WEEKLY CALENDAR—MARCH.

○ Full Moon, 7th day, 8h. 31m., morning.
☾ Last Quarter, 14th day, 4h. 56m., morning.
● New Moon, 22d day, 9h. 43m., morning.
☽ First Quarter, 30th day, 2h. 39m., morning.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water morn.	Moon sets even.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
25	Sunday	5 58	6 12	0 16	10 4	12 14
26	Monday	5 56	6 13	0 53	11 12	17
27	Tuesday	5 54	6 15	1. 33	morn	21
28	Wednesday	5 52	6 16	2 17	0 9	12 24
29	Thursday	5 50	6 17	3 5	1 17	27
30	Friday	5 48	6 19	4 1	2 7	31
31	Saturday	5 45	6 21	5 5	2 49	36

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

Bill to authorize the granting of Fishing Licences to Citizens of the United States for Vessels built on the Island.

[Continued from our last.]

Mr. DAVIES.—I cannot see that the measure would injure the merchants, or any other class of our population. As regards free trade, I believe we have derived the greatest share of the benefits from it so far. I am in favor of passing any measure that might be the means of increasing the trade of the Island. In my opinion it would not materially affect our ship-building to allow the Americans to come here and build small fishing vessels, which would be laid up during winter. As the ship-building trade has been very unprofitable of late years, probably we have not much to lose in this respect. I think that whatever is a benefit to the merchants, is a benefit to the farmers; and what is an advantage to the farmers, is also in favor of the merchants.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—I am surprised that a measure affecting our relation with foreign countries has not been made a Government measure. In the British Parliament, no member would introduce a Bill of this kind without first asking the Government if they intended to bring in such a measure, or if it had their approval. I presume there is a majority of the Government in favor of the Bill; why then has it not been brought in as a Government measure? But I will go on to the principles of the Bill. When I was in the United States, I endeavored to get our ships admitted to American registry, but they would not accede to this. The Canadian Government are now loudly complaining of this unfairness, for as the treaty stands, the Americans are reaping nearly all the advantages. The Home Government, I think, would not sanction this Bill, because they refused to allow one sent from Canada of a somewhat similar nature. All the Colonies must unite if they expect to carry anything. I would suggest that an address be sent to the Imperial Government, asking them to interfere and get American Registry for our ships; and that the other Colonies be solicited to join us in this request. An arrangement of this kind would be more advantageous to all parties than what is proposed by the measure, for if a man-of war were to fall in with any of the vessels built and licensed under the Bill, she would seize them if beyond three miles from shore. This would be leading the Americans into a trap. I am not opposed to free trade; but I do not think the Bill will be much benefit, for the Americans now take out registers for their vessels in other persons' names. I do not know if those members engaged in the ship-building trade are opposing the Bill from selfish motives. They have a perfect right to protect our privileges. If the Americans are going to give anything, they must get something in return. It was the right of fishing on our coast—which is allowed to be the best fishing ground—that gained Reciprocity from them, and the other Provinces may thank us for the boon. Now, we have a right to enquire what is to be received in return for the privileges to be conferred by the Bill. I think it is a measure to gain a little popularity. If they had said, the time has come when it is necessary to address the Home Government on the subject, something might be done. We have no power over the seas, so our licenses would not enable vessels to sail further than our own waters. The arrangement must be made through the Imperial Government; and I hope the hon. member will withdraw his Bill, and get up an address to the British Government, which would pass unanimously. I am not opposed to the principle of the Bill, but let us go about it properly.

