

UNITED STATES

Congress met on the 15th December, and on the day following, the President's Message was delivered to the House. This document, like most state papers emanating from the Executive of the United States, is of great length. The Message represents the people to be prosperous and happy, and enjoying in an eminent degree the blessings of a bountiful providence. The President congratulates the country on the successful termination of the negotiations with Great Britain respecting the Boundary question. With the other Powers of Europe the relations of the Republic are represented to continue on the most amicable footing.

Affairs with Mexico are progressing towards an amicable adjustment.

The citizens of the United States who accompanied the late Texian expedition to Santa Fe, and who were wrongfully taken and held as prisoners of war in Mexico, have all been liberated.

The affairs pending between the United States Government and several of the States formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again, within the past year, been materially obstructed by the military revolutions and conflicts in those countries.

The War with the Florida Indians has been terminated. With several other tribes, great progress is said to have been made in civilizing them. He says:—"The schoolmaster and the missionary are found side by side, and the remnants of what were once numerous and powerful nations may yet be preserved as the builders up of a new name for themselves and their posterity."

The fiscal concerns of the nation are thus summarily disposed of:—

"The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1842, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States' Trust Funds, and Indemnities,) was \$230,483,68. The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarters of the present year, from all sources, amount to \$26,616,593,78; of which more than fourteen millions were received from customs, and about one million from the public lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of which four millions are expected from Customs, and three millions and a half from Loans and Treasury Notes.

"The expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year exceed twenty-six millions; and those estimated for the fourth quarter, amount to about eight millions; and it is anticipated, there will be a deficiency of half a million on the 1st of January next—but that the outstanding warrants (estimated at \$800,000) will leave an actual balance of about \$224,000 in the Treasury. Among the expenditures of the year, are more than eight millions for the public debt, and \$600,000 on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales of the public land.

The President admits that the present Tariff is defective. "It was," says he, "hastily and hurriedly passed at the close of the late session of Congress, and that it should have defects can be surprising to no one." To remedy such defects as might be found in its numerous provisions would claim the serious attention of Congress.

It is proposed to add greatly to the operations of the Marine, and in lieu of only 25 ships in commission, and but little in the way of building, to keep, with the same expenditure, forty-one vessels afloat, and to build twelve ships of a small class.

The Post Office is represented to be in a flourishing condition. The expenditures of the Department, for the current year, have been brought within its income, without lessening its general usefulness.

After taking a view of the past and the causes of the present difficulties and commercial embarrassments of the nation, and indulging in some general remarks respecting his Exchequer scheme, as recommended to Congress last year, which he again urges upon their consideration, he deprecates the injured credit of the nation abroad, and seems particularly mortified at the failure of the Government to negotiate a loan in Europe. He says:—

"American credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe, from the large indebtedness of the States, and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest on their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust, by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike ignorant of our political organization, and of our actual responsibilities. It was the anxious desire of the Executive that, in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small as not, in the whole, to amount to more than one-fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the Governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest. It would be unprofitable to look further into this anomalous state of things, but I cannot conclude without adding, that, for a Government which has paid off its debts of two wars with the largest maritime power of Europe, and now owing a debt which is almost next to nothing, when compared with its boundless resources, a Government the strongest in the world, because emanating from the popular will, and firmly rooted in the affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned, for such a Government to have rendered to the capitalists of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of its stock, and yet to have failed, implies, either the most unfounded distrust in its good faith, or a purpose, to obtain which, the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted."

The Message concludes by recommending the reversion of a fine of \$1000 imposed on General Jackson at New Orleans, and paid by him, for having violated the Civil Law, at the time of the attack on and defence of that city.

FULTON'S FIRST STEAMBOAT, 1807.—In December, 1806, Fulton arrived in New York, and in the following spring, notwithstanding the pecuniary and mechanical obstacles opposed to his project, had completed his vessel, and in August had the satisfaction of seeing her moved by her machinery from the East river to the Jersey shore. "And nothing," says Colden, "could exceed the surprise and admiration of all who witnessed the experiment. The minds of the most incredulous were changed in a few minutes—before the boat had made the progress of a quarter of a mile, the greatest unbeliever must have been converted. The man who, while he looked on the expensive machine, thanked his stars that he had more wisdom than to waste his money on such a scheme, changed the expression of his features as the boat moved from the wharf and gained her speed; his complacent smile gradually stiffened into an expression of wonder—the jeers of the ignorant, who had neither sense nor feeling enough to repress their contemptuous ridicule and rude jokes, were silenced for the moment by a vulgar astonishment, which deprived them of the power of utterance, till the triumph of genius extorted from the incredulous multitude, which crowded the shores, shouts and exclamations of congratulation and applause." Though her performance far exceeded the expectations of his friends, Fulton perceived an error in the construction of her water wheels—their diameter was so small that they did not dip so deep into the water, and it was manifest that the alteration had tended to increase the speed. This famed vessel, which was named the Clermont, soon after sailed for Albany; and, on her first voyage, arrived at her destination without any accident. She excited the astonishment of the inhabitants of the shores of the Hudson, many of whom had not heard even of the engine, much less of the steamboat. There were many descriptions of the effects of her first appearance

