

TALBOT'S CALOTYPE.—The paper is covered with iodine of silver, by washing it successively with nitrate of silver and iodine of potash; it is then washed over with gallo-nitrate of silver (which is formed by simply mixing solutions of nitrate of silver, and gallic acid.) The operation requires to be executed with great care and precision, but it is not difficult in other respects. The greatest part of this is removed by immersion in water, but enough adheres to render the paper exceedingly sensitive to light. The paper is then dried and placed in the camera obscura, and the image of a building or other object is generally obtained in less than a minute. This image, however, is usually quite invisible, and the mode of rendering it visible (which is the most curious part of the calotype process) consists in washing it again with gallo-nitrate of silver, and then gently warming it—which generally causes the appearance of the picture, with great force and vivacity, in the space of a minute or less. The theory of the process remains at present unexplained. To fix the picture, it should first be washed with water—then lightly dried with blotting paper—and then washed with a solution of bromide of potassium, containing 100 grains of that salt dissolved in eight or ten ounces of water.

NEWSPAPER DEBTS.—Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, in a recent call upon his subscribers to pay their debts due him, states frankly that he is indebted to the banks between \$12,000 and \$15,000; but, on the other hand, that his subscribers owe him more than twelve times that amount, or upwards of \$180,000. What rank injustice is this; and yet it is a pretty fair type of the way in which some subscribers serve the newspapers which they patronise. Mr. Ritchie threatens, if he cannot collect promptly, enough to relieve him from his obligations, to turn his industry into some new channel.

It is believed that of the 13,000 men said to have been slaughtered last year, in the dreadful rout in the passes of Jugdullock, 3000 have already returned to India, and that some four or five thousand more are still alive, but scattered in captivity among the Afghan towns and villages. These belong to the native force, whom the cold, in many cases, completely disabled. It was the Europeans of hardier frame and sterner stuff who, fighting desperately to the last, were killed almost to a man. Altogether, the actual loss, both as regards life and liberty, is far less than was at first supposed.

The particulars of the rescue of the formidable ship of the line, of 84 guns, from the sands off Barcelona, show that this fine vessel had a narrow escape from total destruction. She struck heavily about eight o'clock at night on the 29th, 14 miles westward of Barcelona, and although two or three French and Spanish steamers and a swarm of boats and small craft came to her assistance, it was the Rodney, line of battle ship, of 92 guns, which, coming up on the following day, and anchored about a mile from her endangered consort, seems to have given her the most effectual aid. The Rodney sent two cables on end, and the formidable two, to meet them, and both ships hove together till the formidable was dragged by main strength at least half a mile, and was hove off the shallows at midnight, after being 28 hours ashore. To effect this, all her lower deck guns and some of the main deck, had to be thrown overboard, with a heavy mass of shot. The Cyclops war steamer has been sent to recover the rudder and guns.

By the arrival of the Delos at Bristol, from Africa, intelligence has been received of the capture, by her Majesty's Ship Rapid, Lieutenant Erle, of a Portuguese slave schooner, with 450 slaves on board.

Every newspaper published on a Sunday will have printed fifty-three numbers this year at its close; the present year having commenced and ended on that day; a circumstance that will not occur again until 1853.

One of the most singular names ever met with, perhaps, is that of a gentleman of fortune in Kent. His family name was Bear, and as he had maternal relations of the name of Savage, his parents gave him the Christian name (or rather un-Christian name) of Savage. Hence he enjoys the pleasing and amiable name of Savage Bear, Esq.

Cobbett's son is in the Queen's Bench prison this last year, for a contempt of the Court of Chancery.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1843.

At a late hour on Saturday evening last, the Couriers arrived with the Halifax and other Colonial Mails. Our latest accounts from Kingston represent the health of the Governor General as somewhat improved. Addresses were pouring in from all parts of the Province, approving of His Excellency's Government.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was opened at Halifax on Thursday, the 26th ult. by His Excellency Viscount Falkland.

