stained from divulging a hint of his purpose or his plans. The opening of the Session is most anxiously awaited.

Although business has greatly improved, yet generally there is a very great want of confidence, arising from the continued failures connected with the Corn Trade, among whom we must notice Messrs. Formandex & Son, Swallow & Son, and Dunn & Son, all of Wakefield, and for very heavy amounts, while the break down of the Yorkshire Agricultural Bank, which, having expended all its capital, now comes on the shareholders for a deficit of £100,000, is not at all calculated to improve commercial affairs; but on the whole, the prospects for the new year are encouraging.

Lord Hill, the Commander in Chief of the Army, died at his Seat in Shropshire, in the 70th year of his age. His nephew, Sir Rowland Hill, succeeds to the title.

The Great Western Steamer, it is said, has been purchased by Mehemet Ali, who intends to convert her into a Steam Frigate.

The New Tariff and the German League will not, as it was feared, augment the duty on English figured Goods, Orleans, Merinos, Alpacas, fancy Castings, &c. &c.

The higher duty will only apply to printed Goods, and Waistcoatings, which contain a pattern produced by a second weft. The Tariff came into operation on the first day of this year.

Admiral Sir John Lindford, K. C. B.—This much respected brave old officer died on the 22d inst. at his residence, Grave-road, after a few days' illness, at the age of about 89 years—65 of which he had been a commissioned officer in the navy, and served as first Lieutenant of the Nimrod, of 90 guns, in the battle of the 12th of April, 1782, that ship being Lord Rodney's second astern on that day.

Another Fire.—There was another destructive fire at Liverpool, on the 28th ultimo. Loss of property was estimated at £70,000 to £100,000.

Fight between the "American Giant" and Tipton Slasher.—Freeman, who is known in this country by the *soubriquet* of the "American Giant," is upwards of seven feet in height, 10 stone weight, and 23 years of age, has been pitted in a boxing match against "Tipton Slasher," a powerful man also, and who claims to be the champion of England. The first time the belligerents met, Freeman had the advantage, but night terminated the sport without deciding the battle. They met again on the 15th ult., but owing to the interference of the magistrates and the police, the object was frustrated. They met again on the 20th, near Gravesend, on the Thames, about twenty miles below London, whither they proceeded in a steamboat, hired for the occasion, accompanied by about 400 of the "fancy," each of whom paid two dollars and a half for the passage. Freeman, the American, was attended by Tom Spring, who acted as his second, and the "Tipton Slasher," by Johnny Broome, who officiated for his friend in a similar capacity. They fought thirty-seven rounds in thirty-nine minutes. The fight throughout was in favour of Freeman, who was superior in height, in muscular power and in activity to his opponent. The "Slasher" often dropped down to avoid the American's blows, and, indeed, the fight was prematurely brought to a conclusion by one of those ingenious feints on his part to avoid punishment. The referee, when appealed to, pronounced it *foul*, and the stakes, amounting to £200, were given to Freeman. The punishment on either side was not severe.

Madrid Journals of the 12th ult. say that Messrs. Baring & Co. have advanced to the Spanish Minister of Finance 40 millions of reals, on the security of the Quick-silver Mines, and that English Capitalists are expected to supply the other 600 millions.

France.—The Paris Journals during the last month have been almost exclusively occupied with the flippant and angry discussions on the Barcelona affair. His Majesty has constituted a privy council, composed of certain past acting officers and functionaries, of whose privileges the feverish citizens seem no little afraid.

The journals of Saturday last contain little matter of interest; but we learn that rumours of a change of Ministry were still in circulation in Paris, founded on the determination of the Opposition to press Ministers to abrogate the treaties of 1831 and 1833. Upon this subject, it is said, the attempt will positively be made in the Chamber of Deputies, and as certainly defeated. The reply to the proposition will be simply this—"Choose between war and peace. England will not consent to any modification of those treaties. When you vote for the rupture of those treaties, be prepared to vote also without limit funds to carry on a war, such as that which ended in the occupation of Paris in 1814 and 1815." This plain language will prevail. There may be an outcry, and we shall have a revival of all the anti-English barbarism that has disgraced the French press of late years, but rely upon it the tax-payers will not urge a measure so sure to be followed by a calamity so deplorable as war.

