The Colonial Herald.

POETRY.

THE MISERIES OF INTEMPERANCE.

Amid thy Palaces a demon roams;
Frenzied with rage, yet subtle in his wrath,
He crushes thousands in his fiery path;
Stalks through our City unabashed, and throws
Into the cup of sorrow, bitterer woes—
Gives to the pangs of grief an added smart,
With keenest anguish wrings the breaking heart,
Drags the proud spirit from its envied height,
And breathes on fondest hopes a killing blight,
Heralds the shroud, the coffin, and the pall,
And the graves thicken where his footsteps fall!

Ho! for the rescue! Ye whose eyes have seen
The ruin wrought where drunkenness hath been—
Ye who have gazed upon the speechless grief
Of early widowhood that mocked relief—
Ye who have heard the orphan's struggling sigh,
When, mad with agony, he prayed to die—
Ye who have marked the cries and shames that throng,
Like sateless fiends, the drunkard's way along—
Ye who can tell his everlasting doom,
When darkly over him shall close the tomb—
Up for the conflict! let your battle-peal
Ring in the air as rings the clash of steel,
When rank to rank contending armies meet,
Trampling the Dead beneath their bloody feet!
Up! ye are bidden to a nobler strife—
Not to destroy, but rescue human life—
No added drop in misery's cup to press,
But minister relief to wretchedness;
To give the long lost Father to his Boy—
To cause the Widow's heart to sing for joy—
Bid plenty laugh where hungry famine scowls,
And pour the sunlight where the tempest howls;
Bring to the soul that to despair is given,
A new found joy, a holy hope of Heaven!

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir; You will oblige me by letting the enclosed letter have a place in your columns. You have, perhaps, read the remarks in the Gazette and Islander which called it forth. The latter paper hesitated giving my reply publicity, and as I conceive it has come out strongly in the proprietary interest, in its last editorial, I deem any further application to be entirely a work of supererogation. The Gazette has positively refused.

So far from feeling the slightest hostility towards his Excellency, as the Islander *(I slander?)* seems to think, I would say—did it not appear like egotism to say so—that he shall have my warmest support, and, I feel confident, that of *thousands* besides, so soon as it shall clearly appear, from any public act or document of His Excellency's, that he has abandoned the deeply dangerous *class* legislation at present followed. When he shall see fit to do so, he will find a rich exchange in the approbation and support of those thousands—it may be in the hour of danger—for the cringing flattery of a servile press. At the same time, I will allow no man to cram down my throat, as good actions, those parts of His Excellency's conduct of which I cannot approve.

Your obedient servant,
D. Maclean.

P. S. Perhaps I may dissect the Islander's remarks in your next.

Charlottetown, 21st March, 1843.

To the Editor of the Royal Gazette.

Sir; Had the speeches on the 25th ult. been fully reported, the public would have seen that the Lieut. Governor's name was lugged into the debate, quite unnecessarily, by his own friends, one of whom seemed rather inclined to bully the opposite party into a silent acquiescence with his sentiments, by blowing large syllables at them, to the purport that certain persons in the House were desirous of proving His Excellency to be a *liar*, and an utterer of *falsehood*, but that vain would be the attempt. The Italicised words I can speak to most positively, because I rose immediately to reprobate such language, whether applied to the Governor or any other person.

I am reported to have said, "that in the month of June last, "His Excellency, in one of his addresses to the inhabitants of "King's County, stated that the country was then *discontented*;" upon which you remark, "We have now before us the replies "made by His Excellency to the various addresses which he re-"ceived, while making a tour of King's County, and we defy "Mr. Maclean to point out a passage, in either of them, contain-"ing the words used by him, or that will even bear that construction." I am thus particular in pinning you down to your text and lecture, in order that you may not escape from the commentary which the public will make upon your officious and stupid interference in this matter.

Well, then, Mr. "Ed. Gaz.," when his Excellency saw fit to leave Charlottetown on the Sabbath, and commence a tour (which looks most suspiciously like an electioneering excursion) on that day, I read in your *independent* extra of the 11th June, that on the 7th of that month, the "Queen's Representative" thus maintained the majesty of his constituent, by discoursing "soft nonsense" into the ears of John Macgowan and Alexander Leslie, whom he delighteth to expand into "the inhabitants of Souris and its vicinity," when alluding to the majority of the last Assembly—"measures have been successfully opposed by it, the population "rendered unhappy, disunited and *discontented*"!!! Now, Sir, I maintain that the words "have been rendered," only, in the last quotation, can be understood in a preterite sense; nor do I believe that you, with all your capacity for assertion, will venture to affirm that the country was *not* discontented in June last. I leave the public to judge between us, and would suggest, that when you next fling out the red flag of defiance, you be a little better prepared for the combat.