Mr. SINCLAIR.—I am happy to think that I will for once be able to support the hon. member for Georgetown. I believe the measure would be an advantage to us, and do not care what benefit it might be to the Americans. If they were allowed to come here and build vessels, it would give an impulse to our young men, and improve our method of shipbuilding; besides they would then employ our men on board their vessels. Giving them liberty to fish on our shores is an advantage to them, but none us. Let us open up free trade in every way that would be for the general benefit of the Colony. It might injure a few, but we are legislating for the greater number. I fully concur in the principles of the Bill, and think it might prove an advantage to the Island.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON.—I have all along been in favor of free trade. It has not caused all the evils that had been attributed to it. We have given the Americans also the right to hold a certain quantity of Land, and I am sorry that we did not give them the liberty to hold more. The Bill under consideration, by inducing them to come here, would create a consumption for our produce, and increase the circulation of money. Every place on the Island that they come to during summer is receiving an advantage. It has been urged as an objection that they would cut down our forests. I wish there was no other objection. At one time we were not permitted to export juniper knees, lest there should be none left for our ship-builders; but this restriction was removed, and no inconvenience has followed. I hope the merchants will see the propriety of going more into the fishing trade than they have yet done. If it proves remunerative to the Americans, why not to them? I think it is out of the question to talk of this small Colony passing an address to the Home Government, and communicating with the other Colonies on the subject of our relations with the United States. It would at least require a long time to complete the arrangement.

Mr. OWEN.—I am disposed to support the Bill, as we should give every encouragement to the Americans to come here. They would employ our young men to fish in the summer, and in the winter to build vessels and work at the cooper trade. The hon. member, Mr. Coles, was wrong in stating that our fisheries are the best; last year the greatest catch was at Gaspe, and other places are just as good as this. I think it would be good policy for us to pass the Bill, because then the Americans might be induced to come to this Island to prosecute the fishing trade.

Mr. DOUSE.—With the remarks of the hon. member Mr Thornton, I fully agree. I would encourage Jonathan in every manner possible to come here, that we might have a chance to get hold of the almighty dollar. The main thing we want is a market for our produce. Something has been gained by free trade. Look at the price of barley now, compared with what it used to be. And I think we would gain more, if we could induce the Americans to come here and carry on business. It has been objected that they would cut down our forests and occupy our land. Let them come along; we can give them plenty of land. At Belfast, I could find room for 10,000, and give them space to launch their ships too.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—We have been taunted for not making the Bill a government measure, as it would materially affect the foreign relations of the Colony. I for my part would not shirk the responsibility of doing so; it would be no disgrace to any government to introduce the Bill. But I think we should afford a fair opportunity to hon. members on the other side of the house to support a measure that would be for the general benefit. It has been stated that though free trade is the order of the day, yet when we grant any favor we should always see that we receive an equivalent. I consider that the impetus the measure would give to the trade of the Colony would be a sufficient equivalent in this case. The hon. member Mr Wightman, appears to think it would prove injurious to the people of the Island. But I am of opinion that it would further every interest of the Colony. Our youth would be benefited by the knowledge which they would receive of the best method of prosecuting the fisheries. By being employed in the building of vessels they would also acquire knowledge in this respect, as the Americans are celebrated for their superior ships. Advantages would accrue to the mercantile interest; money would circulate more freely, and the demand for goods would be increased. By the increased importation our revenue would be augmented. It has been urged, as an objection to the Bill, that ships sailing under its provisions would be liable to be seized by a man-of-war. But it is not contemplated to pass the Bill without a suspending clause. It must receive the sanction of the Home Government, and then it would have sufficient authority to render them safe though sailing beyond our waters. It is not intended that the vessels should have the right to trade, but only the right to fish. When in distress, however, vessels can go into any port. Another argument brought forward against the passing of the Bill, is that our ships are not admitted to American registry. Though we are granted the privilege, I do not consider it would be any advantage to us, for our ships could not compete with those of the United States; they would not bring half the price. A greater benefit to us than this would be to obtain a share of their carrying trade. But the Americans will never go so far as to grant the Colonies this privilege. I am happy to see that some gentlemen on the opposite side of the House are prepared to support the measure.

Mr. MCNEILL.—I cannot agree with everything advanced by the hon. member Mr. Longworth. The Americans, he said, would teach our youth how to fish. This would be of very little advantage, for I do not believe the people in the different parts of the country are going to turn their attention to fishing. He also said that the Americans would improve our method of building ships, by taking our young men into their employment. Our mechanics can build as good ships as they can, but our wood is not equal to theirs. The Bill would deprive us of our privileges, and give scarcely any advantage in return. In Britain now the people are holding meetings and agitating in favor of doing away with the free trade grievance. We should be careful in passing measures of this kind. I would give every encouragement to the Americans, but will not consent to give away our privileges.