Barcelona.—Barcelona has at length surrendered to Espartero. The incidents of the outbreak were, at one time, considered to be pregnant with warlike indications. First of all, the French consul was broadly charged with having fomented the disturbance and protected the rebels. The English and French newspapers maintained an untiring controversy on the subject. In the midst of the debate, the Cross of the Legion of Honour is conferred upon the French Consul. Here is "confirmation strong as proofs of holy Writ," says the Anglican party, that Louis Philipe is bent upon a rupture, as he has conferred an envied and enviable distinction upon the official who has incited it. Others again boldly declared that the Citizen King had achieved his pet project—a rupture with Spain, without the concurrence, and in fact, contrary to the advice of his ministers. This anticipated cause of a fearful quarrel ended, in spite of newspaper broils and babblings, in nothing. The French Consul was feted at an entertainment at which the English Consul was a guest. Sundry of the nameless desperadoes were shot—the Regent returned to Madrid—no outbreak is anticipated—and this mighty affair, which has pressed and fumed the papers on each side of the channel, has ended in a jog-trot explanation. The Spectator of the 31st ult. thus sums up the matter: "There has been some very extraordinary prevailing misrepresentation about the conduct of the French Consul at Barcelona. According to the latest showing, M. Lepeps is utterly innocent of interference in the revolt, and has signalized himself by nothing but the most active humanity. On the other hand, Mr. Penlease, (the British Consul,) though he does not appear to have taken such active steps as M. Lepeps, braved the bombardment in order not to withdraw his protection from two Spaniards who had sought the shelter of his roof; so that the French charge against him of a hostile indifference is disproved. The bad features is the remarkable mendacity which must have disgraced some persons, whoever they may be, who have palmed off the false accounts on the public.

China.—Immediately after the departure of the last steamer, intelligence was received that Major Malcolm had arrived at Plymouth with the Nankin Treaty, formally signed by the three High Commissioners nominated for the purpose. The messenger was entrusted with an autograph letter from the Emperor, in which his humbled mightiness pledges his imperial honour to sign the Treaty so soon as it shall be graced with the signature of the Queen of England.

There is another signature connected with the Treaty, which appears in some degree to detract from the seeming satisfactory character of the conclusion of this war. The tariff remains an open question, which is to be discussed and adjusted at Canton. The uncertainty of the issue of the negotiation, we have reason to know, in many instances has deterred mercantile men from embarking in those enterprises, which, had the rates and imposts been definitely ascertained, they would promptly have hazarded.

It appears that after the conclusion of the Treaty, the restless French resident authorities offered to mediate between the Chinese and Great Britain. The Chinese, however, who are constitutionally averse to all acts of foreign interference, and who considered it an annoyance sufficiently galling that they were driven into intercourse with one barbarian race, adjusted the affair themselves, quietly refusing to avail themselves of the inestimable advantages which the tricksomeness of Gallic diplomacy might have gained for them. Indeed, it is said that the Chinese are disposed to confer upon England all the privileges which, at the risk of treasure, England, alone and unaided, has challenged and won.

Portugal.—The news from Portugal is not unimportant. The aspect of affairs is said to be unusually cheering. The dispute between the Pope and the Queen has ended as might be anticipated—his Holiness has triumphed.

The tariff question still continues perplexed and entangled. The English Foreign Secretary has insisted upon a reduction of the duties on butter, woollens, and salt fish. It is supposed that Portugal will eventually be compelled to modify the rate of impost exacted from importers.

The Lisbon advices state the extent of damage done to the vineyards of Madeira was more extensive than had been originally declared.

The celebrated Vestris died at Paris, Dec. 3, at the age of 83. He was a pensioner of the Royal Academy of Music.

Affghanistan.—The proceedings of the British armies in the neighbourhood of Cabul have been eminently successful. The whole of the British prisoners have been liberated from the hands of the Affghans. Their number was 31 officers, 9 ladies, and 12 children, with 51 European soldiers, 2 clerks and 4 women, making in all 100 persons, who had suffered the horrors of captivity, from the 10th of January to the 21st and 27th of Sept. The meeting between the veteran General Sale and his wife and daughter, is described as highly affecting.

On the arrival of General Nott's division at Cabul, the resolutions adopted by the British Government to destroy all the Affghan strong holds was carried into execution.

The notorious Akhbar Khan was a wanderer in Kohistan. On learning that all the prisoners, save Captain Bygrave, whom he had in immediate attendance upon himself, had been surrendered to the British authorities, he came to the resolution to send in that officer also. Captain Bygrave was allowed to join General Pollock's camp, on taking a letter from Akhbar Khan to the British General.

