

POETRY.

RELICS.

BY J. H. R. BAYLEY.

The broken pillar, the rifled wall, The desolate palace, the roofless hall, The wreck of a temple, the shell of a tower, Ruins that Time may not yet devour; Relics are they of a sober cast, Reflecting back the "dusty" past, And where's the man, I would ask you, where, Whose spirit is not humble there— As he marks the home-truth tale that's told Of the vanity, pride, and ambition of old?

The leafless tree, the withered flower, The blighted shrub, and the naked bower— Are they not tokens left to say, How the fair and the lovely vanish away, Tell us they not, as on each we gaze, Of earlier bloom and brighter days? How fleet and how frail is beauty's glow, Flush where it may in a world below? Relics of summer! ye may, and ye can, In part subdue the pride of man.

When hearts devoted, friends sincere, Forms beloved, or kindred dear, Have, like some fire-gleam, passed away, Ere the eye might follow the fading ray! Relics once theirs! how they're piously prest 'To the mourner's bosom, ill at rest! How the scathing tear-drop then will start, Laving its way from the home of the heart— As we glance on the sacred tokens of trust, Whose owners sleep with the worm and dust!

Precious relics! wherever ye dwell, Ye are cherished full fondly, and loved full well; But those—oh! those the torn ones hold, That once were a mother's, whose form is cold! Who shall guess the spells they fling— The child-like feelings back they bring? When she, who beheld them in life's fresh bloom, Blessed—and in blessing them, passed to the tomb! Precious relics! wherever ye dwell, Ye are cherished full fondly, and loved full well— But ye shine the brightest and the best When ye claim a place in the orphan's breast.

MISS MARTINEAU.

(From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.)

In answer to a letter addressed to Miss Martineau by Mr. Hutton, lamenting that she would not consent to receive a pension when offered to her by Lord Grey, and urging her to reconsider her determination and accept the pension from the Administration of Lord Melbourne, Miss Martineau writes the following:—

"My dear Mr. Hutton,—You would not easily believe the delight your note has afforded me, as a fresh proof of your faithful and generous friendship.

"My objections to literary pensions, conferred otherwise than immediately from Parliament, remain in full force. I owe it to your kindness to declare the grounds of my objections to this mode of provision: but I owe it to you that (apart from all scruples of pride) my feelings against receiving a pension are full as strong as my reasons, and would, I believe, induce me to give my present answer, even if I had no reason to offer.

"The first of these reasons is, that money given as a reward for public service should be conferred only at the express desire of the public served: such service having been wholly irrespective of Government. If such pensions were conferred by the representatives of the people, instead of by the Ministry, whom I cannot look upon as true exponents of the popular desire in this instance, I should probably thankfully accept what I must, under present arrangements, decline.

"Again, I am certain that I shall lose more or less of my freedom of speech, if not of thought. I am aware how generously it is desired that the recipients of pensions should divest themselves of this feeling; but with me this would be impossible. I could never again deny to myself that I was under a personal obligation to the Premier and others, and need not specify to you what restrictions would follow of course.

"Again, I am sure my personal influence, and that which I exercise through the press, would suffer much; not with all, but with many. If I were fully satisfied as to the act being unexceptionable, I should probably not regard any misrepresentation that might be put upon it. But feeling, as I do, I should suffer from any decline of my influence, without having a right to complain; accompanied as such loss would be by a loss on my own part of self-respect, I have a strong suspicion, that if I accepted a pension, I should never again address the public with freedom and satisfaction. You will not, I am sure, suspect me of blaming any who take the sort of pension which I feel myself compelled to decline. If they speak and feel differently, they are quite right in acting differently; I speak only for myself.

"Let me assure you that I do not feel the need of this assistance. My wants are small, and thus far I have supplied them. I am still able to work. If I lose this power, I have a little store to meet what will probably then be a short exigency. If I continue able to work, I hope to remain as free from any anxiety about a subsistence as I am at present.

"I do not say that I (in common with other authors) have not a claim for aid, and just cause to complain of my poverty: but my claim is one which cannot be met by Royal or Ministerial bounty. If literary property had been protected, as all other property is, I should have been enjoying more than a competence, together with advantages of another kind, which I value far more. In this direction, my dear friend, you may be able to benefit, not me—perhaps it may be too late for that—but many authors in future, who may be happier in the protection of the laws than literary labourers of this generation. To Ministers who will see to the carrying out of laws already passed for our protection, and to Members of Parliament who will urge the passing of others, I promise gratitude as strong as if they had placed me in a situation of pecuniary ease for life.