On glancing over His Excellency's addresses to the inhabitants of King's County, I am profoundly impressed with a humiliating sense of the unutterable folly of that intemperate zeal which vainly attempts to prop a falling aristocracy in this Colony, at the sacrifice of the people's good will, while our Governor General—the British Tory—the nephew of the Duke of Wellington, and connected with England's highest and haughtiest nobility—has looked around him, and perceived no permanent safety for the rule of his Royal Mistress on the neighbouring Continent, but in bending to that fearful spirit of democracy

"Whose game is empires, and whose stakes are thrones,
Whose table earth, whose dice are human bones."

Your obedient servant,
D. MACLEAN.

Charlottetown, 15th March, 1843.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir;—I was highly amused, a few weeks ago, on reading a letter in the *Gazette*, under the signature of Echo, in which the writer strongly recommends union and communion among the medical practitioners of Charlottetown. Union among doctors! In the name of common sense, where has Echo been sojourning, during his pilgrimage in this miserable world, not to be better acquainted with the general habits and pursuits of the faculty? Harmony among doctors! Why, you might as well think of placing an ignited loco foco in contact with gunpowder without an explosion, as to bring a pair of doctors together in this, or any small place, without quarrelling. You might as well think of turning out a number of game-cocks into an open space, with Echo at their head, preaching up unanimity to them—fight they would, and so will the doctors; but, as assertion goes for nothing without proof, we shall proceed to exhibit the *why* and *wherefore*, and as we do not wish to offend any one, we earnestly hope that no one will take offence at our remarks.

The gentlemen of the bar are not apt to differ materially, from the nature of their profession: they are so intimately interwoven in business, that, in order to save the bacon of their clients, they are obliged to reciprocate acts of courtesy, give and take, and, apparently, live on good terms with each other. But among the people of the lancet, it is quite the reverse. Here there is no reciprocity of kindly feeling—the maxim is, every one for himself. When I make use of this expression, I beg to be understood that I by no means intend to apply it generally. There are, in other countries, I am happy to say, men of the profession who, from highly finished education, extensive acquirement and intercourse with intellectual society, have acquired such gentlemanly habits, and uncompromising principles of honor, as render them incapable of entertaining those petty little animosities and propensities to squabbling that too often disgrace the professors of the healing art, on a minor scale, in small communities. But such persons seldom emigrate to distant countries in search of employment, finding, amid the circle of their friends, pursuits and encouragements more congenial to their tastes in the walks of literature and the refinements of polished life. But these are honorable exceptions to a general rule—and that general rule is, that doctors *agree* only to *disagree*. The reason, Sir, is obvious—self-evident. In small towns, where a number of medical people are huddled together, every one wishes to become a Don in the profession, aims at supremacy, and endeavours, by every possible manœuvre, to engross the whole of the practice to himself. From want of a proper gentlemanly feeling, they become jealous, whenever they see a marked attention, on the part of influential persons, to one in preference of another. The flame of enmity is immediately kindled, and to such an extent, as would defy the waters of the Pacific Ocean to effect its extinguishment.

