1. Its strong adhesive properties fixing most tenaciously to the *smoothest* surfaces, *even to glass.*
2. Its being highly repellant of water, and *thoroughly* impervious to wet or damp.
3. The chemical peculiarity of its composition *does not admit of the possibility of its vegetating*, and thereby becoming discoloured.
4. The safe and gradual rapidity with which it dries; *hardening the more by the greater exposure to the atmosphere.*
5. Its perfect freedom from any of the caustic qualities of Lime Stuccoes; and consequently,
6. It may be painted upon as soon as dry; *a property possessed by no other cement whatever.*
7. It is not in the slightest degree affected by frost, &c.—*Athenæum.*

How is Clover Seed Cleaned?—At a meeting of the Committee of the Pictou Agricultural Society, held a short time since, the subject of raising Clover Seed was discussed. Several members present remarked, that they found no difficulty in raising clover seed; but that they could not fall upon a plan of cleaning it properly. As this information would be generally useful, we would feel extremely obliged to any of our correspondents, either in this Province, Prince Edward Island, or elsewhere, to inform us how the article is cleaned, and rendered fit for market. We will send a paper for one year to any person who will give us the desired information.—*Mechanic & Farmer, Jan.* 18.

The Colonial Herald.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1843.

The routine proceedings of the House of Assembly, our readers will perceive, are brought down to last evening. Two Bills of considerable importance are at present before the House, viz: one for consolidating and amending the Statute Labour Laws, and the other for granting compensation to settlers ejected from lands on which they have made improvements at their own cost—both of which will, no doubt, undergo considerable discussion. Bills for amending the Land Assessment Act, and the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors, are in course of preparation.

Lady Huntley at Home.—On Tuesday se'nnight, being the day upon which the new Colonial Parliament were called together, a large party were entertained at Government House. Invitations had been issued to Members of both branches of the Legislature, the Military, heads of departments, and to a large number of the principal inhabitants of the town and vicinity—and seldom, if ever, before, has there been assembled a more numerous company of the wealth, beauty and fashion of Charlottetown.—*Gaz.*

At an adjourned Sitting of the Supreme Court, held at the Council Chamber, on the 30th ult. Daniel Keough, of Lot 32, who had been, with Roderick Macdonald, of the same place, attached for contempt of Court, in having re-entered and taken forcible possession of certain premises, of which the Sheriff had given possession under a Writ of *Habere*, was brought up to receive judgment. The learned Chief Justice, after a suitable admonition on the nature and enormity of the offence, passed sentence; £20 fine to the Queen, and three months' imprisonment in the common Jail, and a further imprisonment until the fine be paid.—*Gaz.*

Mildness of the Season.—Forty-one live Snakes were taken from a hole near a spring, in a field in the neighbourhood of Barrett's, Cross Roads, Lot 19, last week. The reptiles measured from one to four feet in length.

About fifty Seals were taken on the drifted ice, by the inhabitants on the north side of Townships 44, 45 and 46, on the 21st ult.—*Ib.*

P. E. Island Auxiliary to the New British and Foreign Temperance Society.—The Second Anniversary of this Society was held in the National School Room, on Monday evening last—the Rev. Jas. Waddell, President, in the Chair. The Meeting having been opened, as usual, with singing and prayer, and an appropriate address from the chair, the Corresponding Secretary (Mr. W. Heard), read the following Report:—

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AUXILIARY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Another Anniversary of our Auxiliary has, at length, arrived; and it now becomes the duty of your Committee, in laying down their trust, to give therewith an account of their stewardship. The great success which has attended the spread of temperance information and principles, during the past year, is such, as to cause our hearts to leap for joy; many a drunkard has been disenthralled from his ponderous chains, and restored to the bosom of his family—to his proper station in society—and, in many instances, to the Church of the living God; and even where so-called *moderation* prevailed, the light produced by Total Abstinence has either greatly moderated its extent or annihilated its practice entirely—while many of our youthful friends have proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, that prevention is better than cure! This will easily account for the great change which has taken place in the public mind, and is still rapidly extending in every grade of society, which promises that, at no distant period, drunkenness will be literally banished from every town, and settlement, and corner of our land; when temperance principles will meet with the entire co-operation of each branch of the Legislature, and the laws in reference to strong drink be as the waters of Jordan, conveying health and happiness to every part of the community.