The return of the British armies from Cabul to Peshawur was expected to begin about the 10th of October. The destruction of Cabul, and of the Bala Hissar, and also of the fort of Jellalabad, had been ordered.

UNITED STATES.

The Somers.—The examination before the Naval Courts of Enquiry in the case of the United States brig Somers, is still going on, and is likely to continue for some time longer. The evidence is very strong in proof of the position that the execution of Spencer, Cromwell and Small was necessary to the safety of the brig, and preservation of the lives of the officers and crew, or so many of them as remained faithful to their country. The same or similar evidence would be presented to the Grand Jury, should such a body be called to act upon the case. While we deeply regret the necessity of such severity, we are persuaded that it will redound greatly to the efficiency and discipline of the Navy. If the course of Captain Mackenzie is sustained by the Court and the community, there will be no more mutinies for a long while. If on the other hand it should be condemned, the effect will be to encourage insubordination on board of our national vessels.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

The Legislature of this Island has again been called together for the "dispatch of business." The proceedings, down to the adjournment, last evening, will be found reported in previous columns. The House of Assembly, it will be perceived, have resolved on the appointment of a Reporter, but have not yet decided as to the individual who is to fill that office. We trust, however, to have it in our power, ere long, to furnish our readers, not merely with the routine business, but also with the sentiments which may, from time to time, be expressed by our Representatives on all questions of public importance. Our report is this week necessarily brief, owing partly to the arrival of an English Mail.

Small Debt Courts.—We have this day published a letter on the subject of the Small Debt Courts, which will be found on our last page; and as the Act appointing them is likely to come under revision, we beg to call the attention of the Colonial Assembly to this important communication.

Mechanics' Institute.—On Wednesday evening last, Dr. Sunstead, according to announcement, delivered a Lecture on *Psycho-physiology, viewed in connection with the mysteries of Animal Magnetism.* The evening proved unfavorable, and scarcely the shadow of an audience was expected. As the hour approached, however, apprehensions on this ground gradually disappeared, and in due season the house was filled with anxiously expectant auditors, among whom were not a few of both the dilicate and the fair. It was manifest that the announcement of the lecturer, and his subject, had excited more than usual interest, and the Dr. was greeted with a hearty welcome when he entered the room. High as expectation had risen, it was fully met by the performance of the learned Lecturer. The subject was treated in a lucid and practical style, and illustrated by anecdotes, and authenticated cases bearing upon the several topics introdnced

By *Psycho-physiology*, the Dr. stated, he understood that department of the philosophy of the mind which belongs to the province of physiology, as distinguished from any metaphysical classification of the mental powers. His plan embraced—First, a brief examination of the physiology of the nervous system. He then examined the reciprocal relations of the body and the mind, noticing the influence of some of the mental states upon the functions of the body, and concluded with applying the principles developed to the phenomena of Animal Magnetism. After having described the processes employed by Mesmer, and other magnetisers, and the phenomena resulting from their manipulations, the learned Dr. repudiated the idea of any miraculous power belonging to the professors of this mysterious art, and maintained that a scientific and practical acquaintance with the sympathies subsisting between mind and body is amply sufficient to account for all the phenomena which it brings to view. The subject was novel, and the style of the Lecturer pleasing, and his return to the rostrum will, we feel assured, be looked forward to with interest by every member of the Institute.—*Com.*

The Hon. Charles Young will lecture on Wednesday evening, the 8th proximo, upon *Vegetable Physiology.*

Mr. Gurney's Cloth Mill.—We are happy to notice the complete successful erection of the machinery of this Establishment. On Thursday last, the dressing process was put in operation, when we were eye-witnesses to the first piece of cloth submitted to the action of the teasels in the gig mill;—the cloth being previously felted, was attached at one end, and wound round the lower rollers of the gig, and the other end fastened to the upper stretcher: in this process, we observed the cloth unwinding from the former, and winding on the latter, then alternately in the reverse direction, and in each movement, the drum containing the teasels moved at a rapid rate, raising the nap of the wool on the surface of the cloth. The next day, Mr. Gurney left, at our office and with Mr. M'Gowan, who had also witnessed the first process, samples of the cloth which had been previously seen in progress. From the gig mill the cloth is dyed and then submitted to the clipping engine, where the nap is reduced to a uniform length. The clipping machine is most beautifully arranged, a *chef d'œuvre* of invention; the cloth being placed on stretchers, travels over a small cylinder, and turned mathematically parallel—it is here the nap is laid hold of by the blades and cutter, which are placed in an oblique direction to the cloth; the clippers move faster than the human eye can trace them; and on enquiry, we found nearly a thousand revolutions were made per minute. We would here remark, the cloth from which specimens were taken, is that purchased by Mr. Gurney, as the trial piece in each process, and much to his credit and his worthy colleague, Mr. Merritt, not the slightest accident has happened, nor is there any to be apprehended.—*Gaz.*

Ship News.