upon the people on the banks of the river. Some of these were ridiculous, but some of them were of such a character as nothing but an object of real grandeur could have excited. She was described by some, who had distinctly seen her passing in the night, to those who had not a view of her, as a monster moving on the waters, defying the winds and tide, and breathing flames and smoke. "She had the most terrific appearance from other vessels, which were navigating the river when she was making her passage. The first steamboats, as others yet do, used dry pine wood for fuel, which sends forth a column of ignited vapor, many feet above the flue, and whenever the fire is stirred, a galaxy of sparks fly off, which in the night have an airy, brilliant, and beautiful appearance.—The uncommon light first attracted the attention of the crews of other vessels. Notwithstanding the wind and tide were adverse to its approach, they saw with astonishment that it was rapidly coming towards them; and when it came so near as that the noise of the machinery and the paddles were heard, the crews, in some instances, shrunk beneath their decks from the terrific sight; and others left their vessels to go on shore; while others prostrated themselves, and besought Providence to protect them from the approach of the horrible monster which was marching on the tides, and lighting its path by the fires which it vomited."

BATANISTS, OR ASSASSINS.—The Assassins were a famous heretical sect of murderers among the Mahometans, who settled in Persia about 1090. Their head chief seems to have been Hassan Sabbah, who made fanatical slaves of his subjects. Their religion was a compound of that of the Magi, the Jews, the Christians, and the Mahometans. They believed the Holy Ghost resided in their chief; that his orders proceeded from God himself, and were real declarations of his will.

This chief, from his exalted residence upon Mount Lebanon, was called "The Old Man of the Mountains;" who, like a vindictive deity, with the thunderbolt in his hand, sent inevitable death to all quarters, so that even kings trembled at his sanguinary power. His subjects would prostrate themselves at the foot of his throne, requesting to die by his hand or order, as a favour by which they were sure of passing into paradise. "Are your subjects," said the Old Man of the Mountain to the son-in-law of Amoury, king of Jerusalem, "as ready in their submission as mine?" and, without staying for an answer, made a sign with his hand, when ten young men in white, who were standing on an adjacent tower, instantly threw themselves down. To one of his guards he said, "Draw your dagger and plunge it into your breast;" which was no sooner said than obeyed. At the command of their chief, they made no difficulty of stabbing any prince, even on his throne; and for that purpose conformed to the dress and religion of the country, that they might be less suspected. To amuse them in such attempts, the Sheikh previously indulged them with a foretaste of paradise.—Delicious soporific drinks were given to them; and while they lay asleep, they were carried into beautiful gardens, awakened as it were in paradise, and inflamed with views of perpetual enjoyments, they sallied forth to perform assassinations of the blackest dye.

It is said, they once thought of embracing the Christian religion; and some have thought the Druses a remnant of this singular race of barbarians.—Buck's Theological Dictionary.

TWO VIOLENT PARTIES.—In the town of St. Antoine, department of Doubs, about 8 o'clock in the afternoon of July 27th, three bulls had been fighting in their pasture. One of them finding himself growing tired, took flight, and being pursued by the other two, took refuge in the village school room, at a time when the scholars were all assembled there. Mr. Lepine, the teacher, made vain efforts to drive him out: the bull pushed by his two conquerors, and knocked down the master, who was thrown from the other side of the table. A most horrible scene then commenced; the furious animals continued the contest with each other in the room where there were forty-two pupils, upset and broke benches and tables, and even the master's desks. The master, though at first terrified by the unexpected scene, and the tears and cries of the children, soon succeeded in recovering his presence of mind, and selected the only means of safety which was possible. He saved all the children, by taking them from under the feet of the combatants, and putting them through the windows into a garden. For more than two minutes most of the scholars were prostrated and trodden on by the bulls; yet they escaped with no injury but bruises. The school-room, after the bulls left it, exhibited marks of entire devastation, the windows broken, as well as the benches and tables, the teacher's desk and every thing in it forming one heap of ruins. Every one does justice to the devotedness, the courage, and presence of mind of the teacher. If he had become bewildered and left his charge, many would doubtless have been killed or crippled.