Our past year commenced with a lively demonstration of zeal, which augured well for our cause. A large company of the members and friends of Total Abstinence assembled in this room, to partake of a Tea which had been provided by a Committee appointed for that purpose. We cannot help expressing our thankfulness for their great exertions on that occasion. You will not forget the temporary Hall which they erected on that occasion for the use of the ladies who conducted the pleasures of the tea table. The good feeling which existed throughout gave satisfaction to every one, while it lessened the distance between individual members, and caused a oneness of heart and hand in the Temperance cause which has not yet been forgotten. It is this social principle and feeling, binding all the members together, and leading them on, like the phalanx of old, to war and victory in this glorious enterprise, your Committee would rejoice to see, and they hope measures will be adopted to secure this important end. For this purpose, they recommend a proposition (made at the last public meeting by Mr. W. Henry Cooper), to hold our meetings once a fortnight, to the favorable consideration of the Society—and they earnestly invite the co-operation of every member, for the purpose of carrying this into effect.

In fact, if we would be consistent with the Pledge we have given, we must not—we dare not—refuse our aid in promoting, to the extent of our ability, the principles and blessings of Temperance; otherwise, it would be far better we had never joined its ranks. Let us then be up and doing. Our day will soon be past, and our opportunity for doing good to the poor drunkard for ever gone.

During the past twelve months we have had an accession of nearly 70 to our ranks. Your Committee regret that the number of copies of the Prize Essay agreed for by the Society have not yet been disposed of. They earnestly recommend it to all who have the cause at heart. Our operations in the country have not been extensive, though, at the same time, not unimportant. A Branch Society has been formed at York River, and at present upwards of 100 members are there enrolled under the Total Abstinence Banner. It is gratifying to observe Temperance Societies springing up in different parts of the Island. Much good has already resulted from their labors. We hail them as brethren, and wish them every success. Among other indications of the ultimate triumph of total abstinence principles may be mentioned the fact, that the Presbytery of the Secession Church in this Island (some of the ministers of which were among the earliest and most efficient advocates of our cause) have recently taken up the subject, in their official capacity, and determined to bring their collective and concentrated energies to bear upon its advancement. A circular, stamped with Presbyterial authority, and enforced by pastoral example, has been addressed to their several congregations and societies, based upon the great law of Charity, which requires of Christians the practiice of self-denial, for the benefit of their fellow-men, have been formed. The President of your Society reports, that happening to spend a few days in Princetown lately, he had the gratification of hearing the address of the Presbytery read by the Rev. Mr. Kier from the pulpit on New Year's Day, and was delighted to witness its injunctions efficiently followed out, by the organization of a Temperance Society on the ensuing day, to the constitution of which about a hundred names were appended before he left, and expectations were entertained that many more would shortly be procured.

Reports from other congregations are of a similar gratifying kind, and possibly the preceding instance may not be without its benefits and influence, in inducing other clerical functionaries to adopt something of the same kind in their official intercourse with the people of their charge. Certain it is, that where the love of God dwells, there should not—cannot be a spirit of selfishness displayed; and where no disposition is manifested to rescue the perishing from vice and infamy, a profession of religion is vain. "Whoso seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him; how dwelleth the love of God in him?" How can Christians shut up their sympathies, and refuse to remove the fearful stumbling block out of a weak brother's way, which the prevailing drinking usages so frequently create. "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended or is made weak."

At Georgetown, the Society has attached to its operations a valuable Library, of a very superior style of Books, and has engrafted upon these labors Lectures of a literary and scientific character, the beneficial effects of which are highly appreciated and widely diffused. Your President had the pleasure to receive and comply with an invitation to deliver a Lecture to that Society in the Autumn, and was most cordially solicited to repeat his visit at his convenience. A more frequent friendly interchange of services would tend to strengthen the hands of laborers in the common cause, and promote a more extensive circulation of our salutary principles. To this point your Committee beg to call special attention. A new Society, with the denomination of "Independent," has been formed in this Town—its pledge is considered more solemn and binding than our own. We cannot but extend a brotherly hand and rejoice at their past success, and trust they will be still more successful in the cause of Temperance than they have been hitherto. The Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society is still rapidly extending its influence throughout the Island, and probably the day is not far distant when every member of that communion will be enrolled under its pledge. Your Committee have to acknowledge that they have been less attentive to their correspondence with your great parent in London than her kind indulgence and maternal attention authorised. They would recommend that the correspondence be immediately resumed, and assurances conveyed that your Society are not insensible of the importance which attaches to their connection with so dignified and extensive an Institution, and are desirous to avail themselves, to the utmost, of the privileges of that connection.

