By Mr. D. Maclean--A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships Twenty, Twenty-one, and vicinity, praying an aid to improve the Road between the French River and Long River Settlements—Laid on the table.

TUESDAY, February 6.

A Petition of Neil Macdonald, a Prisoner incarcerated in the Jail of St. Eleanor's, praying for an amendment in the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, was presented to the House by Mr. Hudson, and the same was received and read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to a Committee of three Members, to report thereon, by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Hudson, Mr. Thornton and Mr. Longworth do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Beairsto presented to the House the Impost and Light Duty Accounts for the District of Richmond Bay, for the past year.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following Documents we were compelled to omit last week, for want of room:—

"Upton, Charlottetown Royalty,
20th Decr. 1843.

"P. Macgowan, Esq.

"Dear Sir; In answer to your communication of the 18th inst., received this day, I have to make the following statement of experiments I made the last summer with Guano manure. On the 3d of June, I planted some potatoes in drills, 2½ feet asunder, using the Guano at the rate of of two cwt. the acre. During the whole season they looked much better than others planted the same day with farm-yard manure, and on digging an equal quantity, I found that it required less space, by one yard, to fill a bushel, although the potatoes were not so large as those planted with yard manure.

"On the 7th June, I spread and harrowed in two cwt. of Guano, on an acre of land that only produced 7½ bushels of buck-wheat the year before, and on the day following, sowed ¾ of the acre with four-rowed barley, and the other ¼ with two-rowed barley. The latter failed altogether, but the former produced seventeen bushels of good clean grain, superior to the seed sown. Two or three small patches looking unhealthy, I sprinkled a small quantity of Nitrate of Soda on those places, which completely restored it. I beg further to state, that having applied Guano to some melon and cucumber plants in the hot bed, *it killed them*, and when planting the potatoes, I took the precaution of covering the Guano slightly with earth to prevent the seed coming in contact.

"I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
STEPHEN RICE."

The Hon. James H. Peters communicated to the Board the result of an experiment made by him during the past season in cultivating Mangle Wurtzel. The return from 1-23 part of an acre yielded 32 bushels—thus making at the rate of 736 bus. per acre. The roots were generally of an equal size, averaging from three to five lbs. each. Some weigh six pounds. During the Summer, a large quantity of fodder was gathered from the tops.

"Cavendish, 14th Nov., 1843.

"Dear Sir;—I believe the present season has been very unfavourable to the farming interest. The immense quantities of rain have not only prevented the fall ploughing, but it is to be feared, the Potato crop, in many places, is partly lost, and the grain and hay stacks, in numerous instances, are wet to the bottom; and however promising was the appearance last summer, I fear the next year will be one of scarcity. I am of opinion, that the slovenly manner some of our farmers put their grain stacks together, is one reason why the stacks, in many places, are so ruined. I think the Central Society should urge upon the attention of the farmers the necessity of Barn-room for both hay and grain. It is, however, believed by some persons, that vermin destroy more grain under cover than in stacks: but when the loss of time is considered in stacking—the waste sustained in getting the grain into the barns in the winter, and the labour of threshing—which is much greater and more difficult than when it is housed—I believe (all things considered) the mice do not, in general, destroy so much as is lost from stacking. Another very wighty matter should be brought under general consideration. Farmers should be urged upon the necessity of getting the seed into the ground as early as possible in the Spring, as they have always an opportunity of getting it secured in the Autumn, before the heavy rains set in. Some of our farmers entertain a strange idea, in letting their grain stand for days and even weeks after it is ripe, and fit for cutting. I often, while travelling, notice the ears of wheat all curled and bent in every direction. I can confidently assert, from experience, that it is the ruin of wheat to let it stand after it is fit for the sickle—the bran gets thick, and the flour is never of a good quality.