"I shall feel henceforth that a fresh strength has been added to the respect and regard with which I have always been yours, most truly,

"H. MARTINEAU."

LETTER FROM MR. BULLER.

Dear Madam,—Lord Melbourne having heard of your present illness, as well as the inconvenience to which you are subjected, by the mode in which your money is settled, has desired me, as a friend of yours, to inquire whether you would accept a pension of £150 per annum on the Civil List. It is out of his power to offer you more in the present state of things, but I hope you will not refuse him the opportunity of giving this proof of his respect for your writings and character, inadequate as the amount proposed may be. If you will accept the offer, have the goodness to write me word to that effect, and let me have the answer by return of post, as Lord Melbourne is desirous of completing the arrangement before he goes out of office.

I cannot tell you how grieved I have been by recent accounts of your sufferings, and how rejoiced I shall be if the offer which I have the pleasure of communicating to you shall have the effect of contributing in any degree to your comfort. Believe me, my dear Miss Martineau, yours, very truly,

CHARLES BULLER.

Miss Martineau, in reply, after thanking Lord Melbourne for the great consideration and kindness shown to her at a time when illness prevented her from exercising her talents, and when suffering from distress, still refused most firmly to receive any pension, and after using the same arguments as are contained in the previous letter, she thus speaks of her feelings in case she should receive it:— "On the one hand I should see public benefactors, before whom I am nothing, pining in privation, from which my pension would relieve them; and, on the other, I should be taunted by images of thousands of poor tax-payers, toiling men, who cannot, with all their toil, keep their children in

health of body, to say nothing of their minds. 'Mighty visions about a small matter,' you may, perhaps, think; but small or great, the moment I had acted upon it, this matter would become no less than all-important to my peace of mind. Indeed, I would rather, in the present circumstances of the country, put my hand into the fire than into the public purse."

A TRAITOR'S DOOM.

(From Bentley's Miscellany, for November.)

As our regiment marched sullenly along, I could see the tear glisten in the eye of many a hardy soldier. So true it is, as Bayley has expressed it in his beautiful ballad,

"Go, search the foremost rank in danger's dark career, Be sure the hand most daring there has wiped away a tear."

Yes, the sunburnt warrior, whose lion courage I had almost wondered at the evening before, when scaling the walls of the fort out of which we were now marching, held down his head, and uttered an involuntary sigh as we passed the spot where our sepoy were still busy, assisted by a few Europeans, in burying our dead. The number of men we had lost was far beyond that which we had anticipated. Our well-laid plans had been made known to the enemy, and counter-strategy had been successfully employed to oppose our attack; in a word, we had been basely betrayed by one whom we had fancied our ally. The traitor had fallen into our hands, and little shrift had been allowed him. We were now marching forth to his execution, sternly going to behold the last moments of one whom we had formerly looked upon as our true, our valued friend; for he who had allowed the ties of country to rise paramount to the duties he owed as an honourable ally, was a chief of considerable power. With an education semi-European, he had hitherto fought with us nobly, and though a youth of little more than 20 years of age, had already been twice noticed in general orders. He was handsome in no common degree; a more affable and kind-hearted Indian I never met. He was of a high caste, and commanded a considerable native force. In an evil hour he had listened to emissaries who painted to him as the enslavers of his country. His relatives had espoused the opposite side; his brother had been killed in an action which had taken place. But all this I am convinced would never have tempted Dewallah Surhat (so I will call him) to have betrayed us. How that deep, that dreadful task was accomplished, I never have, I never shall learn. Suffice it to say, Dewallah became a traitor, an unsuccessful traitor. Convicted of the offence, he had been doomed to die. The only grace accorded him had been to choose the manner of his death. He unhesitatingly preferred the one I am about to describe, and to behold which we were marching out of C—, the morning when this sketch opens.

On arriving on the ground, we found three sepoy corps and a detachment of horse-artillery already on the spot. As they only awaited our coming to complete the arrangements, after a halt of a few minutes, attention was called, and we formed a hollow square, into the centre of which a tumbrel quickly drove. From it the prisoner, in company with the provost-marshal and his deputy, descended. Never did I behold him look more firmly intrepid. His air was rather that of grave triumph and martial dignity than convicted guilt. Had I been told to pick out a traitor from the assembled troops, he would have been the last person I should have fixed upon. He walked firmly to the centre of the square, and facing the brigadier-general in command, with a look of unshaken courage, bowed as he took his station, and calmly awaited the reading of his sentence.

The deputy-judge advocate was desired to read out an account of the proceedings of the general court martial held at C— on the prisoner, Dewallah Surhat, lately commanding the auxiliary native field force, charged with having, on the night of the 15th of October, 18—, willingly and treacherously betrayed the British forces, with whom he was apparently acting as an ally, and thereby, &c.