The oft-repeated complaint of the Societies in this Town, viz: the want of a suitable place for public meetings, is not yet removed; and it may be gratifying to know, that the practicability of erecting a Building, to be devoted to that purpose, is now occupying the serious attention of the friends of the cause. Your Committee trust that the project will meet with that support which so valuable and important an enterprise deserves.

In conclusion, your Committee would earnestly implore you to use more extensive efforts to reclaim the poor drunkard from his miserable habits; they cannot do this better than by quoting the language of the Rev. W. Cooke, of Belfast:

"As a great national sin, it offends Almighty God, and has more than once brought down his displeasure upon us. It presents a most formidable barrier to national improvement, frustrating, to a great extent, all the efforts which genius and benevolence employ to enlighten and evangelize the country. The pious parent, the devoted Sabbath-school teacher, and the laborious minister of the cross—all have to heave the sigh of disappointment, and shed the tear of sorrow, because their efforts are, to a great extent, rendered abortive by the prevalence of intemperance. Never was there a period when so many plans of usefulness were adopted,—when agencies so numerous, so well constructed, and so energetically carried out, were directed to correct the moral evils of society; and never was there a period when the world was blest with a Gospel ministry at once so abundant and evangelical as at the present day; and yet, in defiance of all this moral apparatus, crime is on the increase, iniquity abounds, and the love of many waxes cold. Intemperance mocks our exertions, and exults at our disappointment. The monster triumphs, while virtue and religion weep. The sanctuary of the Most High has become desecrated by the fiend's intrusion. Numbers who ministered in holy things have fallen victims to his power, and fearful multitudes of common professors of the Redeemer's name have lost their character, their happiness, their usefulness, and their lives, by intoxicating drinks. The fairest examples have been tarnished, and the brightest luminaries of the church have been extinguished, by the drunkard's drink. It is stated that not less than thirty thousand persons are annually expelled from the communion of the Christian church through intemperance. What an astounding and heart-rending fact for the Christian to contemplate! If, with the holy angels, we rejoice when a sinner is converted to the truth, have we not cause to weep when souls are thus ruined, and the character of our religion is thus desecrated? Yes, cause sufficient to make us, if it were possible, to weep tears of blood. Drunkenness is also the greatest foe to human existence, for sixty thousand annually sink into a drunkard's grave. Numbers, stupefied to reckless indifference, perish by accident—many forfeit their lives through criminal offences—others, excited to madness, perish by their own hands, and the rest gradually and prematurely waste the taper of life, and cut off one-fourth, one-third, or one-half of their appointed time. If sixty thousand thus perish in one year, the same number, until drunkenness decrease, must, year by year, be seduced, for the most part, from the paths of sobriety and virtue, to fill up the ranks of the drunkard, and hurry, like their predecessors, through scenes of degradation, crime, and misery, to an untimely grave. Neither war nor pestilence numbers so many victims, or makes such havoc in human happiness, as drunkenness.

"If such be the wide-spread desolation of drunkenness, as its effects are seen in this world, what are its results if traced to eternity! Could we draw aside the veil which conceals the future from the present world, what scenes of horror would there be exhibited! Immortal souls ruined—eternally ruined and accursed by intemperance!—immortal souls, in numbers too fearful to contemplate, excluded from Heaven, and from hope—wrapt in the thick, impervious darkness of despair, and wailing under the agonies inflicted by the wrath of God! The battle-field, after the day of slaughter, drenched in human gore, covered with heaps of slain, and resounding with the groans of the dying, is but a faint emblem of the woes of drunkenness, when traced to the spiritual world. Here are groans that will shortly cease—there, weeping and wailing that never end; here, pain that will soon be eased by recovery or death—there, anguish that will last for ever; here, a scene of desolation that may soon be swept away, or transformed into verdant beauty—but there, the worm dieth not, the fire is never quenched, and the smoke of their torment ascendeth for ever and ever. Oh! had we the prophet's wish—could our head become waters, and our eyes a fountain of tears, not all the torrents of sorrow we could pour would be commensurate with the awful consequences, temporal and eternal, flowing from the prevailing sin of drunkenness."

