!

THE MAILS.—Owing to an alteration in the times of dispatching the Mails from Halifax for Pictou, which has lately taken place—but for what particular object we are, at present, unacquainted—the Directors of the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company have found it necessary to alter the days of sailing of the ST. GEORGE. On referring to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Steamer will leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday, immediately after her return from Miramichi, and will leave Pictou for Charlottetown every Wednesday at noon, until further notice.

NEW FERRY-BOAT.—Mr. Hubbard's new Ferry-boat, the CHARLES, commenced plying between the Queen's Wharf and M-Kie's Cove, near the Warren Farm—a distance of about two miles and a half—on Wednesday last. The CHARLES is decidedly the handsomest, most substantial, and commodious Ferry-boat we have hitherto had plying upon our harbour; and she sincerely trust she may prove amply remunerative to her spirited proprietor. At present, the CHARLES is intended to ply on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. As soon, however, as a more frequent communication may be found requisite, she will run at shorter intervals, and ultimately, we have no doubt, will ply daily. The fares are

extremely moderate, and the undertaking is, in our opinion, every way worthy of the warmest encouragement from the public.

THE LADY'S WREATH, AND YOUNG LADIES' MAGAZINE.—A short time since we had the pleasure to bring this excellent and astonishingly cheap publication under the notice of our readers. We have now lying before us the Number for April, which we received by last week's post, and which contains several highly amusing, instructive and well-written articles. The contents are entirely original, and among the contributors to the present Number we observe the names of Mrs. C. Theresa Clark, Miss Rose Newman, J. M. Colcord, and several other talented male and female writers of the day. We shall be glad to exhibit this work to any of our readers who may wish, before subscribing, to examine it for themselves. The letter press is clear and distinct—the paper superior to that usually employed for such works in America—the embellishments, which consist of a Panther Scene (an elegant steel engraving) and two pages of Music, are excellent—and the price, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, is only One Dollar per annum.

The Decay of the Teeth and Gums arises from various causes; but, principally it may be attributed to early neglect, ill health, and the use of Tooth Powders containing mineral and other deleterious acids, which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth, while they corrode the enamel!—The extreme prevalence of this last cause is too well known to need comment. To this fact, indeed, is principally to be attributed the long Botanical Research which was happily terminated by the most felicitous discovery ever given to the world for the PRESERVATION OF THE TEETH, GUMS, AND BREATH, viz.—ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE. This Powder now occupies a distinguished place at the Toilets of the Sovereigns and the Nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held by the public at large.—See Advertisement.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, May 8th, 1843.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct the name of William Mayne, Esq., to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint William H. Hobkirk, Esq., M. D., Surgeon, to be a Member of the Central Board of Health, in the room of Donald Macdonald Esq., deceased.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, May 2d, 1843.

The following persons have been appointed Hog Reeves, for Charlottetown, for the ensuing year: Wm. Gardiner, jun., Lemuel Owen, James Coles, jun., and Richard Partridge.

LAUNCHED.

On the 23rd April, from the Shipyard of Joseph Dingwell, Esq., a well built Schooner, called the Elizabeth, of 151 tons old and 143 tons new measurement.

Passengers.

In the St. George, Steamer, from Pictou, on Thursday—Rev. Mr. Geddie, Rev. Mr. Ross, Mr. Rice, Mr. Archibald—and 8 in the steerage.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

May 8.—Schr. Mary, Dobson, Bay Verte; Lumber, &c. Scotch Chief, Saxon, Pictou; Coals. Catherine, Mullins, Wallace; Lumber, &c. 9.—Victory, McIntyre, Canso; Limestone. 10.—Mary, Boudrot, Dalhousie; ballast. Hazard, Dixon, Canso; Limestone. Royal Miner, Sampson, Arichat; ballast. Union, Judd, Canso; Limestone. William, Couman, Batnam; Goods. 12.—Happy Return, Linkletter, Pictou; Coals. Lionel, Langille, Tamagouche; Boards. Sarah, Ross, do.; do.

LAUNCHED.

May 5.—Schr. Happy Return, Linkletter, Pictou; Ballast. Jessie, Murchison, Halifax; 500 bus. Potatoes 100 do. Oats. Eleanor Archibald, Sutherland, Wallace; 5 cwt. Oatmeal, 3 do. Flour. May 8.—Walton, Moore, Halifax; 1400 bus. Potatoes, 500 do. Oats. 9.—Mary Ann, Sullivan, Fishing Voyage. Penrose, Richards, do. 10.—Lady Smith, Boudrot, Halifax; 1200 bus. Potatoes, 2 Casks Furs. Catherine, Mullins, Wallace; 150 bus. Potatoes, 50 do. Wheat. Royal Miner, Sampson, St. John's, N. F.; 500 bus. Oats, 30,000 Shingles, 900 bus. Potatoes. Mary, Dixon, Bay Verte; Fish, 10 fks. Butter. 12.—Union, Judd, St. Pierre; 1200 bus. Potatoes, 3,000 Shingles, 1 bbl. Oatmeal. Abeona, McLeod, Halifax; 1000 bus. Potatoes, 600 do. Oats. Hazard, Dixon, Halifax; 800 bus. Potatoes.

BIRTH.

On Thursday morning, the 4th inst., the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., at Port Hill, by the Rev. Dr. Wiggins, Mr. Broad, to Nancy, eldest daughter of James Yeo, Esq., of that place. At Murray Harbour, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Hugh Ross, Mr. Daniel Ross, to Miss Eliza McLaren.

DIED.

At Frampton, East Grinstead, Sussex, on the 14th February last, in the 77th year of his age, Jonathan Worrell, Esq., son of the late Jonathan Worrell, Esq. of Juniper Hall, Mickleham, Surrey. At New London, on the 26th April last, after a protracted illness, which he bore with resignation to the Divine will, John McKay, in the 95th year of his age; leaving a numerous circle of friends and relations (including 93 of his own offspring), to lament his loss. The deceased was an exemplary pattern of piety and virtue, throughout the course of his life. He was a native of Sutherlandshire, North Britain, and came to this country in 1815.—Com. On the 8th inst., at the residence of the Rev. James Waddell, where he was pursuing a course of Academical study, Master Edward B. McCurdy, eldest son of Isaac McCurdy, Esq., of Onslow, N. S., in the 15th year of his age. On the 9th inst., Alice Bracken, second daughter of the Hon. J. Peake, aged 2 years and 12 days.

Mr. W. Sanderson, of Georgetown, will in future act as our Agent for Three Rivers, Murray Harbour, &c., and is fully authorised to receive payments, grant receipts, &c. on our account, in the room of Mr. Frederick Norton, our former Agent in that quarter.

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.

VALUABLE FARM AND MILLS FOR SALE. FOR SALE, that valuable FARM and MILLS belonging to the subscriber, fronting on Dundas or De Sable River, Township No. 29. The farm contains upwards of 130 acres of excellent land, 40 of which are under cultivation; the remainder being covered with a plentiful growth of firewood and fencing. There is a good frame Barn, 40 x 30, on the premises; also, the frame of a Dwelling House, newly erected, 34 x 24, together with a double-gated Grist Mill for the manufacturing of flour and oatmeal. The above premises being situated in the midst of a thickly settled and thriving district, and the public road to Charlottetown crossing the Mill-dam, renders it a most desirable situation for any kind of public business. For further particulars application may be made to Mr. J. Purdie, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber, on the premises.

THOMAS TOD. De Sable, May 3d, 1843.