

FRAUDS IN CHRISTIAN ENGLAND.

FRAUDS IN BUTTER.—In the Liverpool markets three tricks are played by persons selling butter. In some instances salt butter is moulded into the form of pounds of fresh butter, and *cased over* with fresh, so as to deceive the taster, who, however, soon discovers the cheat when the butter is cut at home. In other instances, salt butter is moulded into the shape of fresh, and not cased at all; but a pound of fresh is conspicuously placed to be tasted; but that pound is not sold; and in other instances, salt butter, washed, is moulded and sold as fresh. Purchasers, in all these cases, are supplied with salt butter only.—And this is Christian England!

FRAUDS IN SUGAR.—Pounded rice and other cheap materials are mixed in sugar, and sold at full monopoly price. A chemical substance—the refuse of the soap manufactories—is also mixed with other substances, and sold as sugar.—And this is Christian England!

FRAUDS IN COCOA.—This article is extensively adulterated with fine brown earth, wrought up with mutton fat, so as to amalgamate with portions of the real article. Yet this is Christian England!

FRAUDS IN TEA.—The leaves are mingled with sloe leaves and other abominations, to swindle the public. Used leaves are also re-dried, and re-coloured on hot copper plates, and sold as tea.—Yet this is Christian England!

FRAUDS IN COFFEE.—To avoid the mixture of chicory in good coffee, discreet housewives purchase coffee unground, and take the trouble of grinding it at home; but they are often cheated, nevertheless. Chicory, or some similarly cheap substance, is skilfully moulded into the form of the coffee berry, and is mixed with the bulk very liberally.—And this is Christian England!

FRAUDS IN TOBACCO.—Nasty things of all sorts, if cheap, are mixed with the weed in all its manufactured forms, and the whole is sold at less than the duty. Yellow ochre is a prime ingredient for "Bird's Eye."

FRAUDS IN STOCKINGS.—They are purposely stretched, to look large to fetch a large price. The moment they are washed, they shrink from men's size to women's, and from women's to children's, and soon come to pieces from the stretching they have suffered.—And this is Christian England!

FRAUDS IN FLANNEL.—It is purposely stretched to the utmost endurance of the fibre, to measure long and broad, and to command good prices; but a garment made of it is of little use after the first washing.—And this is Christian England!

FRAUDS IN CROCKERY.—Pretty ware is made, but to screw an extra profit, the thinnest possible glaze is thrown over it, instead of a good substantial one, and a good price is obtained for it; but use it gently as you will, it soon cracks in all directions: it is almost worthless.—And this is Christian England!

FRAUDS IN GENERAL.—Pepper is adulterated with dust from husks, &c.; port wine is altogether manufactured by certain parties; it being notorious that more wine, so called, is drunk in England alone than is made in all Portugal; quart bottles only hold three half pints; pint bottles only hold three quarter pints; cloth, twenty-eight or thirty inches wide, is called yard wide; names mean nothing but to deceive.—And this is Christian England!

SUTTEE.—The following horrible case is from the *Madras Athenaeum*:—"A Brahmin died on the 19th, leaving a young wife, aged 17, and other relatives, but no children. On the morning of the 20th, the woman declared her intention of sacrificing herself upon the funeral pile of her husband, and a wealthy native having offered to defray the expenses, preparations were made on a grand scale in a secluded spot, at about two miles from Lashkur. A spot was chosen in the dry bed of a nullah, and four large posts eight feet high, were fixed, on which a sort of scaffold of dry wood was formed, and underneath it were layers of the driest wood and cowdung, sundried, and other inflammable materials, so as to burn briskly when set fire to. The preparations were completed about 12 o'clock, soon after which the procession set out. One of the deceased's relatives went first, bearing a small vessel containing fire, and was followed by the women and others of the family, and in the rear came the corpse, borne by five men on a charpoy. Considering the preparations which had been made, comparatively few natives followed the procession, which moved at a slow pace.—On reaching the pile, the sacrifice appeared to view the preparations made with a look of exultation, and took her seat by the dead body, which had been laid on the ground at a little distance, where she remained upwards of two hours, surrounded by a host of Brahmins of both sexes; performing numerous ceremonies.—When the body of her husband was taken up, and placed on the scaffold, over which a considerable quantity of dry straw was strewn, and oil and ghee poured, the woman, having walked thrice round the pile, mounted it, apparently with some reluctance, by clambering up on the outside, amidst the shouts of the spectators.—She took her seat on the right, and after a short ceremony, putting her arm under the neck of the corpse, with much composure stretched herself beside the body, adjusting the hair of her head and her clothes. A considerable quantity of wood was now put over what I may call the two bodies, when a tremendous shout of applause rent the air, with clapping of hands and other tokens of satisfaction. About a quarter of an hour was now spent in preparations, when torches were applied to different parts of the pile. No sooner did the flame arise than the unfortunate victim, unable to endure the suffocation and pain, struggled to extricate herself from the pile, and as the flames waxed more fierce, her exertions became almost supernatural, till at last, with a tremendous spring, she landed on her feet about ten paces from the pile, and entreated the bystanders to save her from what she considered was too great a trial. The Brahmins, however, insisted on her remounting the pile and undergoing what was her own choice. She refused, and was instantly cut down with a sword, and thrown upon the flaming pile. It so happened that several Mussulmans of the Allegole were present; and, abhorring the inhuman acts of the Brahmins, commenced upbraiding them; words and abuse ensued, till the Moslems, enraged, drew their swords, cut down a Hoozoorah, and wounded several. The multitude of spectators soon dispersed, and thus was finished a ceremony at which every feeling mind must revolt with disgust. Many such instances, however, occur, and force or stimulating drugs are always had recourse to, to compel the unfortunate victim to undergo the cruel sacrifice."