DESPERATION.—When a man's fortune has become so embarrassed that he is obliged to give up the broadcloth for homespun, pound cake for brown bread, kid for calf-skin, and calf-skin for cow-hide—in such circumstances we consider there is hope of a man, and that his credit ought yet to be accounted as good; but when he is driven so far and so low in hard times as to say—I must economise by stopping my newspaper! we conclude that the poor man's fortunes are really desperate, and that he is a gone case. To think of saving one's self by stopping a newspaper, is like the hungry man's calculating to grow fat by total abstinence from every thing that can sustain life.

READING.—Any person who takes a comprehensive survey of the magazines, periodicals and books which form the intellectual food of the great reading public, will arrive at the conclusion that there is very little to boast of. The imagination is pleased with fiction. Those who supplied our reading wants have plied us with novels, tales, and fictitious scenes, until the public mind will bear nothing else. The imagination has been fed, and has grown, till it has outstripped every other mental power. To this may be attributed in some measure the gullibility of our people, and the ease with which they are drawn into imaginary schemes and romantic speculations. Real facts, the naked realities of life, are too tame entirely to command the attention, when one wishes to read. They must be clothed or distorted in fiction before they can be considered as benefiting the public taste, and therefore worthy of perusal. A magazine or periodical which deals principally with matters of science or fact, can scarcely get a support; while those which are filled with fictitious and unnatural tales, romantic incidents and sickly poetry, riot in abundance. "Straws show which way the wind blows." The tide of public taste is running down the stream of mental dissipation. The stream deepens and the current grows stronger with time. To every person, and especially every young person, we would say, read; but be choice in your reading, and use reflection. Avoid that error so common among our pert young ladies and gentlemen, who would rather run through thirty fictitious volumes, than read one of real worth. If our apprentices and clerks would employ a tithe of their leisure time in reading valuable books, they would employ their time to infinitely better advantage than the majority of them do at present, and in after life they would always reflect upon it with pleasure.—New York Sun, Nov. 11th.

HINTS TO FARMERS.—A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly. Half tilled land is growing poorer; well tilled land is constantly improving. A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order on the first of December is already half wintered. A farmer should never depend on his neighbour for what he can, by care and good management, produce on his own farm. He should never beg fruit while he can plant trees, or borrow tools when he can make or buy them—a high authority has said, the borrower is the servant to the lender. No farmer should allow the reproach of neglected education to lie against himself or family. If "knowledge is power," the commencement should be early and deeply laid in the minds of his children. A farmer should never use intoxicating liquors as a drink; if, while undergoing severe fatigue and the hard labour of the summer, he would enjoy robust health, let him be temperate in all things.

POST OFFICE. THE MAILS for England, Nova Scotia, &c., will be made up every Tuesday morning (until further notice), at half-past Nine o'clock; and the Western Inland Mails will be closed at the same time.

The Inland Mails for the Eastern Section of the Island, St. Peter's, &c. will be made up every Wednesday morning, at Ten o'clock; and those for Georgetown, Belfast and Murray Harbour, every Saturday morning, at half-past Nine o'clock. Hours of attendance (Sundays excepted), from 9 to 5 o'clock, except on the days previous to the closing of the Mails for England, &c., when the Office will be open until 8 o'clock, p. m. THOMAS OWEN.

Charlottetown, Dec. 3d, 1842.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, held on the 15th November, 1842—It was unanimously Resolved, that all Shareholders indebted to the Company for such instalments as have been legally called for, shall have their Shares advertised for sale, as directed by the Act of Incorporation; and in case of any loss to the Company by such sale, that actions at law shall be brought for the recovery of the same, together with all interest due from the period of the Instalments being called for, as well as for the recovery of all claims on Parties who have neglected to take up their respective shares.

