

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir:—I send you enclosed, certain letters received from Joseph Hume Esq., together with a letter from me, as member of the Committee appointed to forward certain documents from the House of Assembly, in April last, to be laid before the Imperial Parliament—these papers having produced some excitement and opposition in the House of Assembly.

It will be recollected that the last House of Assembly appointed Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P., as its Agent in England—which office he accepted, and performed the duties thereof, but refused any salary. In the Session of 1842, the Committee appointed to correspond with the Agent in England submitted their report, but the House insisted upon the Committee's producing all their letters, public and private. I, therefore, took the first opportunity this Session to lay the correspondence of last year before the House of Assembly, and on my moving that the correspondence be printed as an Appendix to the Journals, it was lost—9 voting for the motion, and 14 against it. On the second inst., the papers and letters of correspondence were referred by the House to the Committee on the State of the Colony, for their consideration; but on the following day this order was rescinded, and the correspondence thrown out, on the casting vote of the Speaker. I then obtained leave to withdraw the correspondence (with the exception of one letter), with a view of offering them to the press, to be published for general information, and request the several papers will give them an insertion in their columns.

I remain, yours, &c., WILLIAM COOPER. House of Assembly, 7th March, 1843.

Letter from Wm. Cooper, Esq., late Speaker of the House of Assembly, to Joseph Hume, Esq.

Sir:—The House of Assembly acknowledge the receipt of your communications, and particularly your disinterested kindness, and they are thankful that Dr Bowring will, in the House of Commons, press upon their attention the necessity of some amelioration in the tenures of land in this Island, to enable the inhabitants who have improved this Colony to retain their improvements.

The House of Assembly voted a sum of money for a Colony Agent, but this was rejected by the Council. Enclosed is a Petition, to be presented to the House of Commons, and copies of Petitions which are sent to Her Majesty. The Newspapers are ordered to be sent to you and Dr Bowring, wherein are printed the Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly on the State of the Colony, to which you will be pleased to refer for further information. The Journals are also ordered to be sent to you in sheets—all of which are to be post paid. Enclosed are two Schedules, the one shewing the prices for which the Grantees sold their interest in the Grants, and how the prices varied according to the fears the Grantees entertained of losing them by Escheat; and the other shewing the terms on which the Proprietors let their land to persons emigrating to the Island. The former is taken from the public record, and the latter from the statistical returns taken with the Census, last Summer. The above enumerated documents are ordered to be printed and sent to you, for information to Members of Parliament.

Our Governor has not informed the House of Assembly of any despatches from Lord Stanley, on the land question; and as the last Session of this Assembly is now closed, it would be well that Lord Stanley understood the state of this Colony, to enable him to give such instructions to the Governor as would enable the next House of Assembly to settle the Land question without further agitation.

You desire to know whether anything less than an Escheat would satisfy the people. Anything in reason would satisfy the people, but they are afraid to make any proposals, lest such proposals were taken as a confirmation of the Grants; and they are taunted by the Proprietors with every proposal that has been made for their relief, and told that Ministers have rejected them; but if Lord Stanley could be induced to believe the truth, he would have no difficulty in settling this Colony.

The Proprietors have derived a great portion of the rent from the lands reserved for the Fisheries. The Government could insist on this being refunded, or, in lieu thereof, insist on the Proprietors releasing their tenancy from their arrears of rent, and reducing the rent to what the tenant could pay—I would say 6d. per acre currency, taken in produce, at a fixed price, within ten or fifteen miles from the tenant's home. Those who are within reach of Charlottetown Market—say fifteen miles—might pay something more, and generally in money; the tenant to have the option to purchase the fee simple at 20 years' purchase; and where this was not allowed, the lease to be extended to 999 years, as the tenant's interest in his improvements loses its value where the leases are of short duration.

When I say sixpence currency, per acre, I do not mean to limit the justice of Her Majesty's Government; but I have made these statements from a perfect knowledge of what the tenancy, in general, can afford to pay; and as their dealings in the country are generally in barter, giving their produce in exchange for necessities, it is scarcely possible to pay a money rent.