SIGNING SUDDENLY THE PLEDGE.—Some have expressed much disbelief in suddenly signing the pledge. "Men," say they, "go into a temperance meeting without any thought of doing it, or perhaps any understanding of the subject, and, before they have come out, they have committed themselves by this act, perhaps under great and most undue excitement, for life. Under Fa-

ther Mathew, thousands and hundreds of thousands take the pledge without any knowledge of what they are doing, and with no previous consideration. It is all wrong." Such is the language of men who, perhaps, have been four and five years attending temperance meetings, and considering whether it is best to sign the temperance pledge, and as yet have not made up their minds to do it. On this subject it may be remarked, first, that if the commitment be a sudden one, it is an act for which there need be no repentance. Let a man ever so suddenly sign the pledge, he will never have occasion in all time or eternity to regret it. Secondly: The suddenness is no hindrance to the good keeping of the pledge. Men have uniformly kept it, as well those who have signed without much premeditation and instruction, as those who have signed with. In Ireland, the millions who have suddenly signed, and perhaps with as little intelligence and instruction, as men in any part of the globe, have kept it best of all. Thirdly: The truth is, that it does not require much time or instruction. A man is going a wrong road. He suddenly, and perhaps by a single word of another, is convinced of the error of his course. He does not need weeks or days to turn about. A man is eating a poisonous article. Proof comes to him suddenly of its character. He is not long in dropping his knife and fork. So with drinking this poisonous liquid. Men have always known its mischievous quality. Here, therefore, they need no instruction. A plan is proposed to escape from the ruinous consequences to themselves, and to prevent its spreading its miasma through the community. Let it alone. The mind sees at once its practicability and entire efficiency, and agrees to it, signing the pledge. The mind sees the wisdom and power of that, and agrees to it, and the work is done. Why should it take a year, or two years, or ten years? The truth is, that in delay the pride of the heart rises up against doing the thing which the mind is satisfied it ought to have been done years ago. This is the true reason why many men now refuse to sign the pledge. They have delayed so long that they are now ashamed to sign, and stand vindicating themselves for not signing, and find fault with those who sign suddenly. For this reason, we advise every individual at once to sign the pledge. If he delays it five years, it will be for five years pressed upon him, and then it must be signed against five years of accumulated difficulties. It is a simple thing, to be done to-day.

P. S. We know a minister of a large congregation who has been three years signing the pledge, ready and willing to do it the first good opportunity, and he has not done it yet: keeping back, perhaps, large numbers in his congregation. How much better had he done it three years ago. It is now doubtful whether he ever does it. And yet that minister is, Sabbath after Sabbath, reproving his people for irresolution in religion. "Why halt ye," he cries aloud, "between two opinions?"