By order of the Directors, CHARLES HENSLEY, Chairman.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully invites the attention of purchasers to that very eligible and highly improved Property, owned and occupied by him, at Wilmot Creek Bridge, Bedouque, consisting of 100 Acres of FREEHOLD LAND, all cleared and under Meadow, Pasture and Tillage this season; 40 acres of which were laid down in good condition under Clover and Timothy, last year. The Dwelling-House is commodious and comfortable, 38 feet by 25 feet, uniting every convenience for a respectable family. The Barn is new, 70 feet long by 30 feet wide, with every requisite Out-office, all in perfect order. The whole of the valuable Crop, Stock and Farming Utensils, of every description, will be Sold either with or without the Land, at the option of the purchaser. Such a convenience as this property affords to a Merchant or wealthy Agriculturist, is very rarely to be met with, it being so admirably situated for either or both purposes, and requires only to be inspected to be appreciated. For Terms, which will be liberal (as part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, if required), please apply to Mr. Brennan, Merchant, Charlottetown, or on the premises, JOHN DUGGAN.

Bedouque, August 18th, 1842.

FOR SALE.—The Leasehold Interest of the Subscriber, in and to 75 Acres of Land, situate in Cavendish. It is all cleared except a few Groves, or patches of young wood, and in a good state of cultivation. The Dwelling-house is comfortable, 32x22 feet; the Barns and other farm buildings are commodious, and capable of containing the crop, and a large farm stock. The whole of the buildings have been erected within the last 10 or 12 years. This farm has a front of 15 chains on the Gulf shore—is distant about a quarter of a mile from New London Bay, from the shores of which large quantities of Sea weed and other manure may be obtained—and is subject to a yearly rent of One shilling and sixpence, per Acre, for the term of 999 years. There is unlet land adjoining, in the rear. For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON, Hope River Saw Mill, Lot 22, Oct. 18th, 1842.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE MILL, situated on Lot 47, North Lake, about Five miles from the East Point. There are 25 Acres of good Land attached to the Mill. The stream is an excellent one, and the Mill is situated in as public a place as is to be met with in the Island, fronting the Sea-shore, and is consequently an excellent stand for every description of business. The Main Road passes within 30 yards of the Mill. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, now at Lot 14, or of Mr. Joseph Macdonald, on the premises DUGALD MACDONALD.

Grand River, Lot 14, Aug. 11th, 1842.

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.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF CROWN LANDS.

THE Acting Surveyor General has received Instructions to demand immediate payment of all Arrears due on the purchase of Crown Lands in this Island. Purchasers are, therefore, hereby notified, that unless the respective amounts due by them are paid before the end of the year, they will forfeit their deposits. GEORGE WRIGHT, Acting Surveyor General. Surveyor General's Office, 26th Sept., 1842.

EXCELLENT STAND FOR BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber will Sell his Interest, for the unexpired term of sixteen years, in the property in Queen Street now in his possession. The House can be fitted up at a very trifling expense for two Dry Good or Grocery Establishments. There is a good Stable on the premises. Terms very liberal. Also, To be Let, for one or more years, The HOUSE in Pownall Street, now occupied by Mr. A. Sutherland, with a good Stable and large Garden. Possession can be given on or about the 15th November next. For particulars, apply to P. GAFFNEY Charlottetown, Sept. 30th, 1842.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Receiver of the rents and profits of those parts of Lots Eight and Fifty-two, conveyed by the late General Fead, of the Royal Artillery, to the late Andrew Macdonald, requests the Tenants residing thereon to pay all rents and arrears of rent to him without delay. DAVID ROSS, Receiver in Chancery. Hillsborough River, May 1st, 1841.

SIDNEY MILLS.

THESE excellent MILLS are now in full operation, and the public are hereby informed, that a conveyance will leave the Subscriber's residence, in Queen's Square, every Thursday morning, at about 7 a. m., for the purpose of conveying Grain thither; the Flour from which will be returned, free of expense, to the owner, save the toll for grinding allowed by law. J. SIDNEY DEALEY. Charlottetown, 28th Oct. 1842.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having made considerable alterations in his premises, begs leave to inform his friends generally that he is now prepared to accommodate a few persons with genteel Board, combined with a comfortable and quiet home. Every attention will be paid to those who may honour him with a call. A few yearly Boarders can be well accommodated, on reasonable terms. JAMES DAVIS. Hillsborough Street, (near King's Square,) Oct. 1st, 1842.

COMMERCIAL INN.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public that he has taken the above well known Premises, and having furnished the same with every article requisite for a comfortable BOARDING HOUSE, hopes, by the moderation of his charges, and strict attention to the wishes of those who may favour him with their custom, to merit a continuance of that patronage which was for so many years awarded to his predecessor in that Establishment. DAVID CONNORS. Charlottetown, July 8th, 1842.