Great advantages are frequently taken, in the difference of exchange between currency and sterling, and therefore the rent ought to be taken in currency, and in produce at a low fixed price—the tenant to have the option to pay in money. If the crops could be depended upon, it might be more convenient to describe the produce, and fix the quantity to be paid as rent; but the early frosts frequently destroy one or more of the grain or potato crops, and by saying produce, beef, pork and cattle ought to be taken for rent.

If you will compare the Governor's Address, at the prorogation, with the Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly, you will see the state of party feeling in this Colony. The Resolutions of the House went to recommend the appointment of Commissioners to settle the Colony; and if the Proprietors refused to submit to such interference, that the Government would revert the forfeited lands in the Crown, and also to pray Her Majesty that the persons who have improved the lands reserved for the Fisheries should be quieted in their possessions, without having to pay the Proprietors rent for the same; but the Governor took his stand upon the Escheat (which was only a contingency), and told the people that their views were visionary, thereby giving the Proprietors a triumph over the tenantry—a minority over a majority. Such proceedings cannot fail to weaken the strong attachment which the inhabitants have to the institutions of the parent country. And it is common to those in power to appoint persons to office who are known to be obnoxious to the people, which sometimes leads to some breach of the peace, and then the people are represented as turbulent.

The first report in full of the House of Assembly, on the land question, containing a copy of the Original Grants—the acquisition of the Escheat of two Townships, and the Prince Regent's Proclamation, to release the Proprietors from their conditions, will be found in the Journals of the House of Assembly, which I left with you, for the year 1835, page 73 or 74, and despatches on the Fishery Reserves are in the Appendix to the Journals for the year 1839.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obdt. humble servant, (Signed) Wm. Cooper.

Joseph Hume, Esq., Bryanstone Square, London.

(Copy.) London, 3d August, 1842.

The Hon. Wm. Cooper, P. E. Island. Sir: On receipt of your letter and Petition, I presented the same to the House of Commons, and had it printed with the votes; and seeing a correspondence had passed between the Colonial Office and your Island, on the subject of your demands, I thought it best to obtain copies of all such communications, including your Petition to the Queen, and the Resolutions which the House of Assembly had agreed to, to be laid before the British Parliament, that they might judge between you and the Colonial Secretaries if an opportunity offered for discussion.

All those papers were distributed to the members only a few days ago—too late to enable me to bring them under the notice of the House, and they must remain until a future time, if such shall be deemed favourable for bringing your claims forward.

In the present state of the House of Commons, where the Ministers have nearly all absented themselves, I do not think I should have done you any service by pressing your claims forward at this time; indeed the tenor of Lord Stanley's letter of the 14th of July, 1842, to Lieut. Governor Sir H. V. Huntley, printed, seems to shut the door to any further interference on their part, and that you will be left to make the best terms for yourselves.

I think the inhabitant settlers have been very unfairly dealt with, and that the conduct of past Secretaries has been vacillating and contradictory, and that equal justice has not been done to you, as they have in other Colonies done.

The Proclamation of Lord Falkland, respecting Nova Scotia, may be given in proof of the strange contradictory proceedings in respect to the lands in Colonies; and I think I am correct in stating, that in the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, the Government are resuming all the grants of land,

where the conditions of the original grants have not been complied with, and some of the resurreptions appear to me to err in the opposite direction to that towards your Original Grantees. But the conduct of the Colonial Office has always been, and perhaps will continue to be, inexplicable, on any principles which should be of general application to all Colonists.

I have only to mention, further, that it is my intention, before Parliament shall separate, to ask for an interview with Lord Stanley, and to obtain from him, if possible, (though I greatly doubt my success,) some concessions in favour of the settlers of your Colony; and in the meantime, I have sent you four copies of the Parliamentary Papers, and one under a separate cover, that you may see all the documents produced.

I regret to add, that Lord Stanley, by Bill, is depriving the Newfoundlanders of their franchise, without a hearing, which conduct is supported by the House of Commons. There is no sense of justice on his part, to prevent his taking the same course towards you. I therefore advise conciliation, and remain, Your obedient servant, (Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

(Copy.) London, 13th August, 1842.

