

POETRY.

[FOR THE COLONIAL HERALD.]

A FROSTY ODE.

Hark to the demon of the blast, Who, as he wildly rushes past, Seems in hollow sounds to call On the icy demons all, Committing to their power, For many a coming hour, The vegetable world, Together with the deep, By his dread fiat hurld Into an icy sleep.

JACK FROST.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

On Wednesday last a decision of great importance was pronounced by Mr. Baron Parke, on behalf of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. A great question of constitutional law has, we may emphatically say, been settled. The names of the Judges present stamp the decision with a proof mark. In addition to the great lawyer who pronounced the judgment, there were present the Lord Chief Justice Tindal, than whom seldom was a wiser and a better sat upon the bench of justice; Lord Campbell, Mr. Justice Erskine, and the Judge of the Admiralty Court. In addition to these, the case (for, from its great importance, at the desire of those Councillors who first heard it, it was twice argued) was, on the second occasion, heard before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Denman, Abinger, and Cottenham. It was set down as Keiley v. Carson. The judgment went to reverse that of the Court below. That judgment was given in favour of the defendant, upon a demurrer to several special pleas to an action of trespass for false imprisonment, by which the acts complained of were justified by the defendant, Carson, as Speaker of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, by other defenders, as Members of that House, and by one as messenger, in aid of the Sergeant-at-Arms, upon an arrest and commitment for an alleged breach of privilege of the House.—The learned Judge explained that the main question raised by the pleadings, and applying equally to the case of all the defendants, was, whether the House of Assembly had the power to arrest and bring before them, with a view to punishment, a person charged by one of its members with having used insolent language to him out of the doors of the House, in reference to his conduct as a member of the Assembly—in other words, whether the House of Assembly had power, such as is possessed by both Houses of Parliament in England, to adjudicate upon a complaint of contempt of breach of privilege. There were pleas on behalf of the other defendants, as to particular acts done by the plaintiff, but each plea, at the same time, justified the original arrest of the plaintiff upon the Speaker's warrant. The point was, had he the power to issue that warrant, if not, that part of each plea was bad, and as each plea was entire, the whole plea in each instance was bad. These pleas related to the use of language applied to one of the members, in his place, which might be held to amount to contempt in the face of the Assembly. But these pleas being bad, the question whether the House of Assembly had the power to commit, by way of punishment, for contempt, in the face of it, did not arise in this case. The question to be determined was, whether the House of Assembly did, or did not, possess the power of arrest, and the right of bringing a man before their bar on a complaint, by one of its members, of contempt committed beyond its precincts. Their Lordships declared in the negative. After having entered fully into the consideration of the rights which pertained to the descendants of British subjects, in a settled, as contradistinguished from a conquered colony, and going through the history of the peculiar powers which had been granted by the Imperial Legislature and Government to the House of Assembly in Newfoundland, his Lordship said:—

The whole question, then, is reduced to this—whether by law the power of committing for a contempt, not in the presence of the Assembly, is incident to every local Legislature. The statute law on this subject being silent, the common law is to govern it, and what is the common law depends upon principle and precedent.—Their Lordships see no reason to think that on the principle of the common law any other powers are given than such as are necessary to the existence of such a body, and the proper exercise of the functions which it is intended to execute. These powers are granted by the very act of its establishment—an act which, on both sides, it is admitted, it was competent for the Crown to perform. This is the principle which governs all legal incidents—"Quando lex aliquid concedit concedere videtur et idem sine quo res ipsa esse non potest." In conformity to this principle, we feel no doubt that such an assembly has the right of protecting itself from all impediments to the due course of its proceedings. To the full extent of every measure which it may be really necessary to adopt to secure the free exercise of their legislative functions, they are justified in acting by the principle of the common law. But the power of punishing any one for past misconduct as a contempt of its authority, and adjudicating upon the fact of such contempt, and the measure of punishment, as a judicial body irresponsible to the party accepted, whatever the real facts may be, are of a very different character, and by no means essentially necessary for the exercises of its functions by a local legislature, whether representative or not; all these functions may be well performed without this extraordinary power, and with the aid of the ordinary tribunals to investigate and punish contemptuous insults and interruptions. These powers certainly do not exist in corporate or other bodies assembled with authority to make by-laws for the government of particular trades or limited numbers of individuals. The functions of a colonial legislature are of a higher character, and it is engaged in more important objects; but still there is no reason why it should possess the power in question.

