Correspondence.

[Coincidence in opinion with our correspondents is not always to be inferred, because their communications may appear in our columns.]

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

SHOT THE SECOND.

Sir; We are told that two of a trade can never agree—how far this observation is generally true I cannot pretend to say, but its applicability to the medical profession is indubitable. We have, however, seen and heard enough of the disgusting quarrels of its members, not only on ordinary occasions, but extended even to the chamber of death; we shall, therefore, leave them to their own reflections, in the hope that time, and the acquisition of money, the great bone of contention among them, may soften down their unamiable dispositions, and cause them to think, act and live like Christians.

I now proceed to remark on their enormous charges for services, probably, of little value. We have heard of Fourteen Pounds being demanded from an indigent family for a professional absence of a few hours only, and where the case terminated in death. We have heard of a dollar a mile being charged for country visits, with the superaddition of *Pounds* for medicines, intrinsically not worth a shilling. We have heard of *Twenty*, *Thirty* and *Forty* Shillings being asked and taken for a small bottle of medicine, accompanied by advice which, instead of being serviceable, was decidedly injurious to the party who received it; and we have heard of the institution of actions to recover the amount of these iniquitous demands. Yes, Sir, we have heard of all this, and we can only tremble for the offender when the icy hand of death shall place him before a more awful tribunal than that of an earthly one, to answer for his acts of rapaciousness and pecuniary oppression. In other professions, the members of it have an equitable scale, by which their claims are regulated; but among the professors of medicine, it is thrown open to arbitrary caprice. They pounce with cormorant voracity on their prey, and their ill-fated victims, whether in comfortable circumstances or the walks of poverty, are alike and indiscriminately called upon to gratify their gluttonous appetites. I would allow every one, whatever his calling may be, a *quantum meruit* for his services, a fair remuneration for labour and the exercise of his talents; but when the limits of moderation are violated by inordinate and merciless exactions, the transgressor should be publicly marked, and the friends of humanity should cease to employ him.

Among the professors of the healing art, there are orders and generic distinctions; and as far as my observations serve, there are four descriptions of practitioners to be met with in every community capable of maintaining a certain number of them, each having his peculiar path, in which, however, the same objects are steadily pursued with undeviating precision by all.

The first description is a person who, being patronized by one or two influential individuals, is pushed on by them, through thick and thin, without the slightest regard whatever to character, education or talents. The frequent failures of their *protegé* are passed over with the most unaccountable obstinacy—their personal vanity appears to be involved in his protection, and their patronage must not be disappointed. Like Nebuchadnezzar's, they have set up an image of their own, and all must bow down to their superior taste with obsequious submission. This being, however, is the mere creature of convenience, and having no substantial basis on which a permanent reputation can be sustained, he is ultimately supplanted by others, and sinks into nothingness, when the stream of caprice shall fitfully carry his supporters in another direction.

The second description is one who fearlessly dashes on in his medical career, cutting and slashing, right and left, at his brethren in the profession, and every one else that stands in his way, and fancies that no one with safety can or ought to be entrusted with the lives of Her Majesty's subjects but himself. This sort of practitioner is generally found to possess a very considerable share of ability; but he unfortunately ruins everything by his ridiculous self-importance and arrogant pretensions to superiority.

The third description is a regular cajoler, and by an untiring go-a-head system, contrives to worm himself into the good graces of the community in the most astonishing manner. He entertains his patients with long details of his wonderful success in the various departments of the profession, and artfully insinuates that he has been the means of saving a number of persons who, otherwise, must have died under injudicious treatment. His chief object is to ingratiate himself with the ladies; and if he can only obtain a position on the blind side of a wife, he is sure to succeed in the management of an obedient husband. His cases are usually unfortunate; but, although he does not carry an abundance of skill to the bed-sides of his patients, he makes up, in some measure, for the deficiency, by an overwhelming attention their complaints.