The Hon. Wm. Cooper, P. E. Island. Sir: Parliament was prorogued yesterday, and referring you to my letter of the 3d instant, I have now to add, that, in spite of every effort made by Mr. O'Connell, myself, and a few others, never more in any division on any part of the Bill than twenty-five, the Bill for swamping the House of Assembly, by throwing in 10 millions of the Crown, passed both Houses. There were two modifications made, viz. the suffrage was not altered, as at first intended; and the duration of the Bill was limited to four years, after which their Constitution will again be in operation.

The majority ready to carry any measure the ministers propose enable them to perpetrate such acts of injustice without scruple; and as the few Whigs who attended the House voted for the Bill, there was no means of arresting it. The majority in the Lords is equally strong and reckless, so that the will of the ministers is the law.

Lord Stanley might, with as much justice, have brought in a Bill to disfranchise you, and it would have been carried with as much facility. The value of a Constitution, in any Colony, is as nothing; and those who act against the pleasure or wish of Lord Stanley, must take the consequences. I spoke to Lord Stanley, as I promised, and he told me he was desirous to see the proceedings in the first Session of the new Parliament, before he said more than he had done in his late letters. I urged him to send a proper person as a Commissioner, to the Island, to inquire, and to recommend a course to set at rest the very unpleasant proceedings so long existing in your Island; but Lord Stanley was silent, except that he would see what the next Assembly would do. If any opportunity offer to forward your cause, which is I think a just one, I shall be ready; and remain, Your obedient servant, (Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

(Copy.) London, 24th August, 1842.

Wm. Cooper, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I wrote you by the last packet, that Lord Stanley was unwilling to say or to do anything until he should see the result, as he told me, of the Elections then going on; and by the Gazette of the 19th of July I observed that these have turned out adverse to the popular party, which composed the majority of the last House of Assembly, and for whom I was requested, and agreed to act. I cannot judge what may be the result of the change in your new Assembly, and therefore address you to say, that as long as I can be useful, or that the party whom I have been acting for think that I can in any way forward their views in this Country, I shall willingly do so. But you will bear in mind, that on the first intimation to me that the Assembly had appointed me their Agent with a salary, I declined the latter, whilst I willingly agreed to act for them. I did so on the principle, that the people had been, in my opinion, very ill used by the Colonial Office at home, in supporting the governing few in the Island, and that I should act towards them as I had always done for those at home or abroad who have had grievances to complain of.

I think if there has been that return of Members of the Assembly unfavourable to the establishment of a Court of Escheat, as recommended by Lord Hobart, so as to form a majority in the Assembly, that the Colonial Secretary will not be disposed to listen to any of your requests; whilst I do think, if the present Assembly should support the Resolutions which the late Assembly passed and forwarded to Her Majesty, and which have been laid before the House of Commons, and printed, on my motion, that Lord Stanley may be induced to do something to have the long pending dispute settled.

I request, therefore, you will let me know, as soon as you can, the situation of Parties in the new House; and if your party be in the minority, you will immediately present the enclosed letter of mine, declining any longer to act for the Assembly under the change that has taken place.

I remain, Your obedient servant, (Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

[We have been enabled to obtain a copy of the letter alluded to in Mr. Hume's last preceding letter, which is herewith submitted.—Ed. Colonial Herald.]

LONDON, 26th August, 1842.

To the Hon. Wm. Cooper, Speaker; or to the Speaker for the time being of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island. Sir: Having read in the Royal Gazette, of Charlottetown, of the 19th of July last, that the Elections for the new House of Assembly had taken place, and that the majority of the members were opposed to the Resolutions of the late House of Assembly, of the 11th of April, 1842, and to the prayer of the Petition from the Speaker of the House of Assembly, of the 12th of April, 1842, which I had the satisfaction of presenting to the House of Commons of the Imperial Parliament, I request that I may be allowed to resign the duty I undertook, as Agent for the House of Assembly in England; and in so doing, to express my regret, that I have not been able to obtain from the British Parliament, or from the Colonial Secretary, that redress for the grievances of the settlers of Prince Edward Island (which are stated in the Petition and in the Resolutions of the House of Assembly) which, in my humble opinion, the justice of their case demanded. I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obt. humble servant, JOSEPH HUME.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 17th January, 1843.

IN further 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 and 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:

Table with columns for Pasture Lot in Charlottetown Royalty, Georgetown Royalty, and Princetown Royalty, listing lot numbers and acreages.

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 Eastern Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the Second 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.