After the delivery of His Excellency's Speech, and the House of Assembly having returned to their own Chamber—

The Speaker (Mr. Howe), in few words, stated his position to the house, as regarded the office of emolument which he had accepted during the recess, resigned his office as Speaker of the Assembly, and thanked the House for the honour which they had conferred upon him, and the courtesy and assistance which he had experienced in transacting the business of the House.

Mr. Lewis moved the acknowledgments of the Assembly to the Hon. Mr. Howe, for the manner in which he had filled the chair of the House, and attended to public business, in his capacity of Speaker.

This was seconded by Mr. —, and passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Marshall moved that the offices of Executive Councillor and Speaker of the Assembly should be considered incompatible in future. This passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Henry moved, that the Speaker's resignation be accepted, and that the chair be declared vacant. It was further moved, that a Committee wait on His Excellency, to inform his Lordship that the House was without a Speaker. These passed in the affirmative.

The Committee performed its mission, and His Excellency arrived, and ordered the House to proceed to the appointment of a Speaker.

Having re-assembled in their Chamber, the Clerk called the House to order, and conducted the proceedings during the vacation of the chair.

Mr. S. Chipman moved, that the Hon. Wm. Young be Speaker. This was seconded by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Stairs moved, that the member for Yarmouth, Mr. Huntington, be Speaker. This was seconded by Mr. Gates.

Mr. Marshall rose, and said that at this stage of the proceedings of the House, he felt it to be his duty to put a question to one of the gentlemen who had been named as a candidate for the Chair of the House. He wished to be informed whether the Hon. Mr. Young had resigned his seat as Executive Councillor, and whether, if such resignation had been tendered, it had been accepted. If the House proceeded to try the question of Speaker, before the information which he had named were obtained, they might fall into an error similar to that of a former session, which affected subsequent conduct, when members did not feel at liberty to express an opinion on the incompatibility of the two offices, in consequence of their former acquiescence in the election. He thought a formal declaration on the subject should be made.

Hon. Mr. Young said, that he felt called on to say a few words in answer to the hon. gentleman, who had just addressed the House. His (Mr. Y's) opinion on the incompatibility of the offices had been uniformly consistent, and it was well known. It had been expressed on a former occasion, and he had concurred in the unanimous vote which had passed that day. None, however, would expect that he should resign his seat in the Council, which he had the honor to hold as a favour of the Crown, before the result of his nomination to the Chair of the House were known. No friend, no political opponent, would expect that. If he should obtain the honour to which he had been nominated, his resignation would be tendered as a matter of course. He would

not attempt to hold the two offices, even if his opinions had not been declared by his vote on the resolution.

Mr. Marshall said that this expression was very well, but it was not enough. A gentleman under such a pledge would resign, if he were placed in the Chair, but if he were not, he would go back to the Council carrying with him the feeling that he had been rejected by a majority of the House. Under existing circumstances, he (Mr. M) would feel impelled to refuse his vote for the hon. gentleman, if he had intended to give it in his favour. He thought a straightforward course essential. The House should consider whether one of the advisers of another branch should be placed in nomination for the Chair. It might be harder to effect removal after election than gentlemen imagined. His Excellency might not accept the tendered resignation. If the resignation were not tendered before election, the member of the Council could not stand on equal terms with the Candidate who was untrammelled.

Mr. Forestall differed with the member for Guysborough. He did not think that any member would attempt to act in violation of a Resolution of the House, respecting the offices in question.

Hon. Mr. Young replied. In anticipation of the honor to which he had been nominated, he had enquired of His Excellency respecting the tender of his (Mr. Y's) seat at the Council Board, and had ascertained that the resignation would be accepted. For a member of the Government to resign his seat, in the first instance, would not be doing justice to his political friends, the country or himself.

The Clerk of the House (Mr. Gray) put the question, when there appeared 24 for the motion, and 22 against it, therefore Mr. Young was elected to the chair.

Hon. Mr. Young was then conducted to the chair by gentlemen of the majority, and briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Dickie presented a petition respecting a packet, between Tignish and P. E. Island. Referred to Committee.