The fourth and last description of the medical genus is egotism personified—self, darling self, is the alone object, night and day, of his thoughts, and is inseparably connected with all his pursuits. His patients are to be exclusively his own, and no one must interfere with them. He avoids consultations, lest his insufficiency at any time should be discovered, and his reputation suffer by the successful treatment of a competitor; and when, in consequence of the importunities of friends, a professional brother is admitted, it is never sanctioned by him until the death-rattles are in the throat of his patient, and human assistance is no longer available. He then consents to a consultation, that he may have it in his power to bolster up his practice and avoid suspicion, by throwing a portion of the responsibility on a person who has had little or nothing to do with the case. There are other varieties in the profession of medicine, but being pressed for time, the above, for the present, must suffice.

Strangers, on coming to a place without any knowledge of or acquaintance with the society in which they are destined to mix and reside, are frequently at a loss, in the event of sickness, as to the employment of a competent physician. One family recommends their medical attendant, and another theirs; but as these recommendations are oftentimes at variance with each other, according to the different views and patronizing partialities of the parties recommending, nothing satisfactory or decisive can be gathered from such discrepancies. In order, therefore, to remove all perplexities on this subject, the following plan should be adopted by the publishers of Newspapers—that, whenever they announce a death, the name of the disease, duration of illness, age of the patient, together with the name of the medical attendant, should be given in the obituary; and perhaps the following form might answer the purpose:—

"Died, of pleurisy [or in child bed, of fever, &c., as the case may be], on ——— last, after an illness of —— days, aged ——, S ——, the beloved wife of A —— B ——, Esq. Dr. —— Medical attendant."

This sort of announcement would gratify the curiosity of the public mind, frequently in ignorance of the event; and at the same time, I should say, would afford an unerring rule to a stranger in the choice of a doctor. Now, although an occasional failure ought not to implicate the character of a medical man, the general want of success unquestionably implies a want of talent; and if, on consulting an annual file of the newspapers, you find a striking majority of unsuccessful cases under the management of a particular practitioner, you may naturally conclude, *cæteris paribus*, that he is the least competent, and ought therefore to be avoided. Medical people generally are fond of puffing off their operations in newspapers, and it is but fair, for their own and the benefit of the public, that the results of their practice under ground should be duly compared with and admeasured by their success among the living.

We now come, Sir, to the qualifications of medical men, on which they frequently vaunt with the most unbecoming and ridiculous vanity. What is a diploma, Mr. Editor, on the supposition that a practitioner has one? It is simply a piece of paper or parchment stating that the holder has passed the necessary examination—that is to say, has answered a certain number of routine questions, and is therefore authorized to practise; but does it tell you that he is a man of education, literary acquirement, judgment, cleverness and skill in his profession? O no, Sir, far from it; it tells you no such thing; and here it will be necessary to give your readers some idea of these examinations, that they may judge for themselves. The fees on diplomas are divided usually among the professors, who examine the parties to be dubbed or invested with medical honors; and, of course, the more they have to do in this way, the more money they will put into their pockets, and therefore they are not particularly nice in conferring their *satisfecits*. If a young man has gone through the required course, unless he is a perfect numskull, there is seldom an instance of rejection; and, consequently, as the number of talented persons bears but a very small proportion to those who are not so, it of necessity follows, that a mass of ignorant men, from time to time, must be turned loose upon the public, to inflict, under the authority of diplomas, the most serious mischief on the gullible portion of the community. It may then be asked, how are we to know whether a man is or is not properly qualified, unless it be by a diploma, or some certificate of a similar nature? The answer is, without difficulty. If, on acquaintance with a medical man, you find him to be a person of general literature, thinking, speaking and writing like a man of education, these qualifications, in connection with a diploma, or sometimes even without one, may induce you, at once to confide in him; but when the reverse is the case, and you can scarcely elicit an idea from the doctor that does not smell of the shop, although he may know something of the mere mechanical part of his profession, rest assured, Sir, that his tact as a physician is extremely questionable, and ought not, in matters of difficulty, to be implicitly relied on.

I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that my encroachments on your columns have been carried to too great an extent, I shall, therefore, conclude this letter by giving your readers some notion of the mode of dubbing a doctor, or, in other words, of conferring a medical degree. My authority is from a respectable English periodical now before me; and although the description of the ceremony appears to border a little on the ludicrous, I am not exactly, on this account, to be held answerable for its faithfulness; but from what I have heard and seen, I am inclined to think it bears a strong resemblance to the truth.