THE FAMILY LIFE MEDICINES.

THE celebrated Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375, Broadway, N. Y. may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and judicious portion of the medical profession, who have observed their efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic diseases, what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now generally acknowledged position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. The proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others, he would readily assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in their books, more efficacious and remarkable cures are recorded as conclusive evidence concerning the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. If it be admitted that these medicines are the best judiciously as to whether a remedy is selected, restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in favour of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an immense accumulation of voluntary testimonials from persons and families in all parts of the Union, far and near, who have restored their names and residence to the unsolicited statement that they were completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and others not here enumerated, by these Life Medicines alone, and that these medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Serpils, and dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Rheumatism, and typhoid fever, and other diseases of the bowels; Bilious Colic, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholera, and other varieties of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or emaciation, and other Phthisis, or Consumption, in more advanced stages than usual record; Dyspepsia, in all its chronic and acute varieties, and the full train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, and in all ages and grown persons. Diarrhoea, both serious and bilious; Hemorrhoids, both habitual and occasional; Fever and Ague, in its chronic and remittent forms, and intermitting and remittent fevers, of all kinds, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, and other debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scall, and eruptions generally, including Erythema, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and other affections of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, and other affections of the bladder, kidneys, spleen, chronic jaundice, and jaundice, dropsy and gout; together with those general derangements of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A full list of them from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, and in a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The medicines, these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate gently, and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases, and that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal, and other liver and the absorbent vessels of all impurities, and other diseases, are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific effect on many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostrations nor nausea, and neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are so rapid, and produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and constantly kept on hand not only as remedies, but as preventatives in every case. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by the Agents—Messrs. B. May 30. COOPER & BREMER.

Agents for Prince Edward Island, George Farley, Seardenton, Bedouque; Mr. George Wigginton, Charlottetown, August 12, 1842.

NOTICE.—The London "ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" still continues its Policies upon Life and against Fire, at extremely moderate rates of premium. Persons assuring at this office for five years or more, participate in the profits of the Company. In case of loss, the Subscriber is empowered to settle and pay the amount without reference to the Board of Directors in London, and under very special circumstances. This being the most successful season of the year, and one in which Fires are most frequent, 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 from this Office, and thus seek Protection, not only from less domestic, but also from provident neighbours. They were only aware of the serenity of mind that ensued, when premises being insured against Fire, he would not be fully enjoyed it.

He can at once obtain it, by making application at the Office of the Subscriber daily, between 9 o'clock, a. m. and 5 o'clock, p. m. Sundays excepted. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent. Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1842.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Sub-Agent of the following Insurance Companies, viz: The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London. The New Loan Fund Life Insurance Company of New York. The Hartford and Protection Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. And as he is furnished with blank Forms of Application 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 Agents of the respective Companies. HENRY PALMER.

THE AMERICAN MILLENARIAN, and 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, Charlotte Street, P. E. Island, Agents for the Publishers. Boston, Aug. 1, 1842.

PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, PAPER HANGING, &c.

THE Subscriber takes this method of intimating to the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the above line, and that he himself that, by strict attention to business, he will merit the favour of their patronage. N. B.—All Orders left at the Store of Mr. P. Walker, on Queen Street, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. G. W. CASSIDY. Charlottetown, July, 1842.

PLASTERING.

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

FOR SALE.

By order of the Honourable the House of Assembly, THE CHART OF HILLSBOROUGH BAY and the HARBOUR OF THREE RIVERS in this Island, and under the Colonial Statute, 2d Victoria, cap. 5, by George Wright, Surveyor General, and George Pocock, Esq., N. Commissioners appointed under the said Act. The same are now on Sale at the Office of the Surveyor General, at the Royal Gazette Office, and the Store of Mr. Henry Stamp, Charlottetown, and at the Custom House, Three Rivers.

Just published, Price 3s.

CENSUS OF THE POPULATION and STATISTICAL RETURNS, taken in the Year 1841; together with a summary thereof, as prepared by a Committee of the House of Assembly. Resolutions reported from the Committee on the State of the Colony, as amended and adopted by the House in the Session of 1842: Petitions to the Queen, and to the House of Commons, founded thereon. A Statement of the Prices paid for Township Lands, with Reports thereon, &c. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. CHARLOTTETOWN: COOPER & BREMER, Printers.

CHARLOTTETOWN: Printed and published by COOPER & BREMER, at their Office, East corner of Pownall and Water Streets—Price 15s. per annum, payable half yearly in advance.