The following Resolutions were then severally moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That the Report submitted be adopted and published.

2. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be conveyed to the several Editors and Publishers of Newspapers in this Town, for their gratuitous services, in advertising and publishing for this Society.

3. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be given to the High Sheriff, Mr. J. B. Cooper, and Mr. Nelis, for the accommodation they have severally afforded to the meetings of this Society, during the past year.

4. *Resolved* That as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose, semi-monthly meetings of this Society shall be held.

The Office-bearers of the Society for the ensuing year were then elected, as follows:—

Mr. John Bovyer, *President.*
Mr. J. B. Cooper, *First Vice do.*
Mr. W. Heard, *Second Vice do.*
Rev. Jas. Waddell, } *Corresponding Secretaries.*
Mr. W. H. Cooper, }
Mr. George Beer, jun., *Treasurer.*
Mr. Geo. Cooper, *Recording Secretary.*

Committee.—Messrs. Pickard, Connell, Williams, Pidwell, Perkins, G. Moore.

The Rev. James Waddell having left the Chair, it was taken by Mr. John Bovyer, who, in a neat and appropriate speech, acknowledged the honor just conferred upon him by the Society, in electing him to be their President for the ensuing year.

The following Resolutions were thereupon severally proposed, and adopted by the Meeting:—

1. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Rev. James Waddell, our late President, for the very efficient manner in which he has filled the Chair of this Society, from its establishment to the present time, and for his able advocacy and untiring zeal in the promotion of the noble and philanthropic cause of Total Abstinence.

2. *Resolved*, That this Society, fully appreciating the efforts made by similar institutions, in advancing the cause of Temperance, feels grateful to Divine Providence for the success with which their exertions have been hitherto crowned; and being desirous of cultivating feelings of friendship towards all who are thus engaged, cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing their readiness, at all times, cordially to co-operate in forwarding any measure which (in their estimation) may be calculated to advance the interests of the cause with which they are connected.

3. *Resolved*, That Mr. W. Henry Cooper, who proposes to spend some time in Nova Scotia, be authorised and requested to convey to such kindred Societies in that Province as he may find it convenient to visit, the kindly sympathy of this Auxiliary in their benevolent exertions, and to express a disposition, on the part of this Society, to concentrate, as far as possible, the energies of Total Abstinence Associations, by interchange of delegated labours or friendly correspondence.

Several persons now came forward and enrolled their names as members of the Society—and a collection was taken in aid of the funds. A Temperance Hymn was then sung, and the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. James Waddell, when the meeting dispersed.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir; Thursday, 8th Dec., 1842, was the day on which the Assault and Battery Court ought to have been held at Georgetown; but, either from the impassable state of the Roads at that time, or some other unknown cause, a sufficient number of the Justices were not in attendance—in consequence of which, there was no business done. There was no Court—only Angus Macdonald, Esq. being present, with several suitors, some of whom had travelled a distance of more than twenty miles.

I was in attendance at the Court-house, although not quite sure whether I was a suitor or not; for I had been applied to by the party to stay proceedings, which I had agreed to, on condition that he paid all the expenses. He said that he had already paid the Constable's fees. I might have supposed that the cause was settled; but there has been so much unfair and mysterious scheming, in almost every thing that I have been concerned in for the last ten years, that I had my doubts—consequently, I made it my business to be in Georgetown on that day. I called upon the Magistrate, W. B. Aitken, Esq., who had the papers all ready—nothing wanting then.

In the course of the afternoon of the above mentioned day, the constable called after me, came up, and said, that the Recognizance was forfeited, and that I must pay the costs, (seven shillings), stating that the Magistrates said so. I told him that it would be injudicious for me to pay the costs then, for, perhaps, that would virtually discharge the Recognizance.

W. B. Aitken, Esq., coming up immediately afterwards, said the Plaintiff would have to pay the costs, that another action could not be brought for the same offence, and he (Mr. A.), doubtingly, said, one case ought to be brought before the Supreme Court. I had no doubt in my own mind who would be the persecuted. I told him, that if he was desirous of establishing a precedent, I would have no objections, providing that there was an understanding about the expenses. It would be unfair to select an individual for persecution.

