WEEKLY CALENDAR.—JULY.

○ Full Moon, 3d day, 9h. 54m., morning.
☾ Last Quarter, 11th day, 1h. 46m., morning.
● New Moon, 19th day, 10h. 7m., morning.
☽ First Quarter, 25th day, 1h. 27m., morning.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn.	Moon sets	Age of Moon
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
22	Sunday	4 36	7 37	1 23	9 41	15 2
23	Monday	4 37	7 36	2 8	10	16 59
24	Tuesday	4 38	7 35	2 53	10 28	57
25	Wednesday	4 39	7 34	3 40	11	55
26	Thursday	4 40	7 33	4 29	11 24	53
27	Friday	4 41	7 32	5 35	morn	51
28	Saturday	4 42	7 31	6 40	0 20	49

MAILS,—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Mails for the neighboring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Thursday and alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

For Newfoundland, every Monday.

The Mails for England, Bermuda and the West Indies, via Pictou, will, on and after Monday, the 9th July next, close at 12 o'clock, noon, instead of 4, p.m., as formerly advertised, viz: July 9th and 23d; August 6th and 20th; September 3d and 17th; October 1st, 15th and 29th; November 12th and 26th.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

DEBATE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday Afternoon, April 27.

[Concluded from our last.]

Mr Howat—The hon. member says that his object is to test the sincerity of the majority on the Elective Council Bill. As one of that majority, I may say that last year I supported that measure, and I have not changed my opinion of it. The Council last session was obstructive, and they may be so again. Hitherto since the recent additions to that body it has worked well in conjunction with the House, but it may not continue to do so in future. For my own part, I think it would be as well to abolish it altogether, but the Imperial Government will not sanction that course; therefore, I consider that the elective principle is the next best we could adopt. If the Council is a mere echo of the House, it is useless; if obstructive, worse than useless. The session has been already so protracted, that I agree with the statement of the amendment that it is inexpedient to introduce the Bill now. The Council has been but lately reconstructed, and no evil can result from deferring the matter till next session, when any change which may be found necessary may be adopted.

Mr Sinclair—I agree with the hon. member that it would be better to abolish the Council altogether, if we had the power. As at present constituted it is useless—merely an echo to this House. When the Bill to make it elective passed the House last session, the majority stated that the people wished to elect the Councillors, and that it would be a mere farce to send the Bill to the Council for their sanction until the Government should have received authority so to reconstruct it as to ensure its passage there. Such authority they had received, and it was their duty to have introduced the Bill at the beginning of the session. I believe it was brought in and passed, not from any admiration of the principle on which it was based, but that it had its origin in personal feelings towards particular individuals. The Council should be in a more independent position; its character should not be changed with every change of Government. Election would render them more independent, and perhaps the best mode would be by electing the Councillors from this House. At present it is a merely useless echo to the House, for the additional members recently appointed, were selected in order that they should support the measures of the Government, and they are aware of the fact.

Hon. Mr Yeo—There was no use in sending the Bill to the Council as it was composed last session. It was not constituted in accordance with the royal instructions which directed that members should be nominated from among the principal proprietors, not one of whom had a seat at the Board.

Mr Coombs—The Government are pledged to have the Bill in operation this year, but they changed their course, and have swamped the old Council by introducing several of their own supporters; and, prior to this remodelling, threats were held out which should not have been made use of to an independent body. If the Council is not independent it can be of no service. I agree with the hon. member Mr. Sinclair, that the best depository of the electoral franchise for Councillors would be this House; which might, by a majority, say of two thirds, elect one of its members annually to the upper branch. Such a plan would, I believe, receive the sanction of the Home Government.

Hon Mr Pope—The hon. member, Mr Whelan, in his journal, the *Examiner*, stated that the Government had no authority to reconstruct the Council, but his resolution states that it appears authority has been given, and he assigns as his motive for its introduction, that he desires to test the sincerity of the Government. His object is to let the impression go abroad that the Government had no intention of giving effect to their measure when they introduced it. I supported the Bill last year, but when I find that by a wise exercise of the prerogative the public business can be carried on harmoniously and satisfactorily, I for one am content. I support the amendment of the hon. Col. Gray, because it is now too late in the session to go into the question, and I have no desire to gratify the curiosity of the hon. member who introduced the resolution. The people of the country, satisfied with the present composition of the Council, are quite content to let things remain as they are until next session.

