

(Published by Request.)

TO THE VARIOUS BIBLE SOCIETIES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, IN CONNEXION WITH THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Dear Friends.—In the allotment which God has given me in his kingdom, as a servant of the British and Foreign Bible Society, I have now spent three years and a half among you, endeavouring to encourage and animate you in the blessed work in which you are engaged, of circulating the Holy Scriptures. I am now about to leave this quarter, and to direct my steps to the far distant regions of Mexico and South America, with little prospect of ever seeing you again. Permit me, therefore, whilst bidding you adieu, to make a few observations upon the objects in which we are engaged.

In regard to the greatness of the work in which it has pleased God to employ us, that of distributing his Word to our fellow-creatures, I know not well what to say. Much have I said upon it on many occasions, in my various rounds among you, both in public and in private. But all my addresses on this subject have been, I am fully persuaded, only as the effusions of children on matters dimly understood by them, and far above their reach.—None of us comprehends the full nature and eternal importance of this work as we ought, neither as to its imperativeness on us as a duty, nor as to its immense bearings on all the economy of God in this world, and over the universe, and over all eternity. May God enlighten our minds, and lead us to see these things as we ought to see them, to feel them as we ought to feel them, and to act upon them as we ought to do!

We are all, however, notwithstanding our comparative blindness and indifference, well aware and fully persuaded that the book with which we are concerned in this work is God's Book, and that it is our duty, on the one hand, to study it, and, on the other hand, to convey it as extensively as we can to others.

We know that it is our duty to study this book. And do we in truth and earnestness study it?—Do we read it largely, anxiously, and prayerfully? These are questions which every member of a Bible Society should put to himself, and should be able to answer, in some measure, satisfactorily.—If otherwise, our Bibles and our Bible labours will rise up in the end against us. May God make us wise and faithful in this day!

That we ought to convey the Scriptures to our fellow-creatures around us, we fully acknowledge by our combinations together to form Bible Societies. We should all be thankful to God for having put into our hearts to labour in some degree in this work. But to what extent do we labour? How much of our money, and of our time, and of our labour, do we actually give to this service? Will Christ be satisfied with us on these points, and call us good and faithful servants, when we are examined at his coming? Unquestionably, we shall have to give in our accounts on these matters, and we would do well to look over them carefully in good time. Our Lord is not a hard master. He knows we see things darkly. Hitherto we have all but dimly seen the importance of this holy work, of studying and of distributing the word of God. But having been led to see things better than formerly, as to the value of the Holy Scriptures for ourselves and for others, we ought to make advances in our studying and giving the oracles of God. We ought to do more now than heretofore, and thus onwards should we move, and more and more, as we see and understand better our actual position and duty in the matter before us. The more we have given us to see these things in their importance, the more our Lord expects from us. Our present duties, therefore, are not to be regulated by past things, but by our advanced knowledge of what ought to be done.

The duty of those who possess the Bible in this country, and who may be supposed to know more or less of its value, is to put others all around them in as favourable a position as themselves, that they also, having the word of God, may know the way of eternal life. The most effectual way of doing this is to have little Bible Societies all over and over the country, and so extensively as that the limits of one Bible Society may touch on the limits of others all around. And there are means for doing this; for in every quarter over these Provinces there are some friends of the Bible, who seek their own salvation and the salvation of others. Such persons form a nucleus in their own place for a Bible Society, and they should be ready to join in this work, and to draw in others, and many, to their aid.

The people of these countries are not in circumstances of poverty, so as to need money to help to procure the Scriptures. They are nearly all able to pay for them. What they want is to have their attention drawn to the object, and to have Bibles within their reach. Comparatively small contributions, therefore, are here required to get the Scriptures into a general circulation, so far as giving the Scriptures gratis, or at reduced prices, are concerned. But money is required to enable agents to go through the country and organize Societies, and to keep them in active operation.—Again, time and labour are required on the part of the friends of the Bible in every little Society that is formed. Agents can only visit the country in a general way. But there is required a visitation of every house, of each given township or village, and this not once, but from time to time.—The first visitation is to get the Word of God into every house. Other visitations are to extend the numbers and use of the Scriptures in every family; and further, and not least, to stir up all who are privileged with the possession of the Word of God, to contribute money as thank-offerings to God for the Bible, in order that these offerings may be employed in sending the Bible over the wide world, among the millions of nominal Christians destitute of it, and among the millions of Heathen who never have seen it at all, and who are perishing in their idolatries.

