

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, 9th March.

HOUSE ON THE BILL TO ALTER THE STATUTE LABOR ACT.

The Hon. Mr. SWABEY explained the error which had been committed in the passing of the Act last session. The intention of the Legislature at the time, was, in the first place, to lay a tax of 5s. upon every man liable to Statute Labor, and of 3s. additional upon every man possessing a horse and cart; but the Bill as passed, by mistake, imposed a tax of 8s. for the horse and cart, and by another clause left the 5s. imposed upon the owner besides; thus making the whole tax 13s. per annum, where it was intended to be no more than 8s. in the whole.

His Honor the PRESIDENT observed, that the expending of the Road Money, within the town and royalty of Charlottetown, had been entrusted to a Board of Magistrates, and as some of that board were members of the Legislative Council, he should wish to hear from them how the new system had worked; it was an experiment, and he should like to know how far it was likely to give satisfaction.

The Hon. Mr. PETERS would second His Honor's inquiry; he should much like to know how the Road money had been expended by the Board; for his own part, he could not see where or in what way it had been expended, still, he doubted not it had been well expended; indeed it did not appear to have been spent above ground, but, perhaps, they would find that it had been very wisely laid out under ground, in the making of subterranean drains and other excavations. They had, it is true, with amazement beheld the ploughs going in the highways, the soil of which had been effectually turned up, but that the roads were thereby improved, or carriage-springs protected he had yet to learn. The soil ploughed up and thrown into the centre of the road, in wet weather became, in a short time, nothing but a continuous bed of mud; and where it was thrown upon parts tolerably hard it only remained there for a time to be flooded off, washed into channels, or cut up into new ruts. How absurd a practice was it to think of filling up the ruts with so soft a material, when the very first wheel which passed over it, opened the rut anew, and in rainy weather the ruts were perfect puddles. In countries, such as England, where the roads are made of hard materials, the system of breaking up the roads, throwing them up in the centre, covering them with stones broken very small and bound together by earth, and rounding the whole carefully off to the sides, answered exceedingly well. The system, after its inventor, was called Macadamizing, and roads so made, for a time were only improved by the travelling upon them; for the wheels, by attrition, wore off the roughness of the stones, and the weight of the carriages, like rollers, effectually served to fix and bind the whole together, and make of it a firm, smooth, and beautiful road. This was the system, it would seem, to which the Board of Magistrates here had had an eye, but they had unfortunately overlooked the fact that sods are not stones. He thought at first there were only three magistrates to one road, but he was now given to understand that seven of them, the whole Board, at one time superintended the operations upon each road. To have three superintendants of one piece of work was bad enough; but to have seven was certainly much worse. He was now not quite so much at a loss to comprehend how so little benefit had resulted from their superintendence. The money was no doubt all expended, he did not question that; no, no, every thing would be found right and square in the accounts of the Board; but what he questioned, was, that the road money had been expended with judgment. He was inclined to think it would be best to go back to the old system. With good Commissioners and only half the means now at our disposal, he was convinced we might have good roads. The seven headed Commission he thought, had given a little proof of judgment, as was usually ascribed to the seven wise men of Gotham. They had certainly done no good, and he would move that instead of leaving the roads of Charlottetown and Royalty to be experimented upon by seven Commissioners, the Governor be empowered to appoint one Commissioner for that District. He was very far from intending to prefer any thing like a charge against the many headed Commission; but he wished them to shew that they had done something for the good of the country, beyond expending the Road-money. He was afraid the case of the Commissioners would remind their honors of the old song, which, speaking of going into court, says, if you don't get justice, you'll at least get plenty of law. If Charlottetown and Royalty have not got good roads, they have, at least, had plenty of justices.