Here the simple question is, in my opinion, whether a Court ought to be so constituted as to leave it in the power of the Justices composing such Court to defeat the ends of Justice, by non-attendance, with impunity.

In order to make this case more intelligible, it will be necessary to take a short retrospective glance. I was most grossly assaulted on the 28th August last; on the following day I applied to W. B. Aitken, Esq. (a Magistrate), at Georgetown, and made an Affidavit to the facts of the case. Mr. Aitken promised to issue his Warrant to apprehend the parties, and otherwise do the needful.

On the 8th Sept. last, being the Assault and Battery Court day at Georgetown, I attended, fully expecting that my cause would be tried; but in that I found myself completely foiled—another impediment thrown in the way of justice. Mr. Aitken said that Neil Currie had not been taken, on account of his being sick—(a miserable subterfuge)—but that James Currie was there. I then said, let him be tried. Mr. Aitken again says he cannot, for the constable is away at Souris, and he has got the Warrant with him; but he (Mr. A.) would take care that all would be right by the next Court. Suffice it to say, that if the action had been brought against me, there would have been no delay whatever.

If there is no moral turpitude here, can it be said, neither is there ignorance nor dereliction of duty? Query, Has the non-attendance of the Justices of the above Court precluded the Plaintiffs, in their respective causes, from further prosecution, or not?

Your inserting the above in your valuable paper will much oblige, Your obedient servant,
ROBERT MEARNS.

Cardigan River, Jan. 26, 1843.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir; The Astronomical hoax which appeared in a late *Herald*, in aid of the Millenarian cause, will probably be credited, and may be mischievous, if not contradicted or explained.

It is true that the Ecliptic has been approaching the Equator, for a period long anterior to all human records; but Science, which has revealed the cause, has also established the quantity of limited approximation. The intersection of those circles, or obliquity of the Ecliptic, as it is called, has nearly reached the smallest *possible* inclination; and when that position shall be attained, it must again increase about three degrees, and run through all its changes in the course of 40,000 years, only to begin anew its ceaseless and eternal circle. Had that angle become *sensibly* smaller since the Autumnal Equinox, as the writer asserts, we would perceive the effect in longer days and shorter nights than always occur at this season of the year.

It is not the *latitude* of the heavenly bodies, but the *declination*, which is used in the computation of time for chronometers; and as the latter element is not affected by the Ecliptic motion, the Captain could not have been *gravelled* in his nautical calculations on that account. The declination of the pole star, and of every star, is subject to a very slow change, which proceeds from a different cause. The attraction of the Sun and Moon on the redundant matter contained in the spheroidal figure of the earth, above its inscribed sphere, occasions the equinoctial points to run backward in the heavens—a circumstance that necessarily communicates to the pole of the world a conical motion round the pole of the Ecliptic, the period of revolution—"*the great year*"—being completed in 26,000 years.

Should any of your readers entertain alarm at the conflagration said to be going on in Venus and Saturn, or fear that Uranus has "shot madly from his sphere," I beg to assure them, that nothing whatever of the sort can be perceived with one of Dollond's powerful refracting telescopes.

The destruction of the world has been, in all ages, a favourite theme with rogues, for extracting money from the pockets of fools. But science has demonstrated that *all* the perturbations which affect the planetary system are periodical; that it is perfectly stable; that it does not contain, nor can it possibly contain, any element or principle of decay or dissolution; and that, consequently, the world will endure for ever.

I am aware that this doctrine may probably shock the prejudices of some of your readers; but its truth cannot be too soon investigated by any who may feel disposed to question its accuracy. They will do well to reflect, that little more than 200 years have elapsed since Galileo was condemned to a dungeon by the Pope and Cardinals, for teaching the revolution of the earth on its axis, *because it was contrary to scripture*; and persons yet alive may recollect Dr. Bradley (the immortal discoverer of the aberration of light) being pointed at and shunned, when broken down by premature disease, superinduced by unwearied ardour in the cause of science, as a man labouring under the curse of God, because he furnished the calculations for a change from the Julian to the Gregorian style, and thereby "*cheated the people out of eleven days of their existence.*"

So far from the world being about to be resolved into its constituent elements, by the action of fire, we are in possession of sufficient data for warranting the conclusion, that the cooling process which has been in operation for countless ages, will continue for the next 36,000 years, at least. I feel sorry for the mistakes and blunders of your Millenarians—your world-destroyers—and trust they will betake themselves to some pursuit more useful, and less fanatical and foolish. Your obt. Servant,
POLARIS.