"That valuable root, the Swedish Turnip, wherever proper attention was observed, yielded exceedingly well this season. I may mention, that on little more than half an acre, I raised 380 bushels. The ground was ploughed last autumn and harrowed—the manure used was a compost of clay, door dung, ashes, cleanings from the kitchen sink, weeds, &c., with a few cart-loads of sea-manure. The ground was prepared in the same manner as for potatoes, only deeper ploughed. The seed sown broad cast, which I think is preferable to drills—at least as far as my observation goes. If I could have shipped off the whole crop of these Turnips, nothing grown upon the farm would have paid as well. I feed them to the cattle, which is perhaps the best market.

"I think the proceedings of the Society should be published in the *Herald*, Newspaper. I believe it has great circulation in the country.

"I remain, dear Sir,
&c. &c. &c.,
"JOHN MACNEILL, jr."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir;—The Editor of the *Islander*, in a long-winded, rigmarole article, ostentatiously headed a Review, &c. &c., (dated Jan. 26,) has (in that placid and gentlemanly style which so gracefully embellishes most of his political essays) been pleased to favor me with a kindly portion of his gentle objurgation. The hard names with which this ponderous production is so tastefully seasoned are of little import, as they "break no bones;" and I should be unwilling to deprive him of that which appears to be his principal staple. And as to the self-complacent inuendoes with which he has garnished it—such as—"easiest convictions and plainest inferences of common sense"—"every man capable of comprehending," &c. &c. &c.—they are very harmless, and sufficiently entertaining, being only intended slyly to intimate, that all who hold opinions differing from this pleasant and facetious writer have neither common sense, common honesty, or common understanding; and as this is only one of the ordinary symptoms of the monomania with which this poor gentleman is afflicted, I think it behoves his friends to take care of him.

Now, Sir, I have done that which I would not inflict as a punishment upon my greatest enemy. I have actually read his article throughout more than once, and although I could find plenty of these amusing evidences of the playful and agreeable humour in which he manufactures his *homespun*, I have searched in vain for anything like a satisfactory answer to the points which my letter was directed to enforce attention to. There is indeed a clumsy effort at special pleading, and a ludicrous attempt to bamboozle his readers, by suddenly changing that which was carried on as a party-contest (however improperly) into a trial before a jury under the well-understood restraints of a Court of Law, and presided over by an enlightened, unprejudiced and impartial Judge, but answer there is none.

My letter was intended to point out and to enforce attention to that which I considered to be a serious compromise of principles, the maintenance of whose integrity I believe to be of far more importance than any party squabbles; and the charge I brought against the three Gentlemen concerned was, that they committed an error—not that they were guilty of a crime; but that their error, if not protested against, might result in consequences very grave and important to the state.

And what does this amiable writer say to all this? Read and wonder. "These gentlemen, never having entertained a doubt that their seats, in consequence of their acceptance of such Commissions, would in due time be pronounced 'vacated,' were prepared to withdraw as soon as the House came to entertain the question in which they were personally and individually concerned. In a question of such a nature, they had never intended to vote, nor had any other member or members of the House ever contemplated their being allowed to do so."

If I had not been so unkindly deprived of common sense, I should have said that this was only expressing, in other words, what I had hinted to be the case; that they were kept in the House until a troublesome question had been conveniently disposed of; that, in fact, a political emergency was received and used as a sufficient justification and excuse for that which—to give it its softest appellation—was, without doubt, a great and unprofitable irregularity.

We are agreed, then, in this: it appears that the tie which previously existed between the people and the representative had been broken by the acceptance of office, and all that was required, was the Parliamentary form to close the transaction. The representative died, but the spirit survived, and so desirous is it to abide in those scenes which possessed its sympathies whilst in life, and to take part in those contests in which it was wont to exhibit its prowess, that it cannot wait for the decent ceremonial which usually precedes its committal to those regions where it may obtain political license to walk in the vain shadow of its former self.

But this writer also undertakes to tell us, that in a certain case these Gentlemen never intended to vote, and that no Member of the House ever contemplated their being allowed to do so—to which I have only to answer, that the public have nothing to do with intentions. Actions are the most satisfactory pledge and proof of sterling principle, and the attempt to exercise the profoundly sacred trust which had been reposed in them by the people, under circumstances (to say the least of it) so full of doubt, is a most unpromising mode of inculcating upon them a faith in the sound integrity and clear judgment of their Representatives.