Bideford, Dec. 22—Arrived, Mary Ann, How, Miramichi; Breeze, Pugsly, P. E. Island.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Mr. Silas Barnard, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry May Williams.

DIED,

At Pinette Manse, on the morning of the 20th instant, in the Twelfth year of his age, Simon M'Kenzie, third son of the Rev. John M'Leonan.

At Halifax, on the 18th inst., after a severe illness, John Howe, Esquire, Queen's Printer, and Deputy Postmaster General, in the 59th year of his age.

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, intituled *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 arrear 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:

Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty:

Lots Nos. 404, 429, 463, 464, 466, 491, 493, 494, 495, 496, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 532, 533, 536, 537, 538, 540, 553, 573 and 581.

Town Lots in Georgetown:

Half of Lot No. 16, Third Range, Letter G.
Lot No. 2, Second Range, Letter B.
" 13, Third Range, " A.
" 8, " " G.

Georgetown Royalty:

Lots Nos. 89, 90, 94, 109, 119, 120, 121, 125, 135, 147, 149, 173 and 272.

Princetown Royalty:—Nos. 278, 319, 339 and 345.

Townships:

No. 3, 1330 Acres.	No. 8, 3429 Acres.	No. 39, 72 Acres.
4, 17378½ "	21, 994 "	40, 221 "
5, 17875 "	27, 545 "	52, 4130 "
6, 18840 "	37, 472 "	65, 768 "
	38, 740½ "	

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land, so in arrear 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.

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.

P. E. Island Auxiliary Temperance Society.

THE ANNIVERSARY of this Society will be held at the National School on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

A Report of the proceedings for the year will be submitted—Office-bearers chosen, and a collection taken.

G. MOORE, Sec.

Jan. 24th, 1843.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

LAST NOTICE.

IN consequence of the Roads being impassable for the last week, Messrs. Hodgkinson & Butters have been solicited to remain for a short time longer, as a number of their friends in the country have been unable to get to town. They have, in consequence, resolved to keep the

DAGUERREOTYPE ESTABLISHMENT

Open till *TUESDAY, the 31st inst.*, on which day it will positively close.

Messrs. H. & B. request, that all claims against them may be sent in, for settlement, before the 28th inst.; and they respectfully solicit those indebted to them to *arrange* with their earliest convenience.

Charlottetown, 14th January, 1843.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received, until the First day of February next, for the erection of the CATHOLIC CHURCH in this Town.

For MASON WORK and MATERIALS, for the Foundation—in one Contract.

For erecting the FRAME and MATERIALS—in one Contract.

For ROUGH BOARDING and SHINGLING—in one Contract.

For finishing the OUTSIDE, including DOORS and WINDOWS, for the whole—in one Contract.

Ample security will be required for the fulfilment of the contracts. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Store of Mr. Gainsford, Water Street.

Charlottetown, Jan. 20th, 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. Brecken.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE WANTED.

THE Subscriber intimates to the Tenantry residing on the different Estates of the Earl of Selkirk, in this Colony, that he will receive, this year, in payment of rents, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beef, Pork and Butter, of a good quality, if delivered immediately in Charlottetown. He will allow fair market prices for the same.

WILLIAM DOUSE, *Land Agent.*

Charlottetown, Jan. 20th, 1843. 3w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of purchasers to that very eligible and highly improved Property, owned and occupied by him, at Wilmot Creek Bridge, Bedeque, consisting of 100 Acres of FREEHOLD LAND, all cleared and under Meadow, Pasture and Tillage this season; 40 acres of which were laid down in good condition under Clover and Timothy, last year. The Dwelling-House is commodious and comfortable, 38 feet by 25 feet, uniting every convenience for a respectable family. The Barn is new, 70 feet long by 30 feet wide, with every requisite Out-office, all in perfect order. The whole of the valuable Crop, Stock and Farming Utensils, of every description, will be Sold either with or without the Land, at the option of the purchaser. Such a convenience as this property affords to a Merchant or wealthy Agriculturist, is very rarely to be met with, it being so admirably situated for either or both purposes, and requires only to be inspected to be appreciated. For Terms, which will be liberal (as part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, if required), please apply to Mr. Brenan, Merchant, Charlottetown, or on the premises, to

JOHN DUGGAN.