January, 1843.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir; A report being in circulation in this Town, which is derogatory to the character of the Detachment of the Rifle Brigade stationed here, you would do us a great favour by inserting the following facts in your paper:—

On Monday night last, about 12 o'clock, a man, being intoxicated, sought shelter in the Governor's Guard-Room, where he was accordingly received. In the morning, he found himself minus some Silver, and £23 in Notes. He immediately went and reported to Capt. Capel that the men on that Guard had robbed him. The Corporal was sent for, who, it appears, knew nothing of the matter. The Corporal very prudently brought the individual making the report before a Magistrate, but being unable to substantiate his charge, he apologized to the men in the presence of the Magistrate, and humbly begged their pardon for the report he had raised. Were he to act like a man, he would himself publish an apology for his conduct.

A Private Soldier.

February 1st, 1843.

Mechanics' Institute.—The Hon. Charles Young will lecture on Wednesday evening next, on *Vegetable Physiology.*

Ship News.

Dublin, Dec. 22.—Arrived, the *Antelope*, James, from P. E. I.

Dec. 30.—Schr. Maria, Griffiths, hence 30 days. The vessel which is the property of Messrs. M'Millan of New Glasgow, encountered such severe weather on the voyage, that much credit is due to the Master for his exertions in taking her into port.

Liverpool, Jan. 3, 1843.—Cleared, Brig *Sir Henry Huntley*, of P. E. I., for Halifax, N. S., with a general cargo.

Ilfracombe, Dec 24.—Arrived, Alice Haviland, Roberts, Miramichi, with loss of bowsprit.

The *Barbadoes*, Light, which sailed from Gravesend for P. E. Island, on the 1st Nov. last, put back, and ran into Cork, after having been eight weeks at sea, and within 190 miles of the Banks of Newfoundland.

Deal, Jan. 1.—Arrived, the *Ann Kenny*, Baldwin, from P. E. Island.

MARRIED,

At Park Corner, on the 18th ult., by James Campbell, Esq., J. P., Mr. John Mountain, New London, to Catherine, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Lanaghan of the same place.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.

Prices Current, Feb. 1st, 1843.

Beef, (small pieces) per lb. 3d. *to* 6d. *Do. by the quarter*, 3d. *to* 5½d. *Mutton* 3d. *to* 6d. *Veal* 3½d. *to* 5d. *Pork* 2½d *to* 3d. *Do. (small pieces)* 3d. *to* 4d. *Flour* 1¾d *to* 2d. *Oatmeal* 1½d. *Tallow* 10d. *Lard* 8d. *Butter (fresh)* 1s. *to* 1s. 3d. *Do. by Tub* 1s. *Cheese* 5d. *to* 7. *Sausages* 7d. *to* 8d. *Pearl Barley* 2d. *Hide* 3d. *Calf skin* 6d. *Potatoes per bushel* 11d. *to* 1s. *Turnips* 1s. 6d. *Oats* 1s. 6d. *to* 1s. 8d. *Turkies each* 4s. *to* 5s. *Partridges* 9d *to* 1s. *Ducks* 1s. 4d. *Eggs per doz.* 8d. *to* 10d. *Homespun per yard* 4s. *to* 4s. 6d. *Hay per Ton* 80s. *to* 90.

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

House of Assembly,
25th January, 1843.

RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads and Bridges, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after Wednesday the Fifteenth day of February next.

Ordered, That the above Resolution be inserted in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

W. CULLEN. Clerk.

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

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES HENSLEY, Chairman.

Charlottetown, January, 1843.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

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

DANIEL BRENAN.

Charlottetown, Jan. 30th, 1843.

FOR SALE,

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

DANIEL HODGSON,
RALPH BRECKEN,
Executors of the late Mrs. M. Breeken.

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; Diseased Joints; Nervous Disorders; Hysterics; *Female Complaints of every kind*; Impure state of the Blood; Worms; Diarrhœa; 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.

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Boston, Aug. 1, 1842.

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

ANDREW STEPHENSON.

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

A STRAY *HEIFER* has been on the premises of the Subscriber for six weeks past. She will be delivered to the owner, upon proving property and paying expenses.

GEORGE NISBET.

New Glasgow, January 9, 1843.