Having said so much in justification of myself, I am not unwilling to say something in apology. And I willingly confess, that the word "effrontery" is a stronger expression than the occasion, perhaps, called for, and certainly not properly applied to either of the gentlemen returned to the House of Assembly, and I desire to cancel the expression altogether.

I will also state it as my belief, that the gentlemen in question were not at all likely to have their opinions influenced by the paltry emoluments arising from the offices to which they were appointed; but is it sure to be alway thus? Let, then, the upright and prudent man be careful to act with such caution that no error of his, however free from present danger, shall be made and indexed as a precedent, to be disadvantageously used by those who may not be so inaccessible to corruption.

I have the honor, &c.,
CIVIS.

We have in our present number given a brief outline of the proceedings of the House of Assembly down to Tuesday evening. During Thursday and Friday the time has been chiefly occupied in receiving petitions, which, during these two days, have poured in in great numbers, mostly praying pecuniary assistance for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges, and the construction of Wharfs, and in passing through their different stages, the several bills which have been introduced, re-enacting former Laws which were about to expire. Some important despatches relative to Island matters, which have been laid before the House, will be found in our fourth page.

We have given a report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, as far as they have come to our knowledge.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—We were not aware that mercantile affairs had reached so deplorable a crisis in this once-thriving and prosperous Province—bad as we knew them to be—until we had read a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Provincial Association lately formed in St. John, for the encouragement and protection of Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. The extracts from the speeches delivered on that occasion given in this day's paper, will, we doubt not, be perused with painful interest by many of our readers. This Island, too, is now suffering severely—and we very much fear the worst has not yet been felt—from the baneful effects of the same causes which have reduced the sister Province almost to a state of general bankruptcy. If we really desire the introduction of a more healthy state of things, let us endeavour to profit by the experince of others as well as our own, and by a resolute, determined and united effort, seek to remedy, as far as in us lies, the complicated evils under which we, in common with the neighbouring Colonies, are now labouring.

POSTAGE.—The beauties of the new Post Office System, which came into operation on the 5th of January last, are rapidly developing themselves, much to the satisfaction of publishers of Newspapers. The "still small voice" of the Press of all the Colonies has broken out into a long, vociferous, and indignant denunciation of the tax it imposes on Colonial and American Newspapers. No wonder. A more infamous, iniquitous, and oppressive system could not be saddled upon us than what the mild and good government of England has permitted the Post Master General to adopt. A policy somewhat similar to that which dictated the new; Post Office system, drove the Bostonians to revolt, previous to the war of American Independence. England should be careful how she tampers with the interests of her Colonies. Some of them she holds by a rather unsteady rein. The new system presses intolerably hard upon Publishers. While English Papers come *free* of postage, a batch of Colonial and American papers do not cost, for postage alone, a less sum than six or seven shillings a week. The postage upon several copies of one paper, which we received by the last Mail from New York, amounted to *four shillings*. When it is considered what heavy expenses attend the publication of a Newspaper—how wretchedly and tardily it is paid for—and how small are the profits which the publisher enjoys—the enormity and oppressiveness of this tax becomes manifest. We hope our brethren of the Press everywhere will agitate—agitate—agitate this matter until this infamous system shall be exploded, and a more just and equitable one be introduced.—*Palladium.*

[We most heartily concur with our contemporary in the above observations. We believe that matters were never in a worse condition, in the department to which they refer, than what they are at present.]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening last, Dr. Conroy delivered an interesting Lecture on Animal Physiology. The Hon Charles Young will Lecture next Wednesday evening, on *Sculpture*. The chair will be taken precisely at 8 o'clock, and the Lecture will be commenced at 1-4 past 8 o'clock.

Dr. Cook will lecture on the 21st inst., and the Rev. J. Knox will lecture on the 28th inst.—*Ib.*

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Ecclesiastical Commissary, Edward Roberson, Esq., of Newtown, Belfast, to Hannah, daughter of Mr. James Bullpitt, Tryon.