The scene is laid in the spacious hall of a College. The *dramatis personæ* are the professors, in their gowns and wigs, standing in the form of a crescent in the middle of the apartment, the candidate standing before them, and a beadle on the right side, with a large full bottomed wig in his hand. The ceremony then commences, and the following will suffice as a specimen of the inaugural examination. *P.* stands for professor, and *C.* for candidate.

P. Young gentleman, I must inform you that some of the Colleges have lately been very remiss in their examinations of persons for the medical profession, and have thereby inflicted on the public a severe injury, and an indelible disgrace on themselves, by qualifying improper people for that most important of all undertakings, the practice of medicine. We have, therefore, resolved to be most particularly strict and severe with candidates for degrees, and trust you will acquit yourself in a creditable manner.

The senior professor conducts the ceremony.

P. What is the upper extremity of a man's body called or denominated? *C.* His head. *P.* What are the external surfaces of the head? *C.* The anterior and posterior surfaces, the right or dexter side, the left or sinister side, and the upper or superior surface, except in cases of baldness, usually covered with capillary elongations, vulgarly called hair. *P.* What is the anterior surface of a man's head called or denominated? *C.* The face. *P.* What are the leading or characteristic features of the face? *C.* Forehead, eyes, nose, mouth and chin, with two lateral surfaces, under the appellation of cheeks. *P.* How many eyes has a man under ordinary circumstances? *C.* Two, right and left. *P.* for what use? *C.* They contain the organ of vision, and are for the purpose of distinguishing the form and size of objects by sight. *P.* Good—how many noses has a man? *C.* One, if not previously destroyed by disease or accident. *P.* Its use? *C.* It contains the organ of smelling, and is for the purpose of distinguishing things by the peculiarity of smell, odour, &c. *P.* Where is the mouth situate? *C.* Between the nose and the chin. *P.* What are its uses? *C.* It is a large aperture or opening, for the introduction of nutriment, and contains the tongue and teeth. *P.* How many teeth are there? *C.* The number is indefinite—in infants under a month old, and in very old people, there are none; in the middle stages of life, the number will depend on the loss by disease and extraction. *P.* Is the chin a fixture? *C.* No; it has a sort of up and down motion in the mastication of food, and in old age, when the teeth are entirely absent, the chin, coming immediately in contact with the nasal extremity, forms a very convenient and useful sort of nut cracker. *P.* Admirable—a discovery, no doubt, of your own. Pray what does the inside of the head contain? *C.* In people of no understanding it is entirely hollow; but in ordinary cases, it contains a substance called brain, which, in quantity or bulk, is in a proportionate ratio to the possessor's understanding and capabilities of discernment. *P.* You appear to be perfectly conversant in anatomy, we shall, therefore, proceed to examine you in other branches: how do you treat a pleurisy? *C.* By taking as much blood as you can from the arms, then holding the patient up by the heels, in order to drive or send the blood to the upper extremities, that the whole of it, if possible, may be drawn off. *P.* A most safe and efficacious practice. What is rhubarb? *C.* A little yellow powder, used as a laxative. *P.* How much Epsom Salts would you give a man that required it? *C.* From one ounce to half a pound, according to constitution. *P.* How do you cut off a man's leg or arm? *C.* By first cutting the flesh down to the bone, then sawing off the bone and applying the necessary dressings. *P.* Very properly described. You have passed a minute and very excellent examination, and much to your credit. We shall now, therefore, proceed to confer the degree of a doctor upon you. Kneel.

P. Attende et responde. Quomodo est doctor in medicina creandus?

C. Creare doctorem est facere aliquid ex nihilo.

P. Respondisti recte, ergo te creamus doctorem.

The professor then takes the wig from the beadle, and gives it to the candidate, addressing him as follows:—

P. Hic, pone hoc wiggum super tuum eruditum caput, et surge eruditissime doctor.

The dubbed doctor now rises, and the professors shake hands with him, and wish him success in his practice. The senior professor then administers the following declaration to him, oaths having been abolished in Colleges for a length of time:

"You solemnly and sincerely declare, that you will faithfully obey the laws, rules and regulations of this College, and discharge the duties of your profession with zeal and assiduity—that you will not associate with quack doctors, or give them the slightest countenance; and in order to support the dignity of this College and your own respectability, and at the same time to impress on the public mind that you place a due and proper value on your services, you declare that you will charge patients as much as their circumstances can possibly bear, without the slightest regard whatever to their station in life, means or capabilities of paying; and all this you faithfully promise to do and perform, on the honor of a Doctor of Medicine, and the faith of a Christian man."