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers FOR SALE, at the Old Store of R. & F. LONGWORTH, in Queen-Street, A NEAT AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, Suitable for the season, together with a supply of EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE, the whole of which will be sold at extremely low prices for cash. R. LONGWORTH. Queen Street, Dec. 5, 1842.

THE Subscriber has received, by recent arrivals, a very considerable addition to his STOCK, which now comprises a large and general assortment of

BRITISH & FOREIGN MANUFACTURES,

All of which will be sold very low, for Cash, viz: Waterproof, Beaver and Pilot Cloths; figured and plaid woollen Cloakings; worsted Plaids; Parisienne Lustres; Tweeds; Merinoes; superfine Cloths; Casimeres; Doeskins; Tweeds; Vestings; Giraffe Cloths; Molekins; black and coloured Silk Velvets; black and coloured Gros de Naples; figured Silk Satins, and Persians; black and white Lace Veils; white and coloured Satin Mantillas; black and white Lace Veils; white and coloured Flannels and Serges; Bed Ticks; white and coloured glazed Linings; kerchiefs; Furniture prints; white and coloured shirtings; regrey cottons; white cottons; and homespun; netted yarn gatta shirtings; Scotch gingham; woollen plaid shawls and handkerchiefs; filled shawls; worsted and yarn comforters; lambskin, Poland fur, Thibet, and Cashmere gloves; Blankets, from 8-4 to 11-4; white and coloured Counterpanes; Lambswool and worsted Shirts and Drawers; striped cotton and regatta shirts; cotton Warp and cotton Batting; Umbrellas; glazed and covered Hats and Caps; fur Caps, and fur Gloves and Gauntlets; steel Pens, Ink powders, writing Paper and Slates.

Hardware.

Bar and Bolt Iron; Cast, German, and Blister Steel; cast steel Axes and Adzes; a large assortment Carpenters' Tools; wrought and cut Nails; Spikes; Locks and hinges; Coal-scuttles; window lous; Sad Irons; Box and Italian Irons; Coffee Mills; window Glass; Putty; Paints; raw and boiled Oil; Turpentine; sole Leather; Stoves, from 20 to 36 inches; American mill Saws; pit, cross-cut and hand Saws; Gunpowder in kegs, do. in half and pound Canners, Shot, &c., &c.

Groceries.

Souchong and Congo Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Spices, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Currants, Raisins, Rice, No. 1 Tobacco, Castor Oil in half pint and pint bottles, Congreve Matches, &c. JOHN DAVIS.

1st December, 1842.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith, to prevent their being handed over to his Attorney.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, under the Firm of IRVING & M'KAY, beg leave to notice, that they have just received from Halifax, per Schr. Waltron, a neat supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

consisting of—Black, blue and coloured superfine Cloths, Pilot and Beaver Cloths and Vestings, Orleans, black and coloured, Mouslin de Laine Dresses, Black and coloured Gros de Naples, Figured, gauze and satin Ribbons, White, red and yellow Flannels, White, grey and printed Cottons, Cotton Warp and Candle Wick, Beaver and Gossamer Hats, Fur Caps, Braces, &c.

Also, Rum, Spirits, Brandy and Gin; Port, Madeira and Malaga Wine; No. 1 Tobacco; Snuff, Gardiner's mixture, plain and scented Rappee; Tea, Sugar, Molasses, and a large assortment of Groceries; Earthen and Glass Ware; Upper and Sole Leather—the whole of which will be sold at a very small advance, for cash, at their Shop in Queen Street, (two doors above Mr. R. Longworth's.) EDWARD IRVING, DAVID M'KAY.

Dec. 15th, 1842.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island generally, that he has REMOVED to his New Building, in Queen-Street, where he has received, per late arrivals,

A general and well selected Assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS, AND EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE, Which he offers FOR SALE, cheap, for CASH only.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. Such Accounts and Notes as were due and payable on the 1st of May last, will be handed to an Attorney, for recovery, on the 1st January next, if not previously settled. A. MACLEAN. Charlottetown, 8 Dec. 1842.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having commenced the above business in the premises adjoining Mr. Dennis Reddin's, Queen Street, will keep constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION, which he will dispose of at low prices, for Cash. R. BEAUMONT BOGGS.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT, 10 Hhds. superior Sugar, 5 quarter Casks Vinegar, 6 Barrels Miramichi Salmon, Boxes Raisins, Frails Figs. February 22d, 1843. R. B. B.