But here follows the important enunciation of constitutional law:—

It is said, however, that this power belongs to the House of Commons in England; and this, it is contended, affords an authority for holding that it belongs as a legal incident by the common law to an assembly with analogous functions. But the reason why the House of Commons has this power, is not because it is a representative body, with legislative functions, but by virtue of ancient usage and prescription, the *Lex et Consuetudo Parliamenti*, which form a part of the common law of the land, and according to which the High Court of Parliament, before its division, and the Houses of Lords and Commons since, are invested with many peculiar privileges—that of punishing for a contempt being one. And besides, this argument from analogy would prove too much, since it would be equally available in favour of the assembly by the Council of the Island of the power of commitment exercised by the House of Lords, as well as in support of the right of impeachment by the Assembly—a claim for which there is not any colour of foundation. Nor can this power be said to be incident to the Legislative Assembly by analogy to the English Courts of Record, which possess it. This Assembly is

no Court of Record, nor has it any judicial functions whatever; and it is to be remarked, that all those bodies which possess the power of adjudication upon, and punishing in a summary manner contempts of their authority, have judicial functions, and exercise this as incident to those which they possess, except only the House of Commons, whose authority in this respect rests upon ancient usage. Their Lordships, therefore, are of opinion, that the principle of the common law, that things necessary pass as incident, does not give the power contended for by the respondents as an incident to, and included in, the grant of a subordinate Legislature.

Looking to authorities, his Lordship declared that there was but one, *Palmer v. Barrett*, in which an opinion, founded on the dictums of Lord Ellenborough, in the case of *Burdett and Abbott*, had been given in favour of the right of committal. But, said he—

Their Lordships do not consider that case as one by which they ought to be bound in deciding the present question; the opinion of their Lordships, delivered by myself immediately after the argument was closed, though clearly expressed, that the power was incident to every Legislative Assembly, was not the only ground on which the judgment was rested; and therefore was, in some degree, extra-judicial; but, besides, it was stated to be, and was founded entirely on, the dictum of Lord Ellenborough in "*Burdett v. Abbott*," which dictum we all think cannot be taken as an authority for the abstract proposition that every legislative body has the power of committing for contempt. The observation was made by his lordship with reference to the peculiar powers of Parliament, and ought not, we all think, to be extended any further. We all, therefore, think, that the opinion expressed by myself in the case of "*Palmer v. Barrett*," ought not to affect our decision in the present case; and there being no other authority on the subject, we decide according to the principle of the common law, the House of Assembly have not the power contended for. They are a local Legislature, with every power reasonably necessary for the proper exercise of their functions and duties; but they have not what they erroneously supposed themselves to possess, the same exclusive privileges which the ancient law of England has annexed to the Houses of Parliament. The judgment, therefore, will be reversed, and there must be a writ of enquiry of damages, unless the parties can agree amongst themselves. They ought to consider it a mere question of right to be tried, and therefore, not a case for damages.

Thus, from the fogs of Newfoundland, and the squabbles of its petty House of Assembly, has come a case leading to a decision which sheds the purest light upon a great point of constitutional law.—*John Bull.*

The only distinctions which should be recognised are those of the soul, of strong principle, of incorruptible integrity, of usefulness, of cultivated intellect, of fidelity in seeking for truth. A man, in proportion as he has these claims, should be honoured and welcomed everywhere.—*Channing.*

NAPOLEON.—A dissection of the compound Greek word "Napoleon" gives the following singular result:—

NAPOLEON - - - - - the Lion of the Woods
POLEON - - - - - the Destroyer
OLEON - - - - - of Cities
LEON - - - - - the Desolating
EON - - - - - Lion
now existing (1813)

The editor of a paper in Providence, United States, lately informed his readers, that the ladies always pull off the left stocking last. This, as may be supposed, created some little stir amongst his fair readers, and whilst in positive terms they denied the statement, they at the same time declared that he had no business to know it, even if such was the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves it, however, by a short argument. "When one stocking is pulled off first, there is another left on—and pulling off this, is taking he left stocking off last."

The presidents of the various Jewish synagogues in Great Britain have been requested to proceed immediately to appoint delegates from their congregations, and to intimate their names to Mr. Simeon Oppenheim, the secretary of the great synagogue, preparatory to their assembling in London to elect a chief rabbi of the Jews of the British empire, in the room of the late Dr. Hirschel.

A writer in the *United Service Gazette* shows that an annual loss takes place in the army and navy, "from the use and abuse of intoxicating drinks in the two services," amounting to five millions sterling, and arises from losses at sea and other causes.

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 arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the before-mentioned Act, viz:

Table with 3 columns: Pasture Lot in Charlottetown Royalty, Georgetown Royalty, and Princetown Royalty. Lists lot numbers and acreages.

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

FALL, 1842.

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

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

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

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

1st December, 1842. N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith, to prevent their being handed over to his Attorney.

REMOVAL.

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

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

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

A. MACLEAN. Charlottetown, 8 Dec. 1842.

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

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

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

EDWARD IRVING, DAVID M'KAY. Dec. 15th, 1842.

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber offers FOR SALE, at the Old Store of R. & F. LONGWORTH, in Queen-Street, A NEAT AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, Suitable for the season, together with a supply of EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE; the whole of which will be sold at extremely low prices for cash.

R. LONGWORTH. Queen Street, Dec. 5, 1842

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has hitherto received since he commenced business—and begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to the store of Mr. Joseph Pippy, Queen Street, where he has constantly for Sale a supply of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Earthenware, &c. &c. which he will dispose of cheap for Cash. JOHN WILLIAMS. Charlottetown, Dec. 15, 1842.