It is quite natural for men, in ordinary life, to compete where money is to be made; and I can easily imagine that, when one rises in the ascendant more rapidly than another, a feeling of annoyance, bordering on jealousy, may be the result, and, particularly, where the real claims of the favored person are evidently inferior to those of his less successful competitor. I can conceive all this in minds of a certain cast, where the nobler principles are absent, and motives of selfishness only prevail. But, where life is concerned, and the feelings of affectionate friends are deeply involved, in the precarious condition of a beloved relative, on the verge of eternity, the exhibition of rancour and professional antipathies, on the part of medical ptactitioners, require epithets of reprobation that language can scarcely afford. Such, however, unfortunately, is the nature of the profession in small communities, and I have reason to fear it will continue so to the end of the chapter. Consequence and money-making are the sole objects of its members, and to these the energies of their souls are untiringly directed, to the utter exclusion of morality, and frequently, I am sorry to say, the requirements of common honesty. Talk of consultations among such people! You might as well think of giving two bull terriers their dinners on the same plate—snarling and combat would be the inevitable consequence. Consultations are out of the question. The plan I shall pursue and recommend to others is this—to select a family doctor from among the best of the tribe, and adhere only to him. If you shew this confidence in him, it will have the effect of making him assiduously attentive to your wants, and inducing him to exert the whole of his skill in cases that required it. He would feel that the entire responsibility rested on himself alone, and knowing that his reputation was at stake, you might expect the full exercise and application of his concentrated talents. If a patient recovered under his care, he would gain credit, and be enabled, so far as this goes, to snap his fingers at his envious brethren, and exult in his own professional independence. But if you saddle him unwillingly with another in consultation, they are sure to quarrel—the first medical man, from a division of responsibility, becomes less interested in the case, and the consulting doctor is feelingly aware that he can, at any time, fortify himself at the expense of the other. If the patient recovers, the second doctor generally gets the credit of the cure, and if the termination is unfortunate, he will have a glorious opportunity of fixing the death, by artful insinuation, on his hated opponent. Bad as human nature is, it is truly melancholy to look at such a picture; but so it is, and where improvement is beyond our reach, we can only sigh over our willingness to improve, and our want of competency in the attainment of the object.

The various tricks and stratagems to which the doctors frequently resort, for the purpose of supplanting each other, are truly contemptible, and I feel disposed to give you some idea of them. You are to suppose that a doctor has been attending a critical case for a length of time, and the patient, instead of deriving benefit from the treatment, appears to be rapidly sinking. Now, although there may be no real danger in the case, and the first attendant may be fully equal to its management, the friends of the sick person become alarmed, and a second doctor is forced, in consultation, upon the first. The exulting auxiliary arrives, and after the pulse has been felt by him, and a few, perhaps, unmeaning questions put to the patient, he is called aside by one of the relatives for a little private confab, and for the purpose of asking a few questions which it would be indelicate to propound in the presence of the other, who, apprehending the nature and full extent of the interview, in the interim is suffering bitterly from internal agony. "Well, my good Sir, what do you think of your patient?" "Very ill, Sir, indeed—very ill; in critical circumstances—the chances very much against recovery." "I thought so, although Dr. ——— assured me there was no danger. What do you think of the mode of treatment—the bleedings, blisterings, &c." A shrug of the shoulder is the answer. Now, Mr. Editor, the simple shrug of a shoulder, in an abstract point of view, may be considered a very simple thing. In a Frenchman, it is a national peculiarity, and accompanies a general propensity to grimace and gesticulation. It means nothing. But a medical shrug is quite a different thing, and is portentous of dire events. It is a forcible mode of expression. It conveys *multum in parvo*, and is the vehicle through which one medical man condemns the practice and damns the fair fame and reputation of another. If, however, the second doctor happens to be a powerful sort of fellow, with the muscles of an ox, he is less delicate in his remarks, and belabours the practice of the other in the most unqualified language; while his opponent, afraid of a personal contact, is compelled meekly to submit, lest a blow from the weighty fist of his adversary might send him, on a journey of exploration, to the regions of Tartarus. Although the second doctor may have his triumph in this instance, and, by skilful manœuvring, may obtain the entire management of the case, to the apparent discredit of the other, this state of affairs continues but a short time, and the annoyed doctor, in return, avails himself of the first opportunity of playing off his artillery upon his enemy, and, like a wily sapper, endeavours, by every possible stratagem, to undermine his reputation and lessen the public confidence in his abilities. Such frequently are the artifices of the faculty to establish themselves on the downfall of others, and I am almost illnatured enough to believe, from what I have seen, that some of them have secretly rejoiced at the failures of others, by the death of a patient, in the pleasing hope that it might, directly or indirectly, implicate the characters of their competitors in practice. Many of them, to gain a point and gratify a vindictive disposition, hesitate not to state the most unblushing falsehoods of each other—exaggerating trifles, and embellishing circumstances that would pass unnoticed among the properly thinking members of the profession. No one should have the folly to employ two belligerent doctors in the same case. If you are dissatisfied with the first, discontinue his services, for the time, and employ another; but if they are allowed to attend together, the life of the patient, be assured, will be in jeopardy. Jarring will ensue. They will try to overrule each other in the employment of means, and the patient will suffer, and perhaps die, for want of a judicious, definite and well-directed mode of treatment. I shall not intrude further on your time in this paper, with an intention of finishing my remarks in your next.

WHIZ!