Time, then, and labour, are required from the members of Bible Societies for these godly visitations and efforts. And let each one consider how much time, and how much labour he gives, as well as what money, to promote the Sacred Bible Cause. It is to be feared that the contributions of time and labour are more scanty still than our scanty Bible subscriptions. And wherefore? Because we do not feel sufficiently the importance of our work.

From this view of things, I would humbly and earnestly call upon all the larger Bible Societies over these countries to exert themselves, in order to pave, as it were, the entire country with Bible Societies. By the larger Bible Societies, I mean those which occupy the position of Auxiliaries to the Parent Institution. Again, I would call on all the larger Branch Societies to form Bible Associations in all convenient places in their neighbourhood. And, further, I would call upon all the members of Bible Societies, and particularly the members of Committees, to contribute time and labour, for visiting from house to house, within the sphere of their respective Societies.

This appeal is made in order to get the Scriptures amply into every house, and for this we see that some money, time, and labour would, I am sure, be amply repaid in substantial good to the country, political, moral, and religious.

But there is another claim lying on us, and pretty largely, for our money, and for time and labour. The great bulk of our fellow creatures over all the world are in entire destitution of the Word of Life. And to whom do they look for it, but to us who have it. And to whom does God look, to serve and honour him in this matter, but to us? Oh, then, let us awake to our duty, and our high privilege, and profitable service!

The sums contributed by individuals, and in all Bible districts, have, hitherto, been very small in comparison of what they ought to have been.—But now it is high time to awake out of sleep, and properly to consider our ways and to act like men of understanding, high moral principle, and true Bible greatness in this concern. The times of past ignorance God will pass over; but now, as already hinted, we are called on from our knowledge of this subject, to act after a new, and different, and nobler manner, in order that the word of God, through us, may have free course, and thence, by the Spirit of God working, be glorified.

Perhaps no country in the world is more highly favored in temporal things than are these British American Provinces. In travelling through different countries I had been called on to weep with those who weep, from the prevalence of want. But in travelling over these provinces, I have only

to rejoice with those who rejoice; and I do rejoice at the abundance which every where reigns over these parts. May God prosper these Provinces more and more! But at the same time I pray that he may enable them to see their duty, to contribute of their supplies after a suitable manner towards the great object of circulating God's holy word over all the world. These provinces should send forth from them to the funds of the Parent Institution an annual sum of no mean amount, considering the advantages of their circumstances. And I doubt not but this will be the case, as soon as the general attention of all who have the Bible is drawn towards this duty; and thus to draw it, is the object of our present address.

I would, therefore, humbly and most earnestly supplicate all the Bible Societies in these provinces, greater and smaller, so to labour and contribute, and so to arrange their accounts, that there may be a sum sent from all of them every year to the Parent Society, in the form of a free contribution, over and above their payments for books received.

It would greatly tend to increase this free contribution, were all the Ministers connected with the various Bible Societies to preach a sermon annually, and make a collection in behalf of this general object. By means of these sermons, also, a greater knowledge of the Bible cause and operations would be diffused among all classes.

The Parent Society is hampered on every hand for want of funds. The Heathen cry for the Bible, and are more ready to receive it than we to give it. This state of things should be reversed, and may God reverse it speedily! We should be the urgers in this case, and so shall we be when we see our duty herein, with all its advantages.

The whole world may, with sufficient accuracy for our purpose, be divided into Christendom and Heathendom. Now, the greater part, by far, of Christendom is still in almost entire destitution of the Scriptures, and only a few spots are to be found where the Bible is diffused in any happy measure. These spots we may, for distinction's sake, call Biblesdom. Now, the actual position of things at the present day is this: first, in Biblesdom itself, the Scriptures are as yet far from being generally distributed; secondly, as noticed above, the greater part of Christendom is nearly without the Word of God altogether; and, in the third place, all Heathendom, including the great majority of mankind, is in entire ignorance of the Holy Scriptures. We see, therefore, what powerful claims there are upon those who possess the word of God to use great exertions, and to act nobly in this honourable service to which they are called. Let us, therefore, all arouse, and let us hasten by our individual and combined exertions to diffuse the Holy Scriptures, as early as possible, over all the world.