About eight o'clock last night, the couriers arrived with the Mails of the present week. The only articles we can discern in the papers worth extracting are the following:—

HALIFAX, Feb. 7.

The Caledonia, steam ship, which arrived on Saturday last, in 45 hours, was detained at Boston 24 hours beyond her time of sailing, on account of the non-arrival at the proper time of the New York mails.

Mrs. Cromwell, the widow of one of the unfortunate men executed on board the Somers, for mutiny, had made several applications for the arrest of Capt. McKenzie and Lieut. Gansvoort, for the murder of her husband. The applications were declined, chiefly upon the ground of the impropriety of intercepting the proceedings of the Court Martial.

The Philadelphia Gazette says:—"It affords us much pleasure to be enabled to state, that Capt. Mackenzie has been unanimously and triumphantly justified from all blame by the Court of Inquiry." The New York Courier & Enquirer says:—"It is confidently stated by some of the naval officers in this city, that the Court of Inquiry, for the trial of Commander McKenzie, have unanimously acquitted him, and that a court martial in the case is deemed entirely unnecessary."

If Capt. Mackenzie be acquitted, it is more than the evidence proves him to deserve. There is very little beyond mere suspicion of an intention to mutiny, to attach to the crew of the Somers, even to that portion of them upon whom the punishment of death was inflicted, and nothing has appeared to cause any unprejudiced person to believe that the vessel was in danger, or that the extreme measures used were at all justifiable. The circumstances which beget mortal fear in the bosom of this commander, appear to have been sought by him while labouring under a species of monomania—and the sayings and doings of the crew tortured into matter of distrust. They appear to have been only of that nature which are of every day occurrence in ships of the best regulated navy in the world.

A court martial has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, for the trial of Commander Mackenzie, the report of the Committee of Inquiry, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

A battle has been fought between the Texans and Mexicans, in which the former were defeated and taken prisoners.

The Committee of Foreign Relations of the United States have proposed an appropriation of \$40,000 for a mission to China, for the purpose of placing the relations of intercourse between the United States and the Empire of China upon a footing of natural equality and reciprocity. The expenses of the mission are not to be limited, however, to that amount.

The cutting of the Canal through the Isthmus of Panama had been commenced.—There will be a sufficient depth of water for a ship of fourteen hundred tons. It is expected to be completed in five years.

Mexico has found out another cause for difficulty with the United States. The Governor of California charges the officers of the U. S. brig Alert with landing at the port of San Diego, and dismounting and spiking eight pieces of cannon.

The Editor of the "Midnight Cry," a Miller paper in New York, only takes subscribers for seven weeks.—Hence, the world will be torn down, or rather burnt up, at the expiration of that time!

NEW BRUNSWICK.—J. W. Weldon has been chosen Speaker of the Assembly of New Brunswick. Mr. W. was elected upon the conservative interest.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday last, the Hon. Charles Young lectured with his usual ability upon "Vegetable Physiology." At the conclusion of the Lecture a very sapient and pithy discussion took place, which considerably enhanced the interest excited by the Lecture.

Mr. John Macneil, it is expected, will lecture upon Education, on the evening of Wednesday, the 22d inst.