WILLIAM HEARD

HAS JUST RECEIVED, Ex *Mary Ann*, from England,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND OTHER GOODS, Suitable to the ensuing season. Great George Street, 27th October, 1842.

NOTICE.—The London "ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" will continue to issue Policies upon Life and against Fire, at extremely moderate rates of premium. Persons assuring at this office for five years in succession, participate in the profits of the Company. In case of loss, the Subscriber is empowered to settle and pay the same, without reference to the Board of Directors in London, unless under very special circumstances. This being the most dangerous season of the year, and one in which Fires are most likely to occur, the Subscriber would call upon all those who have property at stake, and who have not already availed themselves of the advantages conferred by insuring in the Alliance Company, to seize upon the opportunity thus afforded them, to obtain policies from this Office, and thus seek PROTECTION, not only from careless domestics, but also from improvident neighbours. If a man were only aware of the serenity of mind that ensued, upon his premises being insured against Fire, he would not be long ere he fully enjoyed it.

He can at once obtain it, by making application at the Office of the Subscriber daily, between 9 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M.—Sundays excepted.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent. Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1842.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Sub-Agent of the following Insurance Companies, viz: The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

The New Loan Fund Life Insurance Company of New York. The Hartford and Protection Fire Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut.

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

PARKER'S

PURGATIVE AND STOMACHIC VEGETABLE PILLS.

"He that wants Health wants every thing." THESE Medicines are entirely Vegetable, and will be found upon trial to be the mildest, and at the same time the most effectual, remedy ever offered to the public for the relief of suffering humanity.

IN ALL DISEASES they will be found to allay Irritation—reduce Fever and Inflammation—cleanse the Stomach and Bowels—improve Digestion—purify the Blood—restore tone to the principal functions—and impart renewed energy to the whole Constitution. In the following Diseases they have proved of the greatest utility: Fevers of every character; Inflammations; Costiveness; Bilious and Liver Complaints; Consumption; Asthma; Dyspepsia; Vomiting; Determination of Blood to the Head; Cutaneous Eruptions; Piles; Diseased 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 Subscribers, who are Agents. CHARLOTTETOWN, 1st February, 1843. COOPER & BREMNER.

CHARLES WILLMER'S AMERICAN NEWS

LETTER is published at Liverpool on the departure of every steam-ship for America, whether from Liverpool or any other port, and always contains a complete resumé of all the European and British news occurring in the interval between the sailing of each vessel, and brought down to the latest moment prior to departure. In addition to which, there will always be found in its columns the fullest and most accurate information relating to every branch of Commerce, including the arrival and sailing of American shipping at and from all the British ports—together with a report of all the Liverpool, London, and Continental Markets,—the quotations of British, Foreign, and American Funds, and a variety of other information peculiarly adapted to the mercantile interest. In short, any person possessing himself of a copy of this publication on the arrival of a steamer, will at once be in possession of the particulars of every important event that has occurred since the date of the previous arrival, whether in politics or commerce.

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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 pimples, spots, redness, tan, freckles, and other unsightly cutaneous diseases, in healing chilblains, chaps, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin, pleasantly soft and smooth. To the complexion, it imparts a juvenile rosy 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 fragrant after shaving, in allaying the irritation.

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

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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 scum 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, HATTEN 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.

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The celebrated Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375, Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most 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 invincible 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-eminently 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 the former are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them, they restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in favour 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 statements, and of whom completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of whom others not here enumerated, by these Life Medicines alone, whose names and addresses are given in the prospectus.

Medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Serrula, in its most dreadfully anaemic and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholice, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or Decline, and Mucus Phthisic, or Consumption, in more advanced stages, with its attendant record; Dyspepsia, in all its chronic and acute varieties, and its attendant train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons. Diarrhea, both serious and bilious; Constipation, both habitual and occasional; Fever and Ague, in its three varieties, and other remittent and remittent fevers, of all kinds; Hysterics, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with their debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptions of the face, generally, including Eanthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and other unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, hiccups, back, and side; affections of the bladder, kidneys, spleen, throat, and pharynx; 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 volume, from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which the new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as cathartics, and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases, and 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 some of the most unprepared 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 purgatives, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable, and their operations, causing neither prostrations nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are rapid, and produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigour to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and should be kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventives, by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by the Agents.—NEW YORK, B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by the Agents.—NEW YORK, COOPER & BREMNER.

Agents for Prince Edward Island, CHARLOTTETOWN, August 12, 1842.

These valuable Medicines may also be had on application to the Agents, Cooper & Bremner, 108, Nassau Street, New York, and Mr. Edward Henry, Lot B, Market Street, Charlottetown, August 12, 1842.

SHINGLES.

A FEW Thousand Pine SHINGLES can be had cheap for Cash only. Apply at the Colonial Herald Office.

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