The Hon. Mr. SWABEY, as one of the Board, felt himself called upon to offer an explanation on behalf of himself and colleagues. Before he entered upon his explanation, he would, however, in the first place, state that the value of the system pursued by the Magistrates could not be tested in one season; and it would be unjust to decide upon it without affording them an opportunity of following it up, and completing their plans. If he were asked why they had not made greater improvements, he would answer, that, considering the very bad state in which they had found the roads, more ought not to have been expected of them. It was impossible, by any efforts, to change as it were, the face of nature in one season. To one error at the very commencement of their proceedings he was willing to confess. They commenced their operations upon the roads too early in the season, and the consequence was that the soil which had been thrown up was all washed away and the drains choked up. Experience had proved that they ought not to have commenced before June. Their honors, however, would bear in mind that the improvements contemplated by the Magistrates could not possibly be effected in one year. The complaints made against them were therefore unreasonably loud. There was one gentleman present, who, he (the hon. Mr. Swabey) thought would bear testimony in favor of the Board. He meant the hon. Mr. Holl. The Malpeque Road, on which that gentleman resided, was now in a much better state than it had been in for a long time before the Magistrates had been appointed to expend the road money. Look to the Royalty Road. He defied any man to say that that had not been greatly improved under the management of the Justices. Part of that road had been a perfect swamp, and it was impossible to convert it into a good road unless by regular gradations. Up to Mr. Smith's road was so narrow that they could procure no materials wherewith to improve it. It was impossible for them to get over physical difficulties. Again he would appeal to Charlottetown, he would appeal to the hon. Mr. Peters himself, to say whether considerable improvements had not been made in the streets. Could not that hon. gentleman get to his own house with dry shoes? (The hon. Mr. Peters observed that it was in consequence of the drain which he himself had caused to be made, but that his cellar was filled with water.) The hon. Mr. Swabey continued, and observed that the hon. gentleman's drain would have been of but little service to him had it not communicated with those which the Justices had caused to be made; and as for the flooding of his cellar, it was, perhaps, his own drain which had filled it. Well then, with respect to the road between the corners of Col. Lane's lot and Dr. Poole's, did the water stand there as it formerly did? He thought no one would deny that the Justices had made some improvement there. If the road down to his own residence and government house were brought under review, it would be found that it had been well drained, and greatly improved. Certainly the main street had also been very much improved; it had been well drained, and was, now no longer, in wet weather, the muddy and almost impassable road that it formerly was. In fact every street in town had been improved to a greater or less degree, and the inhabitants of the town, generally speaking, admitted it. Greater improvements were certainly still required, but they could not be made without means. What the Justices had done might, indeed, be truly termed an experiment, but without time the experiment could not be properly tested. He did not object to their judgment being called in question, but he deprecated a premature decision. The funds at their disposal they had expended, but they had been found quite insufficient for the completion of the alterations and improvements which they had had thoughts of effecting. One thing was certain the Justices could not have come into office in a more unfavourable season, for every thing turned to mud; and it was also equally a fact that the experiment they had attempted could not be tested in one season. (The hon. Mr. Peters here observed that their improvements would not have turned to mud, had the earth been properly thrown up, and the roads fairly rounded. But how was it likely to be otherwise when the soil was merely scattered over the flat roads or thrown into the ruts?) The hon. Mr. Swabey continued: whether the means at the disposal of the Commissioners were sufficient or their scheme a good one, he would not, positively pretend to say; but he was quite certain that a great deal had been done for the improvement of worn-up roads. The Royalty Road, the St. Peter's Road, the Malpeque Road, and the streets of Charlottetown had been all greatly improved. The hon. gentleman concluded by observing that if their means were inadequate, they were only so in comparison with former means; and he thought the present enactment, upon the whole, a much better one than that which it had superseded.

His Honor the PRESIDENT gave the Justices credit, not only for the best intentions, but for the best of judgment; and he was not willing that the country should lose the benefit of their experience. However he thought the hon. Mr. Swabey had gone a

little too far, in his laudations of the improvements which he and his colleagues had effected. He (Mr. Swabey) had stated that stagnant waters had been removed, and the streets well drained. He (his Honor), could not say how far the stagnant waters had, or had not, been removed; but he could say that, from the depth of the mud, in soft weather, the crossing of the streets was both difficult and dangerous. Indeed, at times when one's horse was sinking, and his head going down, one might almost apprehend his being thoroughly engulfed, and lost to the sight for ever. Notwithstanding this, it was a question with him, whether their honors would not be doing wrong, in agreeing to any motion which would deprive the country of the benefit of the experience, which the Justices had acquired in office. He (his Honor), was inclined to retain them. The hon. (Mr. Swabey), had boasted a great deal, of the improvements made upon the Royalty road. How far he had justly done so, he (his Honor), could not tell; but he was very willing to believe that if the Justices were continued in office, the country would yet be satisfied of the wisdom, and efficacy of their schemes.