P. S.—I request it may be most distinctly understood, that nothing of a personal nature is meant to be conveyed in the above observations—they are intended only to apply generally to medical quarrels, wherever they may be found unhappily to exist.

W.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Among the documents submitted to Congress by the President with his Message is a correspondence between Messrs. Haalilio and Richards, Agents from the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, and our Secretary of State. The following passage from the letter of the Agents, contains information of gratifying interest concerning the progress of the Islands in civilization and the comforts of life, and the advantages of friendly intercourse with the United States.—*Boston Paper.*

Twenty-three years ago the nation had not written language, and no character in which to write it. The language had never been systematized, nor reduced to any kind of form. The people had no acquaintance with Christianity, nor with the valuable institutions or usages of civilized life. The nation had no fixed form or regulations of Government, except as they were dictated by those who were in authority, or might by any means acquire power. The right of property was not acknowledged, and was therefore but partially enjoyed. There were no courts of justice, and the will of the chieftains was absolute. The property of foreigners had no protection, except in the kind disposition of individuals. But, under the fostering influence, patronage and care of his Majesty, and that of his predecessors, the language has been reduced to a visible and systematized form, and is now written by a large and respectable portion of the people.

Schools have been established throughout his dominions, and are supported principally by the Government; and there are but few among the younger people who are unable to read. They have now in their own language a library, embracing a considerable variety of books, on a variety of subjects, including the Holy Scriptures, works on natural history, civil history, church history, geography, political economy, mathematics, and statue law; besides a number of elementary books. A regular monarchical government has been organized, of a limited and representative character. A code of laws, both civil and criminal, has been enacted and published.

The Legislature hold an annual meeting, for the purpose of adding to and amending this code. Courts of justice have been established, and regular trials by jury required in all important cases. Foreigners of different nations have testified their confidence in these courts, by bringing suits in cases where many thousands of dollars' worth of property was involved, and that too when, with but very short delay, they could have been carried before the courts of other countries.

It has, moreover, been the uniform practice of consuls and commercial agents resident in his Majesty's dominions, and also of all commanders of national vessels visiting those dominions, to demand all that protection, both of person and of property, which is demanded of sovereign and independent States, and this, his Majesty believes, had been duly and efficiently extended. While, therefore, all is demanded of his Government, and all is rendered by it, which is demanded of or rendered by the Governments of sovereign and independent States, he feels that he has a right to expect his State to be acknowledged as such, and thus be formally received into the general compact of sovereign nations. In the request which his Majesty hereby makes to the Government of the United States, he has, of course, for his direct object, the promotion of the interests of his own kingdom; but he is also very fully convinced that the important interests of all the great commercial nations will also be materially subserved by his dominions remaining, as they have hitherto been, independent.

Their position is such, that they constitute the great centre of the whale fishery for most of the world. They are on the principal line of communication between the western continent of America and the eastern continent of Asia; and such are the prevailing winds on that ocean, that all vessels requiring repairs or supplies, either of provisions or of water, naturally touch at those Islands, whether the vessels sail from Columbia River, on the north, or from the far distant ports of Mexico, Central America, or Peru, upon the south; and it should be further added, that there is no other place in all that part of the Pacific ocean, where repairs to vessels can be made to so good an advantage, or supplies be obtained in such abundance and on so favourable terms.

His Majesty wishes also to remind the Government of the United States that the amount of property belonging to their citizens, which is either landed at or enters the various harbours and roadsteads of his dominions, and consequently more or less dependent on the protection of the Government, cannot be less than from five to seven millions of dollars annually. This property lies in some ninety or a hundred whaling ships and their cargoes, and in some twelve or fifteen merchant vessels, besides also a considerable amount of other property belonging to American citizens on shore. At some seasons there has not been less than three or four millions of dollars' worth of American property, and some fourteen hundred American citizens at the same time, at the various ports of the Island, requiring, conseqeuntly, in some degree, the protection of his Majesty; and he has the happiness of believing that efficient and satisfactory aid has always been extended to those who have required it. In evidence corroborative of many of the facts herein stated, the undersigned do not hesitate to refer to the documentary evidence, which they believe must be among the papers in your Department of State, recently furnished by masters of national vessels, but more especially by the United States Commercial Agent residing at Honolulu.

Upon these grounds, his Majesty, Kamhameha, desires the acknowledgment on the part of the United States of the independence of the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Webster, in reply, says that the President is aware of the gratifying prospects of the Sandwich Islands, and of the deep interest the United States has in the preservation of their independence. Still he sees no necessity for any further treaty stipulations. A Consul will continue to reside there as heretofore.

APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.

A Correspondent wishes to ask those of our readers who are well versed in the *apostolical succession* controversy how the matter stands upon the following points:—

"1. As to the baptism of Archbishop Secker. Adam Clarke distinctly asserts, that, being the son of a dissenting minister, he received dissenters' baptism; and afterwards entered the Church, and became successively Rector of St. James's, Dean of St. Paul's, Bishop of Bristol, and Archbishop of Canterbury. So that, if the fact be so, a man became Primate of all England who, according to Tractarian views, had not even been so much as admitted into the Christian Church! But has not the fact been denied, some baptismal register been adduced? It is very desirable that the truth should be fully ascertained.

"2. The like question may be asked of Bishop Butler, also of Bristol, and subsequently of Durham. It is a strange thing, if these two men should have been occupied for many years in ordaining clergymen and consecrating other bishops, without being Christians (i. e., regularly admitted members of the Church of Christ,) themselves. And we must also remember, that, if the fact be so, of these two bishops, or either of them, it merely attracts notice because of their personal celebrity. What occurred in their cases must unquestionably have occurred in *many others*, although the other prelates, being men of little note, have escaped all remark and all inquiry.

"3. Of Archbishop Tillotson the doubts are various. Did he ever receive baptism *at all?* Was he not often challenged to show when and where he was baptized, and did he ever satisfy the inquirer? Again, was he ever ordained a deacon at all; or a priest, by any one entitled to confer orders in England? If none of these questions can be satisfactorily answered, what sort of a *succession* does it leave in the Church of England? except, indeed, it can be argued that an unbaptised and unordained bishop can yet confer orders, and consecrate other bishops.

"4. Is the fact denied or questioned, that King Charles I. received no other than Presbyterian baptism? 'This blessed saint, says Mr. Newman, 'died for Episcopacy:' and yet it seems never to have occurred to him that baptism, to be valid, according to the Laudean scheme, must be received at the hands of an Episcopally-ordained minister.

"But this leaves matters in a strange confusion. The Church of England—or at least the prayer-book, so far as that speaks the mind of the Church of England—calls Charles a 'blessed martyr;' and applies to him, most improperly and almost profanely, such texts as 'When the husbandmen saw the son, they said, This is the heir, come, let us kill him,' &c.—and 'the man of thy right hand, the son of man, whom thou madest so strong for thine own self.' And yet, upon Tractarian principles, this same 'blessed martyr was not even entitled to the name of Christian; having never been admitted into the Church of Christ by valid and lawful baptism!"

The above are our Correspondent's inquiries, which we have given in his own words. If any of our readers are able to afford any further information on either of these points, we shall be happy to hear from them.—*London Record.*

The Fur Trade between the North-Western Coast of America and China.—The lucrative traffic in which the rich furs of north-western America were exchanged for the dollars of Canton may be compared to the collection of stream-gold, yielding an unalloyed gain with the exertion of very little labour or skill, as long as the deposite lasts. The progress of discovery along this still imperfectly known coast was at first from the south, being conducted principally from the Mexican ports on the Pacific. It is truly mortifying to reflect on the ignorance, imbecility, and negligence of the British government, which is allowing us to be juggled out of this coast, one of the finest in the world, and unquestionably belonging to us by the right of priority in discovery. Vancouver's Island, Queen Charlotte's Island, and a few others of less importance, together with a very small portion of the coast in latitude 54 north, are all now left to our *undisputed* possession on the north-western coast of America, being about to be deprived of the rest by the encroachments of the Russians on the north, and of the United States on the south. This is the more to be deplored, as the opening of the China trade gives great additional importance to this territory. But we have an instance of political folly still more glaring and mischievous, in the cession of the whole of the vast and valuable Indian Archipelago to the Dutch, first by the general pacification in 1814, and subsequently by cession of Sumatra, in exchange for an insignificant territory on the peninsula of Malacca. The importance of the fur trade between this coast and China was first ascertained in Cook's third voyage of discovery in the Pacific. The scarcity of fuel in the densely peopled provinces of China, the unskilfulness of the people in manufacturing woollens, and the severity of the winter, cause a greater demand and higher prices for furs in the Chinese market than in any other part of the world, insomuch that the return given by the Russians and Chinese commodities is almost entirely in furs, and those for the most part of inferior quality. The capture of the sea-otter, in consequence of the very great value of its fur, early attracted the attention of the Russians, as Cook when, in 1778, he visited the coast of Kamtschatka and the neighbouring Islands, found many Russian posts established through them, for securing this valuable article of commerce. These traders, however, had not the enterprise to push their traffic at that time to the opposite coast of America, as, when Cook first visited Nootka Sound, an inlet in Vancouver's Island, in latitude 49 deg. 36. north, the natives readily bartered the finest sea-otters' furs for beads, buttons and similar toys.—*Fisher's Colonial Magazine.*