C. All this I promise to do and perform, without any equivocation, mental reservation or self evasion of mind in me whatever. The ceremony now concludes, and the meeting or convocation is adjourned.

WHIZ!

Independence of the Farmer.—*By Henry Colman.*—Of all the conditions of men—and I have mingled with every variety—I believe in truth that none is so independent as that of an industrious, frugal, and sober farmer—none affords more the means of contentment and substantial enjoyment—none, where the education has not been neglected, presents better opportunities for moral and intellectual improvement—none calls more loudly for religious gratitude—none is suited to give a more lively and deeper impression of the goodness of God. Some years since, in the most rugged parts of New Hampshire, among its craggy cliffs and rude and bold mountains, I was travelling on horseback, and came suddenly upon a plain and moss-covered cottage in the very bosom of a valley, where the brave settler had planted himself on a few acres of land which alone seemed capable of cultivation. Every thing about the residence bespoke industry and care. Being fatigued, I stopped to ask refreshments for my horse. Hay and oats were readily furnished, and a young girl of about fifteen, perfectly modest and courteous, spread a table with a cloth as white as the snow-drift, and a bowl of pure milk and brown bread for myself. I never enjoyed a meal more. I offered the family pay for their hospitality; but they steadily refused, saying that I was welcome. I was not willing thus to tax their kindness, and therefore took out a piece of money to give to one of the children that stood near "No," said the parents, "he must not take it: we have no use for money here." "Heaven be praised," said I, "that I have found a people without avarice. I will not corrupt you;" and giving them a hearty thank-offering, wished them God's blessing, and took my leave. Now, here were these humble people, with a home which, if it were burned down to-day, their neighbours would rebuild for them to-morrow—with clothing made from their own flocks by their own hands—with bread enough, and beef, pork, butter, cheese, milk, poultry, eggs, &c., in abundance—a good school for six months in the year, where their children probably learned more, because they knew the value of time, than those who were driven to school every day in the week and every week in the year—with a plain religious meeting on Sunday, where, without ostentation or parade, they met their neighbours to exchange friendly salutations, to hear words of good moral counsel, and to worship God in the most simple but not the less acceptable form—and, above all, here were hearts at peace with the world and with each other, full of hospitality to the passing stranger, uncankered by avarice, and undisturbed by ambition. Where, upon earth, in an humble condition, or in any condition, shall we look for a more beautiful example of true independence, for a brighter picture of the true philosophy of life?—*N. E. Farmer.*

To the Preachers of Christ's Holy Gospel.

Dear Brethren,—A friend in London has just sent me a printed circular respecting a great effort to be made in behalf of the Jews. I think it probable that most of you have also received a copy.

With a view to excite a deep interest in the behalf of the seed of Abraham, twelve lectures are to be delivered in the National Scotch Church, Regent-square.

Now, it has occurred to me that a thousand of us in the country could preach on the very same subjects to our respective congregations; and thus we should have a thousand sermons weekly, for twelve successive weeks, for the scattered remnants of the house of Israel! What glorious results would follow, no mortal can foresee. But surely the prayerful study of the subjects would do good to our own souls; and the delivery of them could hardly fail to be a blessing to our people. O! let us try. It would honour our adorable Redeemer, and bring down additional tokens of his favour, who is the light of the Gentiles, and the glory of his people Israel.

Let none say, "I have not books, like Dr. Bennet and Dr Pye Smith, from which to draw information on the subject." We have all of us the best book, written by the best Jewish writers, containing all the divine threatenings against the Jews, and all the promises and prophecies which God has made in their favour. All the new prophecies are chaff.

Dear Brethren, the Lord of Hosts is with us; therefore, let us arise and work.

Yours, for Christ's sake,

Richard Knill.