Mr. HOWAT.—The measure would certainly not prove injurious; on the contrary, I think it would be a general benefit. It would be the means of raising the price of agricultural produce, and also the price of timber. We would gain more by selling our timber than by building ships. If the labor spent in building vessels and fishing, were spent in cultivating the land, the Colony would improve more rapidly.

Mr. CONROY.—I also am inclined to support the Bill, because the more money that can be brought into the country the better. Ship-building would enable our farmers to sell their produce for cash. I would encourage the Americans in every manner to come to the Island. We have a sample of them in our neighborhood, and I wish that we had more like them. In regard to our young men going to fish with the Americans, I could not recommend it, for what they would gain in knowledge, they would lose in morality. Those who come back from the fishing do not appear the same men. They are not so kind; in short, if I may be allowed the expression, they have a sort of blackguard appearance. As long as we have plenty of land to cultivate, they should turn their attention to farming.

Mr. HOLL.—I am in favor of the Bill. Our forests are becoming pretty much reduced; but small vessels could be built when large ones could not. Something is required to be done, as our population is scarcely increasing. Some hon. members are not disposed to allow the Americans to come here and build vessels; but we should not act like the dog in the manger,—neither take the advantage ourselves nor give it to others.

Mr. DOYLE.—I cannot agree with the hon. member Mr. Conroy, that the Americans bring vice into the country. They are about as moral as other men. I would go for any measure that might increase our trade; but think our young men should be protected in their privileges. If it would be an advantage to the Americans to be allowed to build vessels on the Island, surely those who live here might engage in the trade with a fair chance of success. If the men employed in the fishing vessels would lie about here in the winter, they would be more a burden than a benefit to us. I will oppose the Bill.

Mr. MONTGOMERY.—I entertain some doubts respecting the Bill. Probably if we give this privilege to the Americans, they will take away our timber. I think it would be well to encourage the young men of the Colony to engage in the shipbuilding trade. Our own people should be protected.

Hon. Mr. PERRY.—I believe the people of this Island are better adapted to cultivate the land than to fish. But I am not afraid our fishermen would lose their morals by going among the Americans, for these people generally behave well. If they injure the morals of those who go with them to the fishing, surely they would do much more evil by being allowed to settle in the country. I would encourage the Americans to come here, because they would bring capital to the country, and employ our people to build vessels, make barrels, and erect sheds and other buildings. Some hon. members remarked that to give them the right to build vessels here, would operate against the young men of the Colony engaging in the trade. There is nothing to prevent them from doing so now; they may build as many as they please. But if they do not choose to build vessels, this House could not compel them.

Mr. MCAULAY.—We have heard a great deal in reference to the Bill. I was pleased with the remarks of the hon. member, Mr. Perry. By passing the Alien Bill, we gave the Americans a right to the wood on the Island. It has been said that they can obtain registers here now in other persons' names. This is a strong argument in favor of the Bill. If they can procure registers in this manner now, what evil would result from making it legal to receive them? If capital is not brought into the Colony, and employment afforded to our young men, they will drift away to other countries. No country can prosper with a sparse population. We, therefore, should endeavour to keep our youth at home. I hear no arguments advanced against the Bill; certainly then it should pass.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—I rise to move the following amendment to the motion made by the hon. Mr. Haviland:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at present to go into Committee on the Bill; but that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty's Government to negotiate with the American Government, with the view of getting that Government to reciprocate in the coasting trade, and to admit Colonial built vessels to American registry; and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be requested to invite the attention of the Governments of the neighboring Provinces to this important subject.