Famous Receipt for Preserving Beef, Pork and Hams.—The following is the receipt so famous in this quarter as the Knickerbocker receipt, and in New York as Admiral Pocock's receipt, for preserving beef, pork and hams. We have often tasted its excellence at the table, and we do not believe it can be surpassed. It has been brought to notice at this time, by having been just inserted, with due commendation, in the New York American.

Admiral Pocock's, or Knickerbocker Receipt for Pickling Beef and Pork:

Take 6 gallons water.
Nine lbs. salt, (half fine, half coarse.)
Three lbs. brown sugar.
One quart molasses.
Three oz. saltpetre.
One oz. pearlash.

Boil and skim these materials well, and when cold put it to your beef; rub the beef with fine salt. Put the ingredients into a clean pot or kettle, and let them boil, being careful to take off the scum as it rises, take the liquor off the fire, and let it stand until it is cold. Then having put the meat you want to preserve in the vessel you wish to keep it in, pour the liquor over it and let it stand.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY MEDICINE.

THAT Mr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have long since obtained the high and enviable distinction and a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy, without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public, and cannot be denied.—While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another, and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "Medical Manual," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best, from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre-eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his *Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters* are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and bilious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills, immediately before or after that meal) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumours, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs and mucous members; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines, and they can be administered with safety to young children, and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.—New York, May 30.

COOPER & BREMNER,
Agents for Prince Edward Island.

☞ These valuable Medicines may also be had on application to Mr. George Farley, Searletown, Bedeque; Mr. George Wigginton, Cinpaud; and Mr. Edward Henry, Lot 13.

Charlottetown, August 12, 1842.

SIDNEY MILLS.

THESE excellent MILLS are now in full operation, and the public are hereby informed, that a conveyance will leave the Subscriber's residence, in Queen's Square, every Thursday morning, at about 7 a. m., for the purpose of conveying Grain thither; the Flour from which will be returned, free of expense, to the owner, save the toll for grinding allowed by law.

J. SIDNEY DEALEY.

Charlottetown, 28th Oct. 1842.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Receiver of the rents and profits of those parts of Lots Eight and Fifty-two, conveyed by the late General Fead, of the Royal Artillery, to the late Andrew Macdonald, requests the Tenants residing thereon to pay all rents and arrears of rent to him, without delay.

DAVID ROSS,
Receiver in Chancery.

Hillsborough River, May 1st, 1841.

BRIG FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at Bedeque, a Brig now in course of building, of the following dimensions, viz.—Extreme length 81 feet. Depth of hold 14 feet. Width on deck, 23 feet. Is composed of the very best materials, good workmanship, and handsome model; will be ready to launch, Hull and Spars complete, any time from the middle of June to the first of July next, that may be agreed on. Also, a CARGO of Birch Timber and Spruce Deals. A part of the purchase money may remain on security, if required. For further particulars, application to be made to Mr. D. Brenan, Merchant, Charlottetown, or at Bedeque, to

JAMES CONNORS.

Wilmot Creek, March 2d. 1843.

FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE superior new fast-sailing Bark *Five Sisters*, George Redmore, Master, burthen 500 tons, now lying at Gloucester, England, will take *Goods* and *Passengers* from that Port for Prince Edward Island. She will sail about the First of April next, wind permitting. For further particulars apply to Captain Yeo, at Gloucester, or to the owner, Mr. JamesYeo, Prince Edward Island.

Port Hill, February 4th, 1843.

FOR CHARLOTTETOWN AND RICHMOND BAY.

THE fine new fast-sailing Brig *British Lady*, Richard Williams, Master, burthen 225 tons, now lying at Appledore, Bideford, will take *Goods* and *Passengers* for the above named Ports. Intended to sail about the First of April next.

For Particulars, apply to Mr. John Bearna, Merchant, Appledore; to the Captain on board, or to the owner, Mr. James Yeo, Port Hill, Prince Edward Island.

Port Hill, February 4th, 1843.

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