The annual free contributions to the Parent Society are only about £50,000, and at that sum they have been nearly stationary for several years. Surely they should not be allowed to remain thus stationary; they should be made to rise from year to year, and in somewhat of a very perceptible nature. I have endeavoured to point out how these Provinces may contribute their part towards this increase. I have spoken freely, as to friends, and I trust my little notices will be received in the spirit of friendship. I feel encouraged in making these observations from what has already been done in these Provinces, and from the good disposition I have seen over them to enter on this Bible work when efforts were made in its favour. Much has already been done among you in this good cause, as is testified by the long list of Bible Societies in this quarter, which annually appears in the Parent Society's Reports. On the part of that Institution, therefore, I offer a very sincere tribute of thanks to all the Bible Societies in these Provinces, for their extensive co-operation with it in its Bible work.

In my various movements through these Provinces I have been treated with great kindness by all parties, and I beg most sincerely to thank all my friends for all their attentions. I shall think often of my various tours through these countries when I am far from them, and on the kindness I have received. My future field of labour will be of a very different character from this quarter, and much courage and heavenly wisdom will be required for acting aright; and I may add, there are many personal dangers in those parts. My friends in these Provinces will confer an additional favour on me, if they will occasionally pray to the God of all grace and power that I may be guided, preserved and prospered whither I go, and that I may finally obtain the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ. And may the same glory be the portion of all into whose hands this address may come!

I remain, My Dear Friends, Respectfully and gratefully yours, JAMES THOMSON. Montreal, 31st May, 1842.

EXTRAORDINARY SCIENTIFIC ENTERPRISE.—The expedition of M. De Castelnau to the central regions of South America, under the sanction of the French Government, being decided upon, it may be interesting and useful to give some idea of this vast undertaking. It embraces nothing less than an exploring journey across this continent at its greatest width, from Rio Janeiro to Lima, a line of no less than 1,000 leagues, one-half of which has never yet been visited by any European. The return is to be made along the Marañon or Amazon river, and the interior of Guiana. This wide tour will excite public curiosity in the highest degree, as it embraces a country of fabulous history, but told with so many circumstances and incidents as almost to create in some minds a doubt as to whether it was fabulous. Our traveller will have to cross the country of the warlike Amazons, in whose existence La Condamine, the great astronomer and traveller, who visited the Marañon in the last century, believed. He will also have to visit the empire of the Grand Wapiti, who plays so great a part in the thousand Spanish chronicles, and also the mysterious Eldorado, in search of which so many brave men, including Sir W. Raleigh, faced appalling difficulties and dangers. Independently of these imaginary, or at best apocryphal objects, the scientific explorer will have an ample field for the exertion of his talents and observation. The study of the monuments of the imperial race of the Incas, whose civilization was the wonder of far remote ages, and whose history is still a closed book, seems likely to be exposed to us, with the migrations of the people of the earlier ages. To these add the fixing of the magnetic equator, the study of the beneficial products of these regions, particularly that invaluable medicine bark, observations on the various races of men, on the brute animals and plants, and the atmospheric phenomena of these wild regions. These subjects must all attract the attention and researches of M. de Castelnau, who is qualified for his great task by having passed five years in the least known parts of North America among the red men of the deserts, and by his numerous works on natural history. This great enterprise was planned under the auspices of the late Duke of Orleans, and is now adopted and patronised by the duke de Nemours, anxious to accomplish the views and wishes of his august brother.—Gallegani's Messenger.

DEW.—The dew, celebrated through all times and in every tongue for its sweet influences, presents the most beautiful and striking illustration of the agency of water in the economy of nature, and exhibits one of those wise and bountiful adaptations, by which the whole system of things, animate and inanimate, is fitted and bound together. All bodies on the surface of the earth radiate, or throw out rays of heat, in straight lines—every warmer body to every colder; and the entire surface is itself continually sending rays upwards through the clear air into free space. Thus, on the earth's surface, all bodies strive, as it were, after an equal temperature (an equilibrium of heat), while the surface, as a whole, tends gradually towards a cooler state. But, while the sun shines, this cooling will not take place, for the earth then receives in general more heat than it gives off; and if the clear sky be shut out by a canopy of clouds, these will arrest and again throw back a portion of the heat, and prevent it from being so speedily dissipated. At night, then, when the sun is absent, the earth will cool the most; on clear nights also more than when it is cloudy; and when clouds only partially obscure the sky, those parts will become coolest which look towards the clearest portions of the heavens. Now, when the surface cools, the air in contact with it must cool also; and, like the warm currents on the mountain side, must forsake a portion of the watery vapour it has hitherto