In my opinion this will be the best course for the House to adopt. No person has any objection to grant the Americans a privilege, if they give one in return. I think, however, that the benefit which will result to them from the measure under consideration will be very slight, as they can now obtain British registers, and sail into any port in the United States, whereas under the provisions of the Bill they will be confined to our own waters. The hon. member, Mr. Longworth, said that it would be no advantage to us to have our vessels admitted to American registry. But I contend there would be ten times as many vessels built on the Island if the Americans would concede us this privilege. I concur in what has been said, that it would prove ruinous for their fishermen to remain here all winter; nor would they do so, as they generally trade during that season to the West Indies, or other warm countries. Some hon. members are now great advocates for free trade, who a few years ago strongly opposed the passing of a measure to permit lawyers from the other Provinces to plead in our Courts of Justice. I am pleased to see that they are now becoming so liberal. To get up an Address to Her Majesty is the only course likely to be successful which we can adopt in reference to this subject. I feel certain the British Government would not sanction the Bill, because in case of a war breaking out with the United States, the Americans might send a number of men here and sail off with the vessels licensed under its provisions. The other Provinces, and particularly Canada, which is very powerful, would no doubt join us in this movement.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—The hon. member who has just sat down appears to think that nothing good can emanate from this side of the House. On this account I am glad that the Bill was not introduced as a Government measure. Last year we know how he opposed the resolutions on the Land question. His case resembles me of the person who was begged, by whom the executioner said, strike high or strike low, I cannot please you. The hon. member says he was always in favor of free trade, and talks about what he did to bring it about. But I will not admit that he had anything to do with obtaining reciprocity; it was granted through the interference of the Imperial Government. He says Canada would join us in procuring American registry for Colonial built ships. But she will do very little for us, as she is about £10,000,000 in debt, and desires to go back to the old system of protection. The hon. member also said the Home Government will not sanction the Bill, because it will allow foreigners to come here and build ships. They are allowed to do so in Britain, and why not in this Island? The French have vessels built there, and the first prize taken by our ships in the Russian War, was a vessel built at Greenock.

Mr. COOPER.—I understand the Bill is intended to give foreigners the right to fish all around these coasts in vessels built on this Island. These vessels are not to be allowed to trade, and they must be laid up here all winter. The measure is somewhat of a peculiar nature, and I think it would afford the Americans too much liberty. They might, perhaps, become pirates and do what they pleased.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—I have listened attentively to the arguments on both sides, and I am glad the Bill was not made a Government measure. I am pleased to learn that the hon. member for Princetown and myself are for once pulling together. It has been said that the Bill would prevent our young men from building vessels. This is a most fallacious argument, for they can build as many now as they please. The hon. member, Mr. Coles, has alluded to the measure in reference to lawyers. I once thought it necessary that they should be twelve months on the Island before admitted to plead in our Courts; but am now in favor of free trade among the lawyers, as well as in everything else. The hon. member, Mr. McNeill, remarked that public meetings were being held in Britain to agitate against free trade. I admit there have been small meetings of this kind; but take up the papers—take up the *Times*—and he would see that protection is opposed to the spirit of the age. As regards our joining Canada in the narrow-minded policy which she wishes to adopt, simply because she is burdened with an enormous public debt, I would discard the idea. There is no Colony which has reaped so much from the Reciprocity Treaty as ours, and none which has so much interest in its continuance. Let us then take an independent stand. Sending an Address to the Home Government is a tedious process; but the Bill under consideration is a short method to obtain what we desire. It may or may not meet with the approval of the British Government, but my sole desire in bringing it forward is to benefit my country.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—I wish to correct a statement which has been made by the last speaker. I did not say that we should join Canada in her restrictive policy; but only in her demand for full reciprocity.

The House then divided on Mr. Coles' amendment. For it—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Wightman, Messrs. Doyle, McNeill, J. Yeo.—5.

Against it—Hons. Messrs. Gray, Haviland, Kelly, Laird, Longworth, Perry, Thornton, Whelan, Messrs. Beer, Conroy, Cooper, Davies, Douse, Holm, Howatt, Owen, Ramsay, Sinclair, Sutherland, McAulay—20.