WILLIAM HEARD

HAS JUST RECEIVED, Ex Mary Ann, from England, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND OTHER GOODS, Suitable to the ensuing season.

Great George Street, 27th October, 1842.

MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS

THESE superlative Family Medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases, as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health, Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats, and general weakness and loss of appetite, the mumps, swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and pleura, and the sickness incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct and explicit in description, and coming as they do, in every case, from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea which always follow the use of coarse drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.—New York, May 30. COOPER & BREMNER.

These valuable Medicines may also be had on application to Mr. George Farley, Searlestown, Bedouque; Mr. George Wigginton, Crapaud; and Mr. Edward Henry, Lot 18. Charlottetown, August 12, 1842.

Just published, price 6d. single, or 4s. per dozen,

A SHEET ALMANAC FOR 1843; containing—Counting House Calendar, Weather and Interest Tables, Correct Lists of Public Officers, and other information of a generally useful kind. CHARLOTTETOWN: COOPER & BREMNER, Publishers.

NOTICE.—The London "ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" still continue in session, participate in the profits of the Company for five years in succession, the Subscriber is empowered to settle and pay the loss, without reference to the Board of Directors in London, under very special circumstances. This being the most prosperous season of the year, and one in which Fires are most likely to occur, 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 protection from this Office, and thus seek Protection, not only from less domestic, but also from improvident neighbours. If persons were only aware of the serenity of mind that ensued, upon premises being insured against Fire, he would not be long to 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., on 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, 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 Agents of the respective Companies. Please apply to HENRY PALMER.

THE FAMILY LIFE MEDICINES.

THE celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375, Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won 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 in asthenic hinc effects in many varieties of acute and chronic diseases, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves as fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminant 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 and any others, he might readily and 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 have 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, far and near, who give 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 all 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 ten, twenty, thirty and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Purgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholera, 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 full train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons. Diarrhoea, both serious and bilious; Costiveness, both habitual and occasional; Fever and Ague, in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers, all kinds; Hypochondria, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with general debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptions generally, including Eczema, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and scallow, unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Doubling of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, 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 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 merits of these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as purgatives, and effectually cure so great a variety of formidable diseases, 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 prostrations nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are so uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and an entire restoration to body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and should be kept on hand not only as remedies, but as preventative of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by the AGENTS.—New York, May 30. COOPER & BREMNER.

These valuable Medicines may also be had on application to Mr. George Farley, Searlestown, Bedouque; Mr. George Wigginton, Crapaud; and Mr. Edward Henry, Lot 18. Charlottetown, August 12, 1842.

PARKER'S PURGATIVE AND STOMACHIC VEGETABLE PILLS

"He that wants Health wants every thing."

THESE Medicines are entirely Vegetable, and are so effectual, remedy ever offered to the public for the relief of suffering humanity.

IN ALL DISEASES they will be found to allay Irritation, remove Fever and Inflammation—cleanse the Stomach and Bowels—purify the Blood—restore tone to the principal Digestion—purify the Blood—restore tone to the principal Digestion 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; Biliousness; Liver Complaints; Consumption; Asthma; Dyspepsia; Yellow Fever; Determination of Blood to the Head; Cutaneous Eruptions; Rheumatism; Disordered Joints; Nervous Disorders; Hysterics; Female Complaints of every kind; Impure state of the Blood; Worms; 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, when combined with the Stomachic Pills, quickly improve the operation of the whole system—the stomach is strengthened—a healthy food 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 they are subject. In all diseases of debility they will be found to increase the patient's strength, and restore him to the enjoyment of perfect health.

Sold in Boxes, price 1s. 6d. each. For sale by the Subscribers, who are Agents. COOPER & BREMNER. Charlottetown, 1st February, 1843.

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.

CHARLOTTETOWN: Printed and published by COOPER & BREMNER, Printers to the Hon. the House of Assembly, at their Office, East corner of Pownall and Water Streets.—TERMS, 12s. per annum, payable in advance; or 15s. per annum, half yearly in advance.