retained. This water, like the floating mist on the hills, descends in particles almost infinitely minute. These particles collect on every leaflet, and suspend themselves from every blade of grass, in drops of "pearly dew." And mark here a beautiful adaptation. Different substances are endowed with the property of radiating their heat, and of thus becoming cool with different degrees of rapidity; and those substances which in the air become cool first, also attract first and most abundantly the particles of falling dew. Thus, in the cool of a summer's evening, the grass-plot is wet, while the gravel-walk is dry; and the thirsty pasture and every green leaf are drinking in the descending moisture, while the naked land and barren highway are still unconscious of its fall.—Professor Johnstone, on Agricultural Chemistry.

BLACK THE WORST COLOUR FOR PAINTING WOOD-WORK IN THE OPEN AIR.—There is nothing that will prove this evil more than by observing the black streaks of a ship after being in a tropical climate for any length of time. It will be found that the wood round the fastenings is in a state of decay, while the white work is as sound as ever; the planks that are painted black will be found split in all directions, while the frequent necessity of caulking a ship in that situation likewise adds to the common destruction; and I am fully persuaded that a piece of wood painted white will be preserved from perishing as long again, if exposed to the weather, as a similar piece painted black, especially in a tropical climate. I have heard many men of considerable experience say, that the black is good for nothing on wood, as it possesses no body to exclude the weather. This is, indeed, partly the case; but a far greater evil than this attends the use of black paint, which ought entirely to exclude its use on any work out of doors, viz. its property of absorbing heat. A black unpolished surface is the greatest absorber and radiator of heat known; while a white surface, on the other hand, is a bad absorber and radiator of the same; consequently, black paint is more pernicious to the wood than white. Wood having a black surface will imbibe considerably more heat in the same temperature of climate than if that surface were white; from which circumstance we may easily conclude that the pores of wood of any nature will have a tendency to expand, and tend it in all directions, when exposed under such circumstances; the water of course being admitted, causes a gradual and progressive decay, which must be imperceptibly increasing from every change of weather. The remedy to so great an evil is particularly simple, viz. by using white instead of black paint, which not only forms a better surface, but is a preventive to the action of heat, and is more impervious to the moisture. The saving of expense would also be immense, and I am convinced that men of practical experience will bear me out in my assertion.—Trans. Society of Arts.

NAMES FROM OCCUPATIONS.—Sutor is the Latin and old English for shoemaker; Latimer, a writer of Latin, or, as Camden has it, "an interpreter." Chauver is also said to signify a member of the general craft. Leech, the Saxon for physician, is still partially retained in some parts of the country in cow-leech. Thwaytes signifies a feller of wood; and Barker is synonymous with Tanner. Jenner is an old form of joiner; Webbe, and Webster, of Weaver; and Banister, of Balneator, the keeper of a bath. Shearman is one who shears worsteds, fustians, &c., an employment known at Norwich by the designation of shearmancraft. Lorimer is a maker of bits for bridle, spurs, &c. Pileher was a maker of pilches, a warm kind of upper garment, the "great-coat" of the fourteenth century. Sanger and Sangerster mean singer. Arkerwright was in olden times a maker of meal-chests, an article of furniture in every house when families dressed their own flour. Coker was a maker of charcoal; and Partiger a maker of parchment. Cowler was a person who paraded the sea-shore to watch the approach of the immense shoals of pilchards and herrings, and give notice thereof to the fishermen at a distance by certain understood signals. Kidder is an obsolete word for butler, Lavender for laundress, (Chaucer,) Furner for baker, Hellier for tiller, and Crouther for a player on the crowd, a species of violin.—Lover's Essays.

SURNAMES OF CONTEMPT.—We have Bad; Trollope, that is, slattern; Stunt, that is, fool; Parnell, (an immodest woman.) Bastard, Trash, Hussey, Gubbins, (the refuse part of a fish,) and Gallows, which strongly implies that the founder of that family attained a very exalted, though unenviable, station. Kennard, anciently Kaynard, from caignard, (Fr.) literally signifies, "you dog!" Craven, the surname of a noble family, might be thought to belong to the same class; but this is a local name, derived from a place in Yorkshire.