William Macneil, Esq., of Cavendish, has tendered his resignation of the office of Road Commissioner for the 5th District; and also his situation as a Commissioner of Small Debts; and his Excellency has been pleased to accept the same.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; Without any prelude, I at once commence my subject, by informing you, that I am a "Teetotaler," and, as such, was induced to attend the Anniversary Meeting of the Auxiliary Temperance Society, held on the 30th ult. As usual on such occasions, a Report of the Society's operations during the year was submitted; but, as it has since been published, there is no necessity for commenting on it—the public having, no doubt, formed an estimate of its merits. Suffice it to observe, that during the year the Society has met oftener than once or twice, and the report is—as may be seen on reference to it—something more than a dry, uninteresting article, containing an account of the Society's having effected nothing—the expressed opinion of certain of its friends (?) to the contrary, notwithstanding. I cannot but remark, that in drawing up that Report there was an evident omission—no allusion being made to the obstacles with which the Society has had to grapple, the most formidable of which I conceive to be the inconsistency of some of its professed supporters, whose vacillating conduct would almost lead to the supposition that the obligation imposed by the Pledge was so trifling, that an adherence to it, or violation of it, was equally unimportant; and for ought I know to the contrary, when their conduct in this respect has become so notorious that further concealment has been quite out of the question, the farce of enrolling their names a second time, within the short period of twelve months, may have been enacted; but what may be justly regarded as a still worse feature in the case is, that it generally happens that persons answering this description are amongst the foremost to rail against those who are acting consistently, and endeavouring to shield the cause from the odium cast upon it by their reckless conduct—and they sometimes go so far as to charge them with apathy and negligence in discharging their duty, forgetting that had the office-bearers scrupulously attended to their duty, there would not be an opportunity afforded them of quietly sneaking away from the

Society they had disgraced, and enrolling themselves as members of another, as such persons have been known to do, with combats flourishes of their own incomparable zeal and immaculate consistency. The latter is a quality which, it appears, has not yet entered into their composition; but the loss of such pseudo friends is not to be regretted, and I am much mistaken, if the consequences to the Society of which they were members will not be somewhat similar to those resulting to the Israelitish Camp, from the detection and punishment of Achan. But there is another class that are blameable, and against whom the charge of culpable negligence can be preferred with too much justice. I do not allude to the office-bearers—for although I cannot say they have been indefatigable, I must, nevertheless, admit, that they have occasionally manifested a becoming zeal, and had their efforts been seconded by those who placed them in office, the Auxiliary Society would occupy a different position, and exercise a more widely extended influence than it at present does. Formerly, many who are now members of the Society could afford to spend hour after hour in the tavern or alehouse, who, notwithstanding their being brought under the salutary influence of Temperance principles, cannot—or rather will not—devote one hour to advance that cause from which they have derived such signal benefits; and thus they manifest a great deficiency of that philanthropy and interest in the welfare of their erring fellow-mortals by which they, above all others, should be distinguished. During the year, meetings have been repeatedly called, but the attendance, on the part of the members, has been so indifferent, that the office-bearers—and especially the President—to whom, in passing, I cannot refrain from paying that tribute of respect to which an untiring and laudable zeal, in promoting the interest of the cause for a lengthened period, so justly entitles him—have been all but discouraged from further exertions. On one occasion, in particular, when a gentleman from Scotland—a popular Lecturer on various subjects—had consented to deliver a lecture on the evil effects of Intemperance—intending to illustrate his subject by a set of Plates, representing the appearance of the stomach at the different stages of that vice—the attendance was so disheartening, that the lecture was not read; and thus was a valuable opportunity lost of benefiting the cause which may not be again placed within our reach. But is this cold and heartless indifference to continue? Is it of small importance that thousands of the human race are yearly immolated on the altar of that insatiable demon, Intemperance? Can we calmly sit down, and remain unconcerned spectators of the mighty ruin taking place around us? Can we hear the name of God blasphemed—witness the desecration of His Sabbath—and the insults offered His Divine majesty, even within the precincts of his own hallowed sanctuary—and yet make no effort? These questions are easily propounded, but the consequences they involve are of the greatest importance. I shall, therefore, leave them with those to whom they are addressed, to be by them answered to their own consciences.

In conclusion, I beg to observe, that my remarks are made with reference to character; and should any be so unenviably circumstanced as to be forced to the conviction that their conduct, so far as relates to the cause of Temperance, has been accurately described, they must not be angry with the writer, it being unreasonable to suppose that their inconsistencies can be in any way chargeable to him. Craving your indulgence,

I am, your obedient Servant, A TEETOTALER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; Your atheistical correspondent POLARIS has performed his master's work in a very clumsy manner.