THE DIAMOND.—The diamond is subject to that combination of crystals usually termed hemitrophe, twin crystals, and macles. It is the hardest of all substances, but may be said to be brittle, as a slight blow will produce a fracture in the direction of its cleavage. Specific gravity 3.5, and, by a chemical analysis, it is found to be pure carbon, differing but little from charcoal and plumbago. Its great value, as a gem, arises, not only from its scarcity and brilliancy, but also from the extreme difficulty of working it. A stone in the possession of the Marquis of Westminster, called the Nassuck diamond, and which weighed 357½ grains, was placed in the hands of Messrs. Mortimer & Hunt, to be re-cut; the operation occupied the lapidary five months. It has hitherto been found, not only in Golconda and Visapur, the Isle of Borneo, and Brazil, but also in the cold regions of Siberia. These are its best known localities, though but few have yet been found in the latter country. They are usually found of a very small size; occasionally, however, larger ones are discovered, which, from their extreme value, generally become crown property. Thus, in the possession of the King of the French is the Pitt diamond, the most valuable gem in Europe; it weighs 136½ carats, rather less than one ounce, and cost £135,000. One of yellow colour is among the crown jewels of Austria, its weight is 139½ carats. Another weighing 193 carats, is amongst the Russian jewels. Among the crown jewels of her Majesty, which may be seen by the public, in the Tower for the small charge of sixpence, many stones of great brilliancy, though not large in proportion to those just mentioned, are to be found. But the most interesting collection of cut gems that I have seen is that in the possession of the Elector of Saxony. There is one stone, considered unique, of a green colour, which is said to weigh 160 carats. A magnificent and rare brilliant, of a deep sapphire blue, and great purity, is in the collection made by the late Henry Philip Hope, Esq. This stone weighs 177 grains, and is considered to be worth £30,000.—*Polytechnic Magazine.*

GUANO.—"My friend took a field of two acres, and planted it with potatoes. The ridges in which the potatoes were grown were of the same length, and the potatoes were of the same quality, and the produce of the several ridges having been taken up and measured, the average result of the produce (the soil being the same, the potatoes the same in quality, the manure being applied with perfect fairness, and exactly in the same manner)—the average result of the produce was this:—The stable manure gave a proportionate return of 9 bushels of potatoes, Potter's manure 11 bushels, and guano 15 bushels. I asked for further details, in order that the information might be more complete, and here they are:—The guano and Potter's manure (so called from the name of the person in London who prepares and sells it) were each mixed with wood-ashes and fine mould, in the proportion of one bushel of guano or Potter's manure to six bushels of ashes and mould. A bushel of guano weighs about 85lb.; three bushels of guano and three of Potter's manure, making 510lb. in weight, were put on the ridges at two different times, being at the rate of 3 cwt. per acre—each of these manures costing 14s. a cwt.; half of each was put into the ridges when the potatoes were planted, and the other half when the potatoes were appearing about one inch out of the ground, covering in the guano and Potter by hoeing and raising the ridges. The potatoes were planted on the 4th of April and taken up early in October. The produce exceeded 600 bushels, the field having been previously exhausted and in very bad order. The total expense, including every charge, was 16l., and calculating the value of the potatoes at 1s. the bushel, the profit on the two acres was 14l.; the value of the land being about 1l. per acre, if let. Such was the result of that experiment; and it was made with perfect fairness."—*Sir Robert Peel's Speech at Tamworth.*

LAND ASSESSMENT,

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 16th Jan. 1843.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled "An Act for levying an Assessment on all Lands in this Island—I do hereby give public notice, that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Act, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Pasture Lots, and parts of Lots or Townships, in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the before-mentioned Act, viz:—

Town Lots in Charlottetown:			
Half No. 35, in the First Hundred—No. 13, Fifth do.			
Charlottetown Royalty—No. 539.			
Georgetown:			
No. 10 First Range, Letter C. No. 8, First Range, Letter D. 5, Second Range, Letter B.			
Townships:			
No. 1.	5843 acres.	No. 40.	548 acres.
5.	319.	44.	3550.
14.	112.	49.	3351.
15.	500.	55.	500.
27.	869.	65.	854.
28.	2332.		

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land, so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them by the said Act, together with the Costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid within Ten days before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the Seventh day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land respectively.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

[All the Papers.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS have completed their Importations for the FALL, consisting of

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, Suitable for the Season,

Comprising superfine black, blue and coloured Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Doeskins, in great variety; Welsh & Saxony Flannels, Mouslin de Laines, Orleans and Parisian Cloths, Chemise Chusans, Printed Velvets, &c. for Ladies' Dresses, 3 & 6-4 black Paramatta, for mourning; black and coloured Silk Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves, Laces, Hosiery; Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Braees, Stocks, superior Cotton Warp, Indigo, Fur Caps and Beaver Hats, Blankets, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Jamaica Spirits, best pale and coloured Brandy, Holland's Gin, Port and Madeira Wines, Hyson and Soucheong Tea, Loaf and Moist Sugar, London Porter, boxes Raisins, Currants, Spices, Mustard; Earthen, Glass and Hardware.—The whole of which will be disposed of at their usual low prices for Cash, on delivery.