Bedeque, August 18th, 1842.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE *MILL*, situated on Lot 47, North Lake, about Five miles from the East Point. There are 25 Acres of good Land attached to the Mill. The stream is an excellent one, and the Mill is situated in as public a place as is to be met with in the Island, fronting the Sea-shore, and is consequently an excellent stand for every description of business. The Main Road passes within 30 yards of the Mill. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, now at Lot 14, or of Mr. Joseph Macdonald, on the premises

DUGALD MACDONALD.

Grand River, Lot 14, Aug. 11th, 1842.

JOHN TURNER, Cooper, (lately from England), sincerely returns thanks to those Gentlemen who have so kindly favoured him with their commands, since his arrival, and hereby further begs to acquaint them, and the public generally, that he has taken the premises in Sydney Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Hobbs, Hatter, where he intends to carry on his business in all its branches—as a Cooper for both House or Ship—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a portion of their favors.

N B.—Goods, ready made, kept for sale.

Sydney-Street, Charlottetown, Jan. 10, 1843.

POST OFFICE.

THE MAILS for England, Nova Scotia, &c., will be made up every *Tuesday* morning (until further notice), at half-past Nine o'clock; and the Western Inland Mails will be closed at the same time.

The Inland Mails for the Eastern Section of the Island, St. Peter's, &c. will be made up every *Wednesday* morning, at Ten o'clock; and those for Georgetown, Belfast and Murray Harbour, every *Saturday* morning, at *half-past Nine* o'clock.

Hours of attendance (Sundays excepted), from 9 to 5 o'clock, except on the days previous to the closing of the Mails for England, &c., when the Office will be open until 8 o clock, p. m

THOMAS OWEN.

Charlottetown, Dec. 3d, 1842.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, held on the 15th November, 1842—It was unanimously Resolved, that all Shareholders indebted to the Company for such instalments as have been legally called for, shall have their Shares advertised for sale, as directed by the Act of Incorporation; and in case of any loss to the Company by such sale, that actions at law shall be brought for the recovery of the same, together with all interest due from the period of the Instalments being called for, as well as for the recovery of all claims on Parties who have neglected to take up their respective shares.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES HENSLEY, Chairman.

The FIRST PRODUCTIONS in the WORLD for

THE HAIR! THE SKIN!! THE TEETH!!!

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL,

A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

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

ON PURCHASING, (**Beware of Counterfeits!!**) ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil"—and see that those words are on the envelope, with the Signature and Address, thus—

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

To ensure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraven on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters—without this none is genuine.

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

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

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

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

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

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,

OR

PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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

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

☞ **Notice**—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, *A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON*, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the "Kalydor" and "Odonto;" also printed, in *red*, on the Wrapper in which the Kalydor is enclosed.

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

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

Sold by every Perfumer and Medicine Vender throughout the civilized world.

THE FAMILY LIFE MEDICINES.

THE celebrated *Life Pills* and *Phœnix 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 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 what 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 Phœnix 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 Cholic, 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. Dirrhœa, both serious and bilious; Costiveness, both habitual and occasional; Fever and Ague, in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers, of all kinds; Hypochondriosis, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with nervous debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Enanthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow, unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side; affections of the bladder, kidnies, 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 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 uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigour to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and constantly kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by the Agents.—New York.

COOPER & BREMNER,
Agents for Prince Edward Island.

May 30.

☞ These valuable Medicines may also be had on application to Mr. George Farley, Searletown, Bedeque; Mr. George Wigginton, Crapaud; and Mr. Edward Henry, Lot 18.

Charlottetown, August 12, 1842.

BLACK SAM.

A LIKENESS of this celebrated individual, who is one of the oldest Inhabitants of Charlottetown, having been (by Subscription) taken by the Daguerreotype process, may be seen at the Store of Mr Henry Haszard, any day between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, on the payment of 9d. *or more*, by each person.

The proceeds will be appropriated to the benefit of "POOR OLD SAM" himself.

20th Jany. 1843.