The question was then put upon the main motion, that the House go into Committee on the Bill, which was agreed to; and the House resolved itself accordingly. After some time spent therein, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

FOR SCULA, OR KING'S EVIL

IS A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE, A corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in impurity of the blood is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

for all the purposes of a Family Physic, are so compound the disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints:—Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Apetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

for the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. Prepared by—

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by WILLIAM R. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for Prince Edward Island. Also, by—

J. Cornish, Wood Islands	J. Hayden, Vernon River
G. L. Anderson, H. St. Peter's B.	D. Gordon, Georgetown
W. Cousins, Park Corner	P. Stephens, Orwell
E. Tombs, Rustico	R. S Findlay, Head of Orwell
W. Ling, Wheatly River Bridge	Bourke & Moore, Mt. Sewart B.
W. Hubbard, Tignish	M. Kilbride, Lot 11
J. Reid, Cascampec	J. O'Connor, Lot 16
J. L. Holman, St. Andrews	J. Bourke, Lot 18
J. Beer, Bedque	J. J. Frazer, St Eleanors
C. A. Crosby, French River	W. S. Hunt, do.
C. W. Lannan, Summerside	F. Arsenaux, Tignish
G. Wiggenton, Crapaud	E. Robinson, Newtown
D. & P. McNutt, Malpec	D. Boston, Souris
H. Beer, Southport	W. Shaw, New Glasgow B.
G. C Garrett, Fife's Ferry	J. Pidgeon, French River
J. Muirhead, Richmond Village	R Robinson, East River
G. McKay & Son, Grhm's Cross	D. Ramsay, Port Hill.
P. Lanegan, Irish Town	

Sept. 17, 1859.

Works of the Rev. Donald MacDonald

MINISTER OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

I.

A TREATISE on the HOLY ORDER of BAPTISM, containing Scriptural views of the Baptism of John; a defence of the doctrine of Infant Baptism; a comparative view of the connection between infant circumcision and infant baptism; the pouring out of the Spirit upon all flesh, called the Baptism of the Holy Ghost, &c. &c. pp. 276, price 2s.

II.

THE SUBJECTS of the MILLENNIUM, traced in their downward progress from their ancestry through the three pre-millennial dispensations; together with a Scriptural view of the New Jerusalem; coming of the Messiah; sacred numbers and signs of the times; the end of the world, and the last judgment; and Scriptural views of the Millennial Church. pp. 426, price 4s 6d.

III.

HYMNS, in GAELIC and ENGLISH, pp. 220, price 2s 9d The English only, pp. 42, price 1s 6d.

Published and for sale
At Haszard's Book-store, South side Queen's Square.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS GREAT HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE ranks among the leading necessaries of life, as it is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is as well established as that the Sun lights the World, and are wonderfully adapted to this Climate

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of their liver, stomach, or bowels, which, if not quickly removed, frequently settles into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills is the only remedy that can be relied upon in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of these Pills in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician. Thousands in this part of the world can bear testimony to the truth of this statement.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

Such as may suffer from weakness or debility, or where there is a want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and set upon the mainspring of life, giving strength and vigor to the system. Young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions: and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be the most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger, they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health, particularly so in these latitudes.

DERANGEMENT OF THE KIDNEYS.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day, as salt is forced into meat, the Ointment would penetrate into the kidneys, and correct any derangement of these organs; should he suffer from stone or gravel, then the Ointment ought to be rubbed into the neck of the bladder also, and a few days will convince the sufferer as to the astonishing effect of these two remedies.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Any derangement of these delicate organs affects disastrously both the body and the mind. To the nervous invalid Holloway's Pills are an article of vital necessity. As they impart tone and vigor to the internal organs, and consequently to the nervous system which pervades and connects them. Hence their marvellous cures of hysteria, low spirits, spasms, fits, headaches, nervous twitchings, and other kindred complaints are all radically removed by the use of these invaluable Pills.

COMPLAINTS OF FEMALES.

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially so in this quarter of the world.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of the organ, so often deranged in these latitudes.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Sore Throats	Asthma	Dysentery
Jaundice	Stone and Gravel	Bilious Complaints
Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Tic Douloureux	Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds
Piles	Tumors	Ulcers
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism
Venereal Affections	Constipation of the	Retention of Urine
Worms of all kinds	Bowels	Consumption
Gout	Head-ache	Scrofula or King's
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.	Debility Indigestion,	Evil

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s 6d., 11s., 22s sterling, each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

NEW BOOKS

LATELY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE at HASZARD'S Bookstore, Queen Square—