While the proceedings were being read, the prisoner was much agitated whenever the treason he had been guilty of was alluded to. He evidently was much pained. The convulsive movements of countenance showed how acutely he felt his position; but when the whole trial had been recited, when the verdict of 'guilty' was pronounced, he seemed suddenly to recover his immobility. When the sentence of death was read out, he did not quail in the slightest degree; and finally, when the sentence of the court condemned him 'TO BE BLOWN FROM A GUN,' he looked with an almost triumphant glance on his late friends, who stood horror-stricken around him.

The general was perfectly overcome. His former friends and brother officers shuddered with dread at his coming fate; for though the sentence was strictly just, yet many who had never seen this mode of execution drew back with terror and disgust. Surhat was the calmest man on that field as we wheeled back into line preparatory to the dreadful scene.

We took open order, and the prisoner marched along the line, and up again between the ranks. He was then taken to a spot some hundred yards in front of our centre. No coffin was there to receive his remains, as I had previously seen at military executions,—no friends to take his body away after his doom had been completed,—so clearly was it foreseen that his annihilation would be complete, his whole frame scattered to the winds, the morsels left in all directions for the beasts and birds of prey.

The troops were now 'told off' in three divisions, the wings wheeled up, the artillery brought into the centre; thus as it were, re-forming a hollow square, except on the side on which the prisoner stood. A single gun was now brought up, turned round, and unlinked. The drivers willingly trotted away to the rear. The prisoner was desired to advance: he did so within a pace of the muzzle. The deputy-provost-marshal produced a cord with which to bind him to the gun. For the first time Surhat seemed shaken. He made a special request that he might not be tied down. The general was solicited, and consented that it should be so. The prisoner turned upon him a look of the sincerest and most heartfelt gratitude, shook hands after the European manner with the provost-marshal, and after receiving his directions, agitatedly getting, walked boldly up to the cannon, and pressing his body against the muzzle, threw his arms round the gun itself, gave one last glance, and stooped his head down to the piece. At the same instant a signal was given, the ready-lighted match was applied to the touch-hole, a flash of fire, a volume of smoke, a roaring sound, re-echoed from the neighbouring hills, and all was over.

A few drops of blood, a few scattered remnants, scarcely recognisable as ever having belonged to humanity, were all that now remained of the once proud, the generous, the brave chieftain, who, by thus choosing a doom which brought total earthly annihilation, seemed determined to leave behind him no record of the basely-fallen chief, the hated name of traitor.

TEA.—It is a singular fact, that both black and green tea are of the same species. The question upon which men of science in Europe have been divided, since tea was first imported from China, more than two centuries back, whether black and green teas are of the same or a different species, is now set at rest for ever. Both the black and green teas we have just sent to England, were picked from the same tea shrub, and the whole of the Chinese cultivators we have here agree in stating that both kinds are frequently made in their own country from leaves gathered off the same shrub, the difference depending entirely upon the mode of drying them.

There has been recently found, says a Belgian journal, amongst a heap of old books, purchased at St. Trend, the sixth known copy of the first Bible printed at Mentz. One copy was purchased in 1816 by Louis XVIII. for £20,000.

COMFORT.—People's ideas of comfort vary. A celebrated hangman in England, showing the gallows attached to Newgate, observed to the bystanders that he had hung twenty persons on it at one time! Some one suggested that it was too small. "Oh, no! bless your honor," said the hangman, "twenty-five people could swing on that gallows comfortably."

The FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD for THE HAIR! THE SKIN! THE TEETH!!! ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

The only article that produces and restores HAIR; also WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYE-BROWS; prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to its original colour—rests it from scurf, and makes it beautifully SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY. In dressing HAIR, it keeps it firm on the curl, uninjured by damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance, or in the exercise of riding. Children, it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

ON PURCHASING. (Beware of Counterfeits!!) ask for 'ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL'—and see that the words are on the envelope, with the Signature and Address, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatten Garden, London Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND

To ensure the genuine article, see that the words 'Rowland's Macassar Oil' are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, counting 29,023 letters—WITHOUT THIS NONE IS GENUINE.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles, (containing four small), 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

A preparation from Oriental Exotics, is now universally known as the only safe and efficient protector and beautifier of the SKIN and COMPLEXION. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all pimples, spots, redness, tan, freckles, and other unsightly cutaneous defects, in healing chilblains, chaps, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin, pleasantly soft and smooth. To the complexion, it imparts a juvenile rosaceous hue, and to the neck, hand and arm, a delicacy and fairness unrivalled.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies.—GENTLEMEN will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving, in allaying the irritation.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs of the most delightful fragrance.—It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them delicately White. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the scurvy from the Gums; strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after levers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

Notice.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTEN GARDEN, LONDON, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the 'KALYDOR' and 'ODONTO'; also printed, in red, on the Wrapper in which the Kalydor is enclosed.