INTERESTING PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—In the town of Zablagen, Wurtemberg, there is a new printing establishment opened, by M. Theodore Helgerard. All the compositors and pressmen are deaf and dumb, to the amount of 196, eleven of whom are women. They have all been educated at his own cost, for the employment in which they are now engaged. The king has conferred upon him a large golden medal for this great reclamation from the social and moral waste.

CAVE OF THE WALDENSES.—The following description of one of the caverns into which the Waldenses fled for safety from their persecutors, may give some idea of the ingenuity which these afflicted people were compelled to exert for their own safety, as well as the natural asylums in many of the mountains which were afforded them by Divine Providence. Near the lofty and projecting crag which soars above Mount Vaudelin, there was a natural cavern, where the inhabitants of the commune (department or district) of La Torre contrived to make a secret hiding place. The cavern, in which three or four hundred might conceal themselves, was vaulted, and shafted not unlike an oven, with clefts in the rock, which served for windows, and even for loop-holes; and prepared with recesses which answered the purpose of watch-houses, from whence they might observe the motions of their assailants. There were also several chambers within this vast cave, accommodation for cooking meat, and a large fountain well supplied with water. It was impossible to enter it, except by one hole at the top; and those who were in the secret, could only let themselves down one at a time, and by a very slow and gradual process, with the assistance of foot-holes cut in the rock. In fact, it was like descending into a mine; and one or two resolute men might easily defend the entrance against the assault of any force that could be brought against them.

CHARITY.—The other day a poor man went to inter his child at the parish church not a hundred miles from Batley. When the burial service was over, the man followed the Vicar into the vestry, as is usual with persons in his station of life, to pay the fees. On arriving there, however, it came out that he had gone to ask the Rev. Gentleman to give him credit till the Saturday evening following; which request was granted accordingly; and on the Saturday, as good as his word, he went to pay his dues. The Vicar commended him for punctuality and honesty, but questioned him as to why he did not see him at church on a Sunday. The man replied—"Because I have not a coat and waistcoat fit to come in." The worthy and Rev. Gentleman made no more to do, but instantly pulled off his own coat and waistcoat and gave them to the man, who now makes his appearance with the rest of his neighbours to worship God in his holy sanctuary.—Leeds Mercury.

PEWS IN CHURCHES.—The Bishop of Hereford, in his recent charge to his clergy, thus speaks of the above evils in the church:—"One simple restoration, now somewhat in vogue, and getting more into favour, is much to be commended—the practice of providing open benches for all the congregation, with proper kneelings. I wish the custom were so universal as to supersede those tall and ugly square pews, which seem intended for dormitories, as they certainly invite to slumber, rather than for the occupation of persons whose minds and bodies are engaged in the worship of God."

Let a minister but faithfully try the experiment of not confining himself to mere general exhortations to religion and virtue, but patiently and assiduously lecturing his people, and drawing them gradually to take an interest in the explanation of each part of Scripture: and after persevering in this for some years, he will find the minds of the less educated classes much less barren than perhaps he now finds them.—Archbishop Whately.

HER MAJESTY'S EARLY RISING.—Everybody who has seen the Queen with her Majesty in Scotland, and with the early hours at which the Sovereign got up the morning. While at Drummond Castle, the Queen got up at half-past six o'clock, and breakfasted at eight—chocolate being the favourite beverage. In the forenoon, she was lunched, and drank cherry-water.—Scotch paper.

SURVEY OF THE SKIES.—A survey of the skies was made on Monday week, in all parts of the kingdom, on a plan arranged at the last meeting of the British Royal Society of Agriculture, for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the clouds in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, together with a great variety of other facts respecting the force and direction of the wind, the state of the thermometer and barometer, and other meteorological observations and phenomena. The object of this extensive survey was to collect facts respecting the weather, for the guidance of practical agriculturists.—Globe.

LARGE CHIMNEY.—The largest chimney in England was completed last week at the chemical works of Mr. Bland in Little Bolton, Lancashire. Its dimensions are 122 feet high, 127 feet 6 inches base; 104 feet inside, 28 feet at the top; and it has consumed 800,000 bricks, and 120 tons of iron.