Hon Mr Haviland—When I considered the length of time which has elapsed since the hon. member first moved in this matter, I was prepared to listen to a long and eloquent address, but now that the cork is drawn the long bottled up contents are found to be flat and stale to a most unusual degree. The reason of that is, the hon. member himself is unpleasantly conscious that no interest is felt in the subject at present. I must say, that it is somewhat novel for a member to move a censure on the Government for not having brought forward a measure to which he declares himself opposed. Such a resolution coming from others of his party, for instance, the hon. Mr Coles, Mr Sinclair or Mr Cooper, would not excite my surprise, for they, as supporters of the Bill, might consistently disapprove of any delay in its introduction. I profess myself unable to find a parallel to this resolution, which, like a tadpole, is all head and tail, and lamentably deficient in body—(laughter.) With reference to the Bill, my views are unchanged. I am in favor of the adoption of the elective principle, but at this late period of the session the Government do not consider its introduction expedient, and at present it might be difficult to predict its fate in the Council, the sentiments of several of the members of which are known to be strongly adverse to it, while the opinions of the four gentlemen newly appointed to the board are not known, although I have no doubt that they would pass upon the measure fairly and conscientiously, according to their several convictions of its character and effect. The hon. member alluded to the number of Bills passed as being very small, in consideration of the length of the session. He will find it dangerous to quote precedents, for while we have passed 38 Bills this session, I can tell him that a reference to the statutes of 1857 and 1858, when his party was in power, will show that in the former of those years but 21 Acts were passed, while the latter year can boast of no more than 18, thus making a total of 37 for two years, being less than the legislative results of this session alone. The hon. leader of the Opposition has characterized the members of the Council as being men of independence. That character is scarcely compatible with his positive and public avowal of his knowledge of the course they intended to pursue with reference to particular measures. The gentlemen recently appointed to the Council are all of independent characters. They are not at the command of a general officer to reject or pass a Bill as they may be ordered. It has been said that the Government are pledged to pass the Bill because it was printed. The mainstays of that doctrine may possibly remember the fate of the Municipal Incorporations and the Board of Works Bills. Both these measures passed the House and both were printed, but no more was heard of them afterwards. In supporting the amendment I feel that I can justify my conduct to my constituents, and mention of that, I care not if I fail to please the Opposition.