Beware of Counterfeits!! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary under the lure of being cheap.

Be sure to ask for 'Rowland's' Articles. Sold by every PERFUMER and MEDICINE VENDER throughout the civilized world.

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, Bedeque, consisting of 100 Acres of FREEDOM 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, to JOHN DUGGAN.

Bedeque, 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.

BOOKBINDING.

THE Subscribers are prepared to execute all orders in the BOOKBINDING line in the first style of workmanship, in moderate prices, and with punctuality and dispatch.

COOPER & BREMNER, Charlottetown, 1st Sept. 1842.

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, Peter's, &c. will be made up every Wednesday morning, at half-past nine 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. THOMAS OWEN, Post Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 3d, 1842.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, held on the 14th November, 1842—it was unanimously RESOLVED, that all Shareholders indebted to the Company for such instalments as have been previously called for, shall have their Shares advertised for sale, by the Act of Incorporation; and in case of any Shareholder who may be so indebted, that actions at law shall be taken for the recovery of the same, together with all interest due during the period of the Instalments being called for, in respect of the recovery of all claims on Parties who have neglected to pay their respective shares.

By order of the Directors, CHARLES HENSLEY, Chairman.

NOTICE.—The London "ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY"

still continues to receive applications for Policies upon Life and against Fire, at extremely moderate rates of premium. Persons assuring at this office for five years or upwards, participate in the profits of the Company. In case of loss, the Subscriber is empowered to settle and pay the amount with reference to the Board of Directors in London, under very special circumstances. This being the most advantageous season of the year, and one in which Fires are most likely to occur, the Subscriber would call upon all those who are desirous to seize upon the opportunity thus afforded them, to obtain Policies from this Office, and thus seek Protection, not only from less domestics, but also from improvident neighbours. It is well known, that the serenity of mind that attends the premises being insured against Fire, he would not be long 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. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent, Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1842.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Sub-Agent for the following Insurance Companies, viz: The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, 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, Agent, Charlottetown, July 1842.

THE AMERICAN MILLENARIAN, and Interpreter of Prophecy.

conducted by an Association of Lovers in the Pre-Millennial Advent of our Lord. This Paper is published at New York and Boston on the 1st and 15th of each 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. 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 himself that, by strict attention to business, he will merit of their patronage.

N. B.—All Orders left at the Store of Mr. P. Walker & Street, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. G. W. CASSELL, 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 quality and good workmanship, he may be favoured with the public patronage. Application to be made at Mr. TREN'S Hotel.

Charlottetown, July 30th, 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 moderate charges, and strict attention to the wishes of those who may favour him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the patronage which was for so many years awarded to his predecessor's Establishment.

DAVID CONNOR, Charlottetown, July 8th, 1842.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having made considerable improvements in his premises, begs leave to inform his friends that he is now prepared to accommodate a few persons in a genteel Board, combined with a comfortable and well regulated establishment. Every attention will be paid to those who may favour him with a call.

A few yearly Boarders can be well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

JAMES DAVENPORT, Hillsborough Street, (near King's Square), Oct. 1st, 1842.

FOR SALE.

By order of the Honourable the House of Assembly, THE CHART OF HILLSBOROUGH BAY and the HARBOUR OF CHARLOTTETOWN—a CHART of CANADA, and the HARBOUR OF THREE RIVERS in this Island, under the Colonial Statute, 2d Victoria, cap. 5, by George Wright, Surveyor General, and George Peacock, Esq., N. Commissioners appointed under the said Act.

are now on Sale at the Office of the Surveyor General, the Royal Gazette Office, and the Store of Mr. Henry Stanger, Charlottetown, and at the Custom House, Three Rivers.

Just published, Price 3s.

CENSUS OF THE POPULATION and STATISTICAL RETURNS, taken in the Year 1841, 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 British House of Commons, founded thereon. A Statement of Prices paid for Township Lands, with Reports thereon. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. CHARLOTTETOWN: COOPER & BREMNER, Printers.

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, on Thursday morning, at about 7 a. m., for the purpose of conveying Grain thither; the Flour from which will be returned, at the expense, to the owner, save the toll for grinding allowed by law. J. SIDNEY DEAR, Charlottetown, 25th Oct. 1842.

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