ENORMOUS SQUARES OF GLASS.—A new shop has been opened at the bottom of Ranelagh-street, Liverpool, by Mr. Scott, the windows of which attract unusual attention, being each eleven feet two inches high, by six feet wide.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER IN CHINA.—An English newspaper has been lately established in Hong Kong, called the Hong Kong Gazette, and conducted by a gentleman until recently residing in London. It is intended soon to commence publication in the Chinese language. Indeed, the Gazette contains extracts in that strange and extraordinary language.

AFFECTING ANECDOTE OF THE RETREAT FROM GERMANY.—The death of Lieut. Lumsden and his young wife, as related in our paper, has been confirmed, and the details of their fate are now narrated as a most melancholy and painful character. It is stated that when he fell desperately wounded, his young wife threw herself upon his body, and implored him not to leave her to fall into the hands of the enemy; when he, with a last effort, drew his pistol from his belt and put an end first to her sufferings and then to his own.—Calcutta Star.

COMPASSION OF A JUDGE IN TEXAS.—A very learned and compassionate judge in Texas, on passing sentence upon John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, considered his remarks as follows:—"The fact is, Jones, that the Court did not intend to order you to be executed before next week, but the weather is very cold—our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition—much of the glass in the windows is broken—the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable on the sides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each;—to sleep snugly and comfortably, therefore, will be out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the court, in exercise of its humanity and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the Sheriff and agreeable to you."

AN ODD NAME.—One of the speakers at the great burton dinner rejoices in the name of Preserved Fish. Mr. F. is stated to be an eminent New York citizen.

TO COOK GREEN PEAS.—To preserve green peas for the table until Christmas, shell them and put them into boiling water, give them two or three washes only, and pour them into a cullender. When the water is completely drained off, turn them out on a cloth, spread on a dresser, to dry them. From this cloth transfer them to another till they are perfectly free from moisture. Then bottle them in wide-mouthed bottles, leaving sufficient room to pour clarified mutton and one inch thick, on the top; cork them tightly, and rosin the corks, and keep them in a cellar or in the earth. When used, boil them until they are tender, with butter, a spoonful of sugar, and some mint.—Correspondent of the Gardener's Chronicle.

"I resolve," says the Bishop Beveridge, "never to speak of a man's virtues before his face, nor his faults behind his back—a rule, the observance of which would, at one stroke, banish from society both flattery and defamation."

THE GOLDEN MAXIM OF SIR MATTHEW HALE. A Sunday well spent, Brings a week of content, And health for the toils of to-morrow; But a Sabbath profaned, Whate'er may be gained, Is a certain forerunner of sorrow.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY MEDICINE.

WHAT MR. MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Pileonic Bitters have long since obtained the high and enviable distinction of the most of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their own merits and almost unlimited efficacy, without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public, and cannot be denied. A very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines, the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, that the family has rapidly flown from one individual to another, and almost every 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 absolute and permanent efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, and as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every part of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers to the public his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers. He has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science, if they contain a greater number of 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 eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the profession. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating the efficacy of his Life Pills and Pileonic Bitters are promptly and uniformly effective in Scrofula in all its hydra headed forms. Dyspepsia, whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and biliousness, and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Female Ague in all their varieties, and when quite and almost insupportable Habitual Constiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as Pile pills, immediately before or after the meal) Piles even in cases of many years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, lungs, organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, piles, tumours, Strangury, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs and mucus membrane of the pimple, 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, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified cures on file. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and annoyances occasioned by nearly all other medicines, and they can be administered with safety to young children, and females in the most delicate state. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.—NEW YORK, May 30.

COOPER & BRENNER, Agents for Prince Edward Island. These valuable Medicines may also be had on application to George Farley, Sealestown, Bedouque; Mr. George Wigginton, Charlottetown, and Mr. Edward Henry, Lot 13, Charlottetown, August 12, 1842.

LOST, STOLEN, OR STRAYED.

FROM THE Subscriber's Pasture, about three months since, one very large OX, white and yellow—Le came from the neighbourhood of Malpeque; one small OX, brown, with a little white; and one small mouse-coloured COW; the two small cattle came from the neighbourhood of Charlottetown, and have not returned to the place from whence they came. If strayed, any Person returning either of the whole, or giving information where they may be found, shall be rewarded as will lead trouble; if stolen, any one giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds, on application to

GEORGE BEER, JR., Charlottetown, Nov. 17th, 1842.

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