On the 23d ult., at St. John's Church, Westmorland Harbour, by the Rev. J. Herbert Read, Mr. Henry Baer Lock, of Sable, to Miss Susannah Cutliffe, of the same place.

At Three Rivers, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Hugh Ross, Mr. Neil McQuarrie, to Miss Elizabeth Stewart.

* *To-morrow (Sunday), a Sermon will be preached in the Scotch Church, by the Rev. Angus McIntyre, on the Observance of the Sabbath. Divine Service to begin at 3 o'clock, P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Church.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On further consideration, it has been deemed advisable to defer the publication of our friend WATCH's communication for the present.

The Illustrated London News,
AND
The Pictorial Times.

A FEW Copies of the latest Numbers of these elegant Pictorial Publications may be had at the *Colonial Herald* Office—*if applied for immediately.*
Jan. 27, 1844.

January 1st, was published,

BRITISH & FOREIGN REVIEW, No. XXXII.

CONTENTS:
1. Critics and Criticism in France.
2. Arnold's Lectures.—The Church and State.
3. Musical Antiquarian Society.—English Madrigals.
4. The Principles of Tariffs applied.
5. The French in Spain.—Secret Policy of Lous XIV.
6. The Oxford Controversy.—Anglo-Catholicism.
7. The Oregon Boundary.
8. Ireland.—Repeal of the Union.
9. The Atmospheric Railway.

London: R. and J. E. Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street; & supplied by P. L. Simmonds, Colonial Publisher, 18 Cornhill, Special Agent for the Colonies.

Simmonds's Colonial Magazine.
On the 1st January was published, to be continued monthly,
Price 2s. 6d.,

NO. I. of SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE and FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

CONTENTS:
1. Our Colonies, what and where are they?
2. The Navies of the World.
3. Schomburg's Discoveries in British Guiana.
4. Lord Elgin's Prize Essay on West India Agriculture.
5. Van Dieman's Land in 1842-3.
6. Recollections of Algeria.
7. The Oregon Territory.
8. Our Note Book.
9. Reviews, Colonial, Home and Foreign Intelligence.

London: Published by P. L. Simmonds, 18, Cornhill, where communications and Colonial Newspapers are requested to be addressed to the Editor. Agents for Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Messrs. Cooper & Bremner.

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
GRAIN SHOW.

THE following PREMIUMS for the competition of GRAIN will take place on Wednesday, the 6th of MARCH, at the Market Square, at the hour of Ten o'clock. Competition open to all persons:

For the best Wheat, 50s.—Second best, 40s.
For the best two-rowed Barley, 30s.—Second best, 20s.
For the best four-rowed Barley, 30s.—Second best, 20s.
For the best Black Oats, 30s.—Second best, 20s.
For the best sample Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs. 80s.

The Grain to be the growth of 1843, and each sack to contain a quantity of three bushels. All Grain and Seed to which a prize is awarded to become the property of the Society, and every person receiving a prize will be required to enrol his name as a member.

No premiums awarded without competition.

The prize Grain will be Sold at Auction immediately after the Judges' decision. And a meeting of the Society will then take place at Mrs. Weymouth's.—Judges—Thomas Pethick, James Miller, and John Hyde, Miller.

February 1, 1844.

TEMPERANCE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Auxiliary Temperance Society will (D. V.) be held in the Vestry of the Wesleyan Chapel, in this town, on the evening of Monday, the 12th inst. The Chair will be taken at half-past Seven precisely.

☞ A Collection will be taken in aid of the funds.

GEO. MOORE, Secretary.

Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1844.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in the Upper Room in the Court House, on Tuesday, February the 13th, at 12 o'clock, for the Election of Three Directors, in the place of three retiring under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, and to receive the Directors' Report for the past year.

CHARLES HENSLEY, Chairman.