Wotton-under-Edge, Jan. 31, 1843.

The servants who believe that their Lord will return according to his promise, gird their loins, put on their best apparel, and hold all things in readiness; and though the shades of evening should set in, they despair not; and though the darkness of midnight should begin to pass, they slumber not; but keep their lights burning, and hearken in watchful silence to every distant sound that may perhaps give notice of their Lord's approach. And if they speak, if the silence of expectation be broken, it is to rouse the slumbering, or to ask, "Watchman, what of the night?" or to discourse about the happy meeting: for their Lord has promised to return, and they believe his promise.—*Rev. A. M'Caul, D. D.*

Queen Elizabeth.—Bishop Jewel, in a private letter to his friend Bullinger, 1559, observes that "Queen Elizabeth refuses to be called, head of the Church, as it was a title that could not be justly given to any mortal."

Local Acts of Parliament.—The cost of procuring the Leeds Improvement Act and the Leeds Burial Ground Acts, amounted to the sum of £7026; the cost of the Leeds Water Works Act amounted to £9000.

THE FAMILY LIFE MEDICINES.

THE celebrated *Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375, Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariable efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established mdicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in their books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and conclusive evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an immense accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in all parts of the Union, far and near, who give their names and residence to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated, by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula, in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or Decline, and Marasmus Phthisic, or Consumption, in more advanced stages than any on record; Dyspepsia, in all its chronic and acute varieties, with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons. Dirrhœa, both serious and bilious; Costiveness, both habitual and occasional; Fever and Ague, in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers, of all kinds; Hypochondriosis, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with nervous debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Enanthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow, unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side; affections of the bladder, kidnies, spleen, throat, and pleura; jaundice, dropsy and gout; together with those general affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseaseses, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal, and relieving the liver and the absorbent vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostrations nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigour to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and constantly kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by the Agents.—New York, May 30.

COOPER & BREMNER,
Agents for Prince Edward Island.

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

Charlottetown, August 12, 1842.

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; Vomitings; 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.

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.

The Annual Subscription is 12s. 6d., for which sum it is sent *free* to all parts of the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, and the West Indies. Payment required in advance.

Orders and subscriptions will be received by the following Agents:—

New York, Messrs. Casserley & Sons, 108, Nassau Street; Halifax, Mr. George E. Morton; Montreal, Mr. Wm. Greig, Bookseller; St. John's, N. B., Mr. G E. Fenety, Morning News Office; Quebec, Mr. Charles F. Ford, Mountain-street; St. John's, Newfoundland, Mr. M'Coubrey, Times Office; P. E. Island, Cooper & Bremner, Herald Office.

NOTICE.—The London "ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" still 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.

TO BE SOLD,

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

DUGALD MACDONALD.

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

FOR SALE, a very desirable Leasehold, for 999 years, situated on Lot or Township No. (21) Twenty-one, in Queen's County, in that delightful Settlement called Irishtown, contiguous to New London Harbour, and commanding a beautiful view of the Sea. It contains 50 acres of excellent land—thirty being under high cultivation, and the residue well wooded. There are an excellent dwelling house, two barns, a blacksmith's shop and draw-well on the premises. Application to be made to Simon Nowlan, on the premises, or to Messrs. M'Kenzie & M'Kie, Merchants.

New London, March 10, 1843.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable Freehold Farm, owned and occupied by him, on the St. Peter's Road, 8½ miles from Charlottetown, and within one mile of the Methodist Chapel, on the St. Peter's Road, and within one mile and a half of that flourishing Settlement called Frenchfort. It contains 50 acres of excellent land; has 7 chains and 70 links front; there are 19 acres well fenced in—14 of which are in a high state of cultivation, and the other five are more than half cleared. Four acres more, in the rear of the farm, are nearly fit for the plough. There are a dwelling house on the premises, 23 feet by 20, two and a half stories high, and a new barn and stable, 20 feet by 20; and a frame building, ten feet and a half in the side wall. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to Mr. W. Pethick, Boot and Shoemaker, Charlottetown.

ROBERT MACINTYRE.

St. Peter's Road, Lot 35, Feb. 21st, 1834.

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