The Hon. Mr. DALRYMPLE said, that at no previous time, had he heard so many complaints, of the wretched state of the roads, within ten miles of Charlottetown, as since the experiment which had been made upon them last season. Their present wretched condition was, indeed, a convincing proof that nothing was to be gained by increasing the number of superintendants or directors. It plainly verified the old adage, "too many cooks spoil the broth." He was inclined to revert to one commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. PETERS would relate an anecdote, which he thought might happily illustrate the position of the Justices, with respect to the different roads to which it had been their duty to attend. He (the hon. Mr. Peters), being, on a certain occasion, in the lobby of the House of Commons, and in conversation with Mr. Harrison, a member of the house, that gentleman was accosted by another member of the house, who reminded him that such a committee, of which he (Mr. H.), was a member, was then sitting, and wished to know why he did not attend it. "The truth is," said Mr. Harrison in reply, "I am, at the present moment, a member of several different committees, and have made up my mind to keep off of the way of them all, to prevent its being said of me that I have given any one of them an undue preference, by paying any more attention to it than to the others." Now, he (the hon. Mr. Peters) thought it not improbable that the Justices might very honestly offer some such explanation, as Mr. Harrison's, for their neglect of the different roads which had been entrusted to their management; their determination to be impartial may have caused them to neglect the whole. The truth was, the new system, as it had been carried into operation, appeared to be a bad one. It might, however, easily be improved; the roads might be divided amongst the Justices, and then the business, through their undue dependence upon each other, would not be altogether neglected; give Capt. Swabey the Malpeque Road, give a second road to a second Justice, a third to a third, and so on; and then, perhaps, the whole would give satisfaction. In this way one commissioner with his men would speedily effect much more than the whole seven had done. (That was the old system, interposed the hon. Mr. Swabey, and it did not answer.) The hon. Mr. Peters continued: he well knew the Justices meant to do good, but he maintained they had not gone properly to work; they had expended their means in ploughing up all the roads in one season, and scattering the turned up soil over the surface of the roads. That was not the way to improve the roads; the mere throwing of soft materials upon hard, or hard materials upon soft, and the filling up of ruts with sods, would never make good roads.

The Hon. Mr. SWABEY should like to know where they were to get any better materials than those which were in use. Were they to send to Nova Scotia for them? were they to procure stone from the Pictou quarries? For his own part, he would have no objections to making trial of such a material, if it could be shewn to him how their means were to be made adequate to the procuring of a sufficient supply of it.

The Hon. Mr. PETERS replied that the ploughing up of the roads would be sufficient, if care and pains were afterwards taken to round, form, and drain the roads systematically.

The Hon. Mr. SWABEY said their means were too limited, to admit of their attempting so much in one season.

The Hon. Mr. PETERS. Let the tax be doubled then: he, for one, would cheerfully pay it. Not only are the inhabitants of Charlottetown, and those resident in the neighborhood of it, concerned in having good roads in every direction by which it is approached, but the whole people throughout the Island have an interest, and that not a trifling one, therein. Charlottetown is the general focus of business, and persons having to visit it from every quarter on that account, but particularly persons who are in the habit of bringing heavy loads to it two or three times a week, are all deeply concerned in the state of the roads by which it is to be entered. He himself would cheerfully pay five times as much as he now did, to have the roads improved and kept in proper repair; and, he doubted not, many besides were of the same mind on this subject with himself. Few, however, he felt satisfied, in Charlottetown or in immediate connexion therewith, would object to the payment of double the amount of the present tax, for the sake of having good roads in the neighbourhood of the town; and if a double tax were imposed it might enable them to effect all that was desired. The general state of the roads leading into and from Charlottetown, was a disgrace to the Island, and almost every stranger who visited the Colony commented upon the roads to that effect. It was nonsense to say that the fault lay in our soil; that was not the case, the soil of this Island was as suitable for making good roads as that of New Brunswick. All that was wanted was the knowledge and practice of a right system. One man ought to be employed for every five miles of road, to make frequent surveys thereof, and take care that all repairs were made as soon as possible after it was observed that they were required.

The Hon. Mr. McDONALD asked the hon. Mr. Peters, if he thought that good roads could be made in this Island, by the soil alone?