His master always tries to hide his cloven foot, when insinuating his evil advice into the heart of man; but POLARIS uncovers his, and holds it up as a hissing and a wonder to all beholders.

An American report having found its way into the papers, to the effect that the planet Herschel had deserted our planetary system, and that a conflagration was going on in Saturn, POLARIS undertakes to confute it, and at the same time to show his enmity to the Holy Scriptures.

The most eminent Astronomers of France and England are employed constantly in the Royal Observatories of Paris and Greenwich, watching the face of the heavens, with every assistance that Science and Art can give—consequently the least aberration of the heavenly bodies would be immediately noticed and published by them; there is therefore no truth in the American report.

Doctor Herschel made use of a telescope 40 feet long, and of the extraordinary power of 6450, to discover the planet named after him—and it requires a telescope of the same power to watch its motions; and even with such a telescope, it would require several months of close observation to ascertain that the planet had, or had not, wandered out of its orbit; but POLARIS draws one of Dollond's best achromatic Telescopes out of his pocket, takes a look at the heavens, and informs us that all is right there; but all is wrong in the Bible, for by his searching glance he has ascertained, that this world, and the whole planetary system, is secure for at least 36,000 years!!!

The Creation is the Lord's work, and it is perfect in strength and beauty. The Holy Word says no where that a decay shall take place before the final conflagration of this world; on the contrary, it says that sudden destruction shall come upon it, as in the days of Noah.

I hope the young, and those who are easily led away by bold assertion, will search their Bibles, where truth—without any mixture of error—is to be found, and thus render the designs of wicked men of no avail; for many there are who go about, like their master, seeking whom they may devour.

7th February, 1843.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, Recess House, Cra-paud, the residence of Mrs. Palmer, was totally consumed by fire. Unfortunately, there were only a few females in the house at the time, the male part of the establishment being absent in the woods. Some few articles of furniture were hastily removed, but having been carried to the lee side of the building, caught fire, and were consumed with the rest, so that, in reality, nothing was saved. The fire, we understand, originated from a heated stovepipe having ignited the adjoining woodwork.

SHIP NEWS.

AT FAYAL, 23rd Dec.—Schr. Eleonor, Collins, of and from Charlottetown, P. E. I. for Newfoundland, cargo, potatoes; repairing. The Eleonor was a new vessel and encountered heavy weather; had leaked so badly, owing to imperfect state of caulking, as to make it necessary to put away for Fayal.

BIRTH.

In Quebec Street, Portman Square, London, on the 14th Dec., the Lady of the Hon. Keith Stewart, R. N., of a daughter.

DIED.

At Dublin, Ireland, in June last, Margaret, third daughter of the late William Stevens, Esq., Top-hill, Stirling place, Scotland, and wife of Mr. John Arbuckle, master of the Grammar school, Georgetown.

At Brackley Point, on Monday night, after a short illness of two days duration, Alexander, second son of Mr. James McCullam, Brackley Point, aged 12 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications have been received, which came too late for insertion in this day's paper, they shall be attended to in our next. "H. H." is respectfully informed that the return parcel is forwarded as desired.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.

PRICES CURRENT, Feb. 8th, 1843. Beef, (small pieces) per lb. 3d. to 6d. Do. by the quarter, 3d. to 5d. Mutton 3d. to 6d. Veal 4d. to 5d. Pork 2d. to 3d. Do. (small pieces) 3d. to 4d. Flour 1 1/2d. to 2d. Oatmeal 1 1/2d. to 1 3/4d. Lard 8d. Butter (fresh) 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. Do. by Tub 1s. Cheese 5d. to 7d. Sausages 7d. to 8d. Pearl Barley 2d. Hide 3d. Calf skin 6d. Potatoes per bushel 11d. to 1s. Turnips 1s. 5d. Oats 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. Turkeys each 3s. to 5s. Partridges 9d. to 1s. Ducks 1s. 4d. Eggs per doz. 8d. to 10d. Homespun per yard 4s. to 4s. 6d. Hay per Ton 9s. to 10s. GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

House of Assembly,

25th January, 1843.

RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads and Bridges, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after Wednesday the Fifteenth day of February next. ORDERED, That the above Resolution be inserted in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

W. CULLEN, Clerk.

P. E. Island Auxiliary Temperance Society.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Society will be held on Monday evening next, at the National School Room, at half past Seven o'clock.

GEORGE COOPER, Sec'y.

Feb. 8th, 1843.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Prince Edward Island STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will take place (D. V.) on Tuesday, the 14th day of February, 1843, at the Court House in Charlottetown, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of Electing three Directors in the room of the three who retire conformably to the 7th Section of the Act of Incorporation, but who are eligible for re-election, at the pleasure of the Shareholders—and for other necessary business. By order of the Directors, CHARLES HENSLEY, Chairman.

Charlottetown, January, 1843.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir H. V. Huntley, Knight.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends to this Institution, will be held in the Council Chamber, on Thursday next, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., and not on Tuesday, as advertised in the Royal Gazette.

W. R. A. LAMONT, Sec'y

Feb. 9, 1843.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscriber will receive Tenders, until the 1st day of March, for the erection of a BRICK BUILDING. The Mason Work, Plastering, Slating, &c., will be let either in one or separate Contracts. All materials found on the spot.

DANIEL BRENNAN.

Charlottetown, Jan. 30th, 1843.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE SALE of William Macfarlane's property, taken in Execution at the suit of J. W. James, is postponed until further notice.

WILLIAM CLARK, Sheriff.

Prince County, Sheriff's Office, 3d Feb. 1843.

CROWN INN.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the public generally, that he has good accommodations for man and horse, both of whom shall be punctually attended to, at the shortest notice. The house has been just opened, and is situated in Sydney Street, adjoining the premises of Daniel Brennan, Esq.

JOSEPH WEEKS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10th, 1843.

PURGERS' PARSERS' PURGATIVE AND STOMACHIC VEGETABLE PILLS.

"He that wants Health wants every thing."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For sale by the Subscribers, who are Agents.

COOPER & BRENNER.

Charlottetown, 1st February, 1843.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautifully situated HOUSE, at the corner of Prince and Water Streets, formerly the residence of the late Mrs. Matilda Brecken, with the Outbuildings, &c. These premises consist of three Water Lots, extending Two hundred and fifty-two feet on Water Street, having a new and substantial breastwork, along the front of the River. For particulars, apply to the Subscribers.

DANIEL HODGSON, RALPH BRECKEN,

Executors of the late Mrs. M. Brecken.

THE AMERICAN MILLENARIAN, and Literal Interpreter of Prophecy, conducted by an Association of Believers in the Pre-Millennial Advent of our Lord. This Paper is published at New York and Boston on the 1st and 15th of every month. Price \$1 per annum (in advance).

Subscriptions to the above Paper will be received by the Proprietors of the Colonial Herald, at their Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Agents for the Publishers, who have lately received a number of copies of the work.

Boston, Aug. 1, 1842.

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 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.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH-MAKING, in Mr. Mark Butcher's Establishment, King's Square. Having furnished himself with a variety of Materials of the best quality, from the neighbouring Provinces, persons wishing to supply themselves with light, durable and comfortable Carriages, will please call and examine the articles for themselves. Carriages made to order and design. Repairing done at short notice. Orders from Town or Country thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

Charlottetown, Dec. 29th, 1842.

PRIME NEWFOUNDLAND HERRINGS.

THE Subscriber has received, on consignment 70 barrels Prime Newfoundland HERRINGS, which he will dispose of cheap, for Cash or Produce.

THOMAS PLEADWEL.

Charlottetown, 26th Aug., 1842.

A STRAY Red OX has been on the Subscriber's premises since the 20th of November last. He is marked with T. T. on each horn. The Owner may have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

ANDREW STEPHENSON.

Fredericton, Princestown Road, Jan. 26, 1843. 3w