Abbott's Young Christian,
About's Roman Question,
Chambers's Information for the people—2 vols.
" Things as they are in America,
Charlesworth's Ministry of Life,
Dodd's British Manufactures—2 vols.
Duller's History of the Jesuits,
Elegant narratives,
Ellis's Visits to Madagascar, illustrated,
Erskine's Cruise in the Western Pacific,
Felice's History of the Protestants of France,
Ferguson's Microscope and its revelations,
Christian Treasury for 1859,
Fullom's Marvels of Science,
Gavazzi's Recollections of the last four Popes,
Guthrie's Christ and the inheritance of the saints,
Hamilton's Lessons from the Great Biography,
" Memoirs of James Wilson,
Hitchcock's Religious truth illustrated from science,
Hodson's Twelve years of a soldier's life in India,
Home Light, or Life of Mrs. Marsh,
Humboldt's Cosmos, or description of the Universe—5 vols.
" Life and travels,
" Views of Nature,
Humphrey's Revival History and sketches,
Isenberg's and Krapf's Missions to Abyssinia and Egypt,
Jarvo's History of the Sandwich Islands,
Jonathan Edwards on Revivals,
Leisure Hour, 1858,
L. N. R's Missing Link, or Bible women in the homes of the London poor,
Macduff's Memories of Bethany,
" Story of Bethlehem,
" Hart and the water brooks,
Olmstead's Noah and his times,
Owen's Memorials of the Martyrs in the Indian Rebellion,
Success in business or Bible principles, illustrated,
Sunday at Home, 1858,
Taylor's Memorials of the English Martyrs,
Taylor's Indications of the Creator, and Crofton's Genesis and Geology,
Taylor's United States and Cuba,
The Banner of the Truth 1858,
The Emigrant Churchman in Canada,
The Female Jesuit,
Thompson's Photographic views of Egypt,
Timbs's Curiosities of Science,
Todd's Angel of the Iceberg,
Trench's Walk round Mount Blanc,
Tulloch's Leaders of the Reformation,
Tweedie's Peace of God in the words of Jesus,
Tyng's Child of Prayer,
Wortabet's Syria and the Syrians—2 vols.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

NEUROPATHIC DROPS,

A VALUABLE REMEDY IN CHOLERA, Cramps and Spasmodic Affections, Colic, Internal Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Scalds and Burns, Wounds, Corns, Chilblains, Numbness, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Hip Complaints, Ague, Coughs and Colds, Tic Douloureux, Toothache, White Swellings, &c., &c.—Price 1s 6d.—Just received and for sale at HASZARD'S Book-store, Queen-Square, Jan. 14 1860.

Books for Teachers and Schools.

RECENTLY RECEIVED AT HASZARD'S Bookstore—

The Universal Speaker, containing Speeches, Dialogues and Recitations for the use of Schools, Academies and Social Circles 6s 3d.
The Teacher's assistant by Charles Northend, being hints and methods in School discipline and Institution 6s 3d.
Tower's Common School Grammar, Grammar of composition, Gradual Readers, Gradual Primers, Intellectual Algebra.

November 2d, 1859.

NEW BOOKS FROM BRITAIN!

JUST RECEIVED, AT HASZARD'S Bookstore, per *Gazelle*, and for sale at low prices, for Cash, an extensive assortment of BOOKS, in every department of literature—