Hon. Mr Stewart—If any present necessity for the passing of the Bill can be shown, it would of course be the duty of the House to carry it this session; but it is not an act of wisdom to pass measures before circumstances justify their enactment. The principle of an elective Legislative Council has been discussed in other Colonies, and in some of them it has been adopted; but when reasons are abroad that in practice it is not found to work satisfactorily, it was right and proper that the Government should pause, ere they engrafted it on our political system, and they are entitled to the confidence of the House for having done so. Had the hon. member who introduced the resolution advocated the principle and details of the elective Council Bill, he might be supposed to be sincere in introducing and supporting his motion, but that credit cannot be awarded to him, for he virtually says, by his resolution and remarks, "the Government have not done right in refusing to do what I desire to be wrong to do." It is evident that his only object is to damage the Government, and to effect that object he has not hesitated to place himself in this absurd position. We have seen Legislative Councillors nominated by the leader of the late Government, and paid out of the public funds, merely for the purpose of keeping him and his party in power—in possession of that power for his loss of which the hon. member whose resolution we are discussing, admitted he was notorious. Such an admission coming from such a source is entitled to every credit, and but shows that the leader of the Government would be a tyrant if his power were commensurate with his desires. The science of British Legislation is based on the principle of the retirement of the ruling party when it shall have ceased to retain the support of a majority of the people. The growth and expansion of that principle has been the work of centuries, and to the natural repugnance of the British people to the introduction of sudden and organic changes in their institutions, is the vigor and solidity of the democratic element in their Government to be attributed. We read of the Athenian lawgiver, Lycurgus, who having prepared a wise code of laws for the governance of the citizens of Athens, and obtained their sanction of it, fearing lest "the feble breath of popular applause" might induce alterations, bound them by oath not to alter his laws until his return from a contemplated journey; and then he expatriated himself and went away to die in a foreign country. When I hear some hon. members advocate the abolition of the Legislative Council, as being of no practical utility, my mind reverts to the fate which befell the once great and powerful Poland, from the want of a power in the state intermediate between the crown and the people. The history of no nation presents a more continuous evidence of the spirit of martial enterprise, and none of so rapid and total a decline in moral and material influence—originally embracing nearly the extent of modern Russia, and geographically situate on the frontiers of civilization, often did the king-making republicans roll back the tide of barbarian invasion—and historybee recorded the marvelous exploits of the Poles, when in 1683, under their King, John Lobieski, they routed the force of the lauguering infidel under the walls of Vienna. This is not the place nor the occasion to give the details of the hardihood and vigor of the relieving force, nor of their heroic leader, but so sensible were they who had reaped the benefit of his efforts, that on his entering the walls through a breach which on that memorable 11th September, the Turks would, but for him, have traversed, he was followed by grateful thousands to the Church, where an aged priest of the christian faith preached a sermon of thanksgiving for the deliverance of the city, from the inspired text—"There was a man sent from Heaven and his name was John." Why has a people capable of such acts, a people which has shown itself foremost in every field, a people with such traditions, been swept from the family of nations. The reason is, it had no second power in the state between the king and the people. The latter had the direct and immediate right of appointing their monarch, and as this power was shared equally by the whole population assembled on an open plain, the action of the waves on which the ship of state had to ride shattered her so seriously that she became an easy prey to the wreckers on the coasts around her. Such an instance shews the necessity of having an intermediate branch, and although a representative aristocracy may be a novelty and may work some inconvenience, I would be prepared to support any change in preference to having a body of hirelings working for a party at the public expense.

Hon. Col. Gray's amendment was then carried on the following division:—

For it—14. Against it—Hons. Messrs. Whelan, Coles; Messrs. Sinclair and Cooper—4.

M. W. Howe, Reporter.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS BY PRIVATE sale, that well known and beautifully situated Freehold Farm, in Belle Creek, Lot 62, consisting of 122½ acres, of which there are about 70 in a high state of cultivation. There are the necessary substantial buildings on the premises; with a never failing spring of water within a few yards of the dwelling house, together with a considerable piece of Marsh.

The property is contiguous to an abundance of sea manure, with every facility for procuring it; and also, to a good fishing station. Also, a Freehold Farm situated in Flat River, Lot 63, consisting of 50 acres, of which there are about 40 under cultivation, with a good dwelling house, and about 4 acres of excellent marsh attached thereto.

The subscriber also notifies all persons who are indebted to him, to make immediate payment, and all creditors to furnish him with their respective accounts.

NEIL NICHOLSON.

Belle Creek, July 5th, 1860. 3w*

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of FANCY GOODS

EVER IMPORTED INTO THE EASTERN Provinces, is now offered for disposal, at *Cash prices*, previous to its exportation.

This Stock offers unusual inducements to Dealers in Fancy GOODS, as it includes everything sold in the Fancy Goods line—Jewelry, China and Glassware, Photographic Chemicals, Cameras and Stands, Cases, Matts, Preservers, and every article used in Photography.

The balance of Stock remaining on the 1st of October will be shipped off the Island, and intending purchasers will consult their own interests by making an early call.

JAMES McCOMB.

Charlottetown, May 12, 1860. 6w

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE!

Keep up with the Times!

WHO WILL BUY OLD-FASHIONED Furniture, when they can purchase for less money the very LATEST STYLES and BEST QUALITY at

DOUGLASS'S

FURNITURE ROOMS,

WHERE HE HAS THE

Largest Stock on the Island

to select from, and at the very lowest prices. All persons about to furnish, will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to FURNISHING WINDOWS and FRAMING PICTURES.

All orders promptly attended to, and thankfully received.

GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Kent-street, June 1, 1860. 6w

!! BOOT AND SHOE BUYERS !!

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS AND

EXTRA LOW PRICES FOR CASH TRADE.