LYDIARD & FINLAYSON.

No. 1, Queen Street, Dec., 1843.

P. S.—They beg to inform those persons whose Accounts have been due for some time, that unless they make a satisfactory arrangement, on or before the 15th day of March, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

A CURE FOR ALL!!



EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE ABANDONED BY GUY'S, THE METROPOLITAN, KING'S COLLEGE & CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS.

This fact was SWORN TO this 8th day of March, 1842 Before the LORD MAYOR, at the Mansion-House. SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. Brooke, Messenger, of 2, Union-street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there, the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks;—at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks;—and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he quitted Guy's, where Sir BRANSBY COOPER and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. BRIGHT, chief physician of Guy's, who, on viewing the deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half-a-sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm; I can only compare this Cure to a Charm!!"

Sworn at the Mansion-house of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842, Wm. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, MAYOR.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigoo-foot, Yaws, and Coco-bay. Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest Purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and OUGHT to be USED BY ALL!!

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), where Advice may be had Gratis, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilised World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold wholesale and retail by GEORGE T. HASZARD, Agent for Prince Edward Island. Aug., 1843

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 Companies of Hartford, Connecticut.

And as he is furnished with blank Forms of Application, and in possession of all the information which may be desired by persons who wish to effect Insurance, he will be happy to receive applications and transmit the same to the Agent at Halifax. Please apply to HENRY PALMER.

PARKER'S

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; Disordered 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 Alterative, 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 Subscriber, who is Agent.

J. B. COOPER.

Charlottetown, March 7, 1844.

THE FAMILY LIFE MEDICINES.

THE celebrated *Life Pills* and *Phoenix Bitters*, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375, Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectfully established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic eorion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariable efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but that is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in their books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and conclusive evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the *Life Pills* and *Phoenix Bitters*. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an immense accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in all parts of the Union, for ascertaining their names and residence to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated, by these *Life Medicines* alone, when other medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula, in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholice, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or Decline, and Marasmus Phthisic, or Consumption, in more advanced stages than any on record; Dyspepsia, in all its chronic and acute varieties, with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons; Diarrhoea, both serous and bilious; Costiveness, both habitual and occasional; Fever and Ague, in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers, of all kinds; Hypocostriosis, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with nervous debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Eriothasis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and scallow, unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side; affections of the bladder, kidneys, spleen, throat, and pleura; jaundice, dropsy and gout; together with those general affections of the system which arise from so 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 small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal, and relieving the liver and the absorbent vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general 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 pain nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigour to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and constantly kept on hand, not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by the AGENTS—NEW YORK, May 30. J. B. COOPER, Agent for Prince Edward Island.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and Prince Edward Island generally, that he has taken the House and Premises known as the WELLINGTON HOTEL, which he will open immediately, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. EDMUND DUMVILLE. Charlottetown Dec. 23d, 1843.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the estate of John H. White, of Charlottetown, Printer and Book-binder, deceased, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment. JOHN DAVIS, jun., } Administrators. CHARLES WELSH, } Charlottetown, August 7th, 1843.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the sole Agents of DAVID STEWART, Esquire, for his Estates on Island, beg to intimate, that they are prepared to lease lands, with a liberty of purchasing, and to sell on the most liberal terms and that all persons indebted to that gentleman, for rent or otherwise, are hereby required to make immediate payment of the same.

All persons found trespassing on any of the above properties either by cutting Timber, or in any other respect, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law. H. D. MORPETH, PETER EMERY. December 10th, 1840.

TO BE LET.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, and immediate possession given, that commodious and pleasantly situated House in Water Street, formerly occupied by James D. Macdonnell, Esq., to which a good Stable and Garden are attached. Also, several valuable and eligible BUILDING LOTS, in Water Street, King Street and Eustis Street. JAMES PEAKL. Charlottetown, 30th Sept., 1843.

THE AMERICAN MILLENARIAN, and *Literal Interpreter of Prophecy*, published at New York, price 7s. 6d. per annum, in advance. A few Copies have been just received and are for Sale at the Colonial Herald Office.

CHARLOTTETOWN: Edited, printed and published by J. B. COOPER, Printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, at his Office, East corner of Pownall and Water Streets.—TERMS, 13s. per annum payable in advance, or 15s. per annum, half-yearly in advance.