Adventures of an Indian Army Surgeon 4s 6d, published at 10s 6d stg
An Englishman's life in India
Arago's Astronomy,
Beranger's Songs 4s 6d
British Manufactures, chemical and mechanical
Broe's every farmer his own Land Surveyor
" Glossary of terms of Architecture, &c
" New Zealand
Lord Brougham's Critical, Historical and Miscellaneous Works—new uniform edition, in 10 vols
Bunn's Old and New England, illus
British Naval History, and lives of the Admirals
Cassell's Illustrated History of Russian Empire
" " Exhibitor, only 7s 6d
" " Magazine of Art, 3 vols., 1000 cuts.—7s 6d each
Conyngham's travels in the Great Western Republic
Corner's child's history of England
Curiosities of Biography, by Malcolm
" of Physical Geography
Cyclopædia of religious biography, by Dr Jamieson
" of religious denominations
Dante's lyrical poems, translated by Lyell
De Sauley's expedition to the Red Sea, 17s 6d, published at 32s stg.
Egerton's journal of a winter's tour in India, illus.
Erskine's journal of a cruise in the Pacific
Eventful life of a soldier—recollections of the Peninsula
Fashion and famine, by Mrs Stevens
Germany as it is
Gesner's New Brunswick
Geslo's residence in Italy
Great Wonders of the world, from the Pyramids to the Crystal Palace—numerous plates
Earl Grey's history of the colonial policy of Great Britain, 2 vols.
Hancock's hear the Church
History of the Protestants of France
" of revivals of the 18th century
Home Companion, a magazine of the amusing and useful
Illustrated History of Hungary
" Literature of all Nations
Barnard's Handbook of Foliage and Foreground Plants
Illustrated Geography
Wellingtonia, or anecdotes of Wellington
History of the Island of Jersey, map and engravings
Jesse's Wild Sports, legends, &c. of the South of France
Law of Nations and Diplomacy
Krasinsky's History of the Cossacks
Lieber's History of Civil Liberty and Self-government
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea
M'Coan's Protestant Endurance under Popish Cruelty
M'Ilvaine's Evidences of the Christian religion
M'Lean's Twenty-five years in the Hudson's Bay Territory
Marriage Offering
Maxwell's run through United States 6s, published at 21s stg
Michon's Religious Journey in the East
Montague's Guide to the study of Heraldry
Naas's (Lord) St Petersburg and Moscow
Nuns and Nunneries, sketches compiled entirely from Romish authorities
O'Byrne's Naval Biography, comprising the life and services of every living Officer, from Admiral to Lieutenant, 75s, published at 42s stg
Prescott's Historical works
Pictorial Gallery of the Useful arts
Queen's sympathy for her Soldiers
Rush's residence at the Court of St. James
Ryan's California, plates
Simpson, the Arctic voyager, life and adventures
Sleigh's Pine Forests and Hacmatac Clearings 6s 3d
Strickland's Twenty-seven years in Canada
Taylor's eight years of change and travel in United States and Cuba
Trevor's Popery calmly and closely considered
Taylor's Popery, its character and its crimes
Toronto, travelling impressions of Young Russia
Trench's walk around Mont Blanc
Willis's Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean
Yates's Journey to Switzerland
Young's Our camp and the way to it

Burnett's Cocoaine.

Burnett's Cocoaine. Burnett's Cocoaine.

The Human Hair.

HOW many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alchholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its health and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs three shillings for a half pint bottle.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a new growth of new hair. I trust that others, similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours, very truly,
SUSAN B. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

☞ A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the *best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co. Boston.
For sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle, and by
M. W. SKINNER, Agent for P. E. Island.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE 7s. 6d.; Cloth Gilt, 10s. 6d.; Fine Morocco, 15s.

MEMOIR

OF THE
REV. JAMES MACGREGOR, D.D.

With notices of the Colonization of the Lower Provinces of British North America, and of the social and religious condition of the early settlers.

By his GRANDSON,
THE REV GEORGE PATTERSON,
Green Hill, Pictou, N. S.

The work will be on sale in the course of next week, at HASZARD'S Bookstore, Charlottetown; and a Colportour will commence visiting the rural districts, taking the route from Charlottetown, to Covehead, Cavendish, New London, Princetown, Belcque, &c. Friends in those quarters are requested to have their money ready when he comes.

Oct. 26, 1859. n5

Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

North Side Queen Square.

JOHN W. PICKARD RESPECTFULLY informs the public of P. E. Island, and former patrons of the establishment in particular, that, having taken the OLD STAND for many years occupied by Mr JOHN STUMBLES, next door east of JOHN TAYNAMAN, Esq.'s, he is prepared to execute, in good style and of the best material, all orders in his line, promptly and at moderate prices. He always keeps on hand a select assortment of HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS, &c., to which he invites attention.

☞ CARRIAGES NEATLY TRIMMED. ☜

N. B.—Country Dealers would do well to call, before making purchases elsewhere.

Nov. 5, 1859. 3m