Charlottetown, Feb. 5th, 1844.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

TICKETS of Admission for the current year, can be had at the Book Stores of J. D. Haszard, Esq., and Mr. Henry Stamper, or from the Secretary, at Mr. Young's Office,

P. F. LITTLE.

January 11th, 1844.

FLOUR, BUTTER, CANDLES, and
LEMON and GINGER SYRUP,
(Manufactured by approved Recipes,)
Sold by
JOHN BOVYER.

Richmond Street, 31st Jan., 1844.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY MEDICINE.

THAT MR. MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid 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.

A STRAY *BRINDLED BULL*, rising two years old, has been on the Subscriber's premises since the month of November last. The owner may have the same, by proving property and paying expenses, on applying to

WILLIAM M'CARTY.

Village Green, Lot 49, Feb. 1, 1844.

BOOKBINDING.

THE Subscribers are prepared to execute all orders in the BOOKBINDING line in the first style of workmanship, at moderate prices, and with punctuality and dispatch.

COOPER & BREMNER.

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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

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

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

* * * To further ensure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters—WITHOUT THIS NONE ARE GENUINE.

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

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

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

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

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

ROWLANDS' ODONTO
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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

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

ROWLAND'S
ESSENCE OF TYRE,
OR IMPERIAL DYE,

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

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

ROWLAND'S
ALSANA EXTRACT

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

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

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

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden,

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

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

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

Sold by every PERFUMER and CHEMIST throughout the civilized world

PARKER'S
PURGATIVE AND STOMACHIC VEGETABLE PILLS

"He that wants Health wants every thing."

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

IN ALL DISEASES they will be found to allay Irritation—reduce Fever and Inflammation—cleanse the Stomach and Bowels—improve Digestion—purify the Blood—restore tone to the principal functions—and impart renewed energy to the whole Constitution.

In the following Diseases they have proved of the greatest utility:
Fevers of every character; Inflammations; Costiveness; Bilious and Liver Complaints; Consumption; Asthma; Dyspepsia; Vomiting Determination of Blood to the Head; Cutaneous Eruptions; Piles Diseased Joints; Nervous Disorders; Hysterics; *Female Complaints of every kind*; Impure state of the Blood; Worms; Diarrhœa; all Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels; and General Debility of the whole Constitution.

Indeed, there is scarcely a Disease to which mankind is subject which they will not either greatly benefit or perfectly cure.

The Purgative Pills operate in the most gentle manner in cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and removing obstructions.

In severe Chronic Diseases they are an invaluable *Alterative*, and when combined with the Stomachic Pills, quickly improve the secretions of the whole system—the stomach is strengthened—a healthy flow of bile is produced—the bowels become regular—and disease, whether *Local* or *Constitutional*, gives place to health and vigour of mind and body.

In all diseases of the Digestive Organs, accompanied with loss of appetite, nausea, sour stomach, and general debility, the Stomachic Pills (with the occasional use of the Purgative,) will be found of the greatest utility.

The Stomachic Pills should always be taken after Fever and Inflammation are reduced by the Purgative Pills—as they greatly facilitate the recovery of the patient.

Weak and delicate Females will find the Stomachic Pills of the utmost value in all complaints to which they are subject. In all diseases of debility they will be found to increase the patient's strength, and rapidly restore him to the enjoyment of perfect health.

Sold in Boxes, price 1s. 6d. each.

For sale by the Subscribers, who are Agents.

COOPER & BREMNER.

Charlottetown, 1st February, 1843.

THE First class Brig SIR HENRY HUNTLEY, will sail from Liverpool, G. B., for Charlottetown, on or about the First of April. Will take Freight and Passengers on moderate terms. For furher particulars, apply to Messrs. David Cannon, Son & Co., Metrchants, Liverpool, or at Charlottetown to the Subscriber,

JOHN DAVIS, jr.

Charlottetown, 13th Jan., 1844.

THE well known BRIG *Mary Ann* will sail direct from BIDEFORD, England, for Charlottetown, on or about the 10th April next. For Freight and Passage apply to the Subscriber,

DAVID WILSON.

Richmond Street, Jan. 30th, 1844.