The Hon. Mr. PETERS said he did. We could not get gravel, which would certainly be much better, but out of the soil properly managed, very good roads might be constructed, and these might be kept in good repair, by simply employing a man upon every five miles or so, to fill up holes as they were made, not just by throwing in a little loose earth which the next wheel would cut up or displace, nor the next shower convert into a puddle, but by completely breaking up that part of the road, and reconstructing it. The distance between Miramichi and Fredericton was fifty miles, and the soil out of which the road was constructed, for its whole length was a light loam, and so good was the road, that he would not desire to travel upon a better. It had been constructed by ploughing it up, clearing off about six inches from the surface, and rounding it down to the sides, so as to allow all wet or moisture to run gently off into the drains made on each side of it for its reception.

N. E.—THE HON. MR. YOUNG.—In the conclusion of the Report of the debate on the Bill for the confirming of Titles to Land bought at Land Assessment Sales, published in the last Islander, the Reporter has made the hon. Mr. Young second the amendments of the hon. Mr. Peters. This was not the fact—Mr. Young steadily opposed the amendments from first to last. It was the hon. Mr. Holl who seconded the motion of the hon. Mr. Peters. The misstatement originated in the Reporter's having misunderstood some observation of the hon. Mr. Young, having reference to the amendments proposed by the Hon. Mr. Peters.—REPORTER.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the sole Agents of DAVID STEWART, Esquire, for his Estates on Lots or Townships Nos. 7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, 47, and Lennox Island, beg to intimate, that they are prepared to lease lands, with a liberty of purchasing, and to sell on the most liberal terms, and that all persons indebted to that gentleman, for rent or otherwise, are hereby required to make immediate payment of the same.

All persons found trespassing on any of the above properties either by cutting Timber, or in any other respect, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

H. D. MORPETH, PETER EMERY.

December 10th, 1840.

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.



The FIRST PRODUCTIONS in the WORLD for THE HAIR! THE SKIN! THE TEETH!

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Is universally acknowledged to be the ONLY ARTICLE that will effectually produce and restore Hair, (including WHISKERS, MUSTACHES, and EYEBROWS,) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandruff, and render it delightfully soft, silky, curly, and glossy.

CAUTION!—Numerous pernicious compounds are universally sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is enclosed in a wrapper, (a steel engraving of exquisite workmanship,) on which are engraved "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," in two lines.

To further ensure the genuine article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,023 letters—WITHOUT THIS NOSE ARE GENUINE.

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

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

This elegant and fragrant Preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, heals Sunburns, Stings of Insects, and reduces inflammation. It imparts a youthful rosy hue to the most bilious Complexion, and renders the Arms, Hands and Neck transparently fair and delightfully soft and smooth.

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

Price 4s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs,—It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like whiteness, and fixes the Teeth firmly in the Gums. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the scurvy from the Gums, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts sweetness and perfume to the breath.

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

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, OR IMPERIAL DYE,

Changes Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful Brown or Black.

Price 4s.—7s. 6d.—10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT

Immediately relieves the most violent Tooth-Ache, Gum-Boils, and Swelled Face.

Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

OBSEIVE!—To protect the Public from Fraud, The Hon. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden,

Which is affixed to the Kalydor, Odonto, and Alsana. None of these are Genuine without the Stamp.

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

Be sure to ask for "Rowland's" Articles.

Sold by every PERFUMER and CHEMIST throughout the civilized world.

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 Alternative, 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 Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and Prince Edward Island generally, that he has taken the House and Premises known as the WELINGTON HOTEL, which he will open immediately, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

EDMUND DUMVILLE.

Charlottetown Dec. 22d, 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., CHARLES WELSH, Administrators. Charlottetown, August 7th, 1843.

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, 1843 Before the LORD MAYOR, of 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 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 Wm. BROOKE, of London, this 8th day of March, 1843.

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, Chiego-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 Venders of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilised World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1d., 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

THE FAMILY LIFE MEDICINES.

THE celebrated Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, 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 portion 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, 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 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 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 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; Hypochondria, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with nervous debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Erythema, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and scald; 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 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 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 the system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostrations nor nausea, and 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 stand by the bedside of the afflicted, and are ready to be administered by the family. They are 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. J. B. COOPER, Agent for Prince Edward Island.

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