GEORGE C. WALES,

20, Pearl Street,

EXPECTING TO MAKE SOME CHANGE in his business, will offer a large and good assortment of all kinds, including—

Copper Stiff, and Copper and Leather Tips, at very low prices.

As we buy and sell for Cash only, can give buyers the very lowest rates, of any class, styles or quality wanted. Call before purchasing, at 20, Pearl Street.

Boston, March 1, 1860. 4m mar10

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

OLIVE OIL.

FOR SALE, TWO CASKS OLIVE OIL.

JAMES DESBRISAY.

June 6th, 1860.

M. STEVENSON,

SHEET IRON AND TIN-PLATE

WORKER,

KENT STREET,

[*Nearly opposite Dr. Johnson's Dispensary*],

CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND.

M. S. Keeps always on hand an assortment in his line suited to the public want, of good material and workmanship. He will always attend promptly to orders, and warrant satisfaction He respectfully solicits a share of public support. july7—1y

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT that property known as the SYDNEY MILLS, situate on Lot 24, within eight miles of the City, consisting of GRIST and CARDING MILLS, in good working order, together with 84 acres of LAND adjoining, part of which is under cultivation. On the premises are a good HOUSE 28 by 24 feet, containing eight rooms, all finished; a BARN 57 feet, and other Outhouses. This valuable Property is so well known, that a further description is unnecessary.

Terms.—10 per cent. deposit on day of sale; 20 per cent. on delivery of Deed; and the balance may remain on mortgage for such terms as may be agreed upon, by paying six per cent. interest. Application to the owner on the premises.

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Suffolk Road, Lot 31, May 4, 1860. tf

Townships Nos. 9. 16. 22. and 61.

TENANTS ON THOSE TOWNSHIPS AND other persons indebted to the Right Honorable LAWRENCE SULLIVAN are hereby notified that the subscriber has—by Power of Attorney dated 30th April last—been appointed the Agent of the said Lawrence Sullivan, for the management and protection of the said Townships, and for the collection of all debts due to him. All persons, therefore, so indebted, are requested to make an early settlement of their Accounts at the office of the subscriber.

G. W. DEBLOIS.

Ch. Town, May 23.

To be Let for a Term of Years, "RINGWOOD,"

the late Residence of Lieut. Colonel B. H. Cumberland.

THIS PROPERTY CONSISTS OF A well-built and commodious Dwelling House, erected some years since by the Proprietor, together with Out-houses and Offices, and 150 acres of LAND.

It is situate on Township No. Sixty-five, immediately opposite Charlottetown, from which it is distant about two miles. The Land is high, with a gradual descent to the water, and the view, which is uninterrupted, is decided one of the finest in the Island. The Ornamental Woods, which are very beautiful, have been carefully preserved and laid off with much taste; and as the Proprietor is resident in England, the property is offered on the most favorable terms, at a rent very much below its real value. For particulars, apply to

W. H. POPE.

Charlottetown, May 12, 1860.

SELLING OFF!

The Subscriber will Dispose of his present

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices,

FOR SIX WEEKS!

Commencing on Monday, the 25th JUNE instant.

PAYMENT, IN ALL CASES, CASH.

JAMES DESBRISAY.

June 23, 1860.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one—drink but little wine, beer or spirits, or, far better, none; take no coffee, weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden as most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence a good appetite and clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

HOW TO BE STRONG.

Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a run upon the bowels, many persons supposing that they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake however, for these Pills will immediately correct the liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint. In warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gives tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged—health and strength following as a matter of course. The appetite too is wonderfully increased by the use of these Pills, combined with the use of solid in preference to fluid diet. Animal food is better than broths and stews. By removing acrid fermented, or other impure humors from the liver, stomach, or blood, the cause of dysentery, diarrhœa, and other bowel complaints are expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested and the action of the bowels becomes regular. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so quickly as this fine correcting medicine.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water—or whether they be affected with stone and gravel, or with aches and pains in the loins, over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills—they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action,—they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spleen,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

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

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

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, also at all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d, 11s., 22s., and 33s each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sized Box.

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

May 12 1860.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES HAVE NOW BEEN before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS,

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ensuing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither *Mercury*, nor *Antimony*, nor *Arsenic* nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; *Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heart burn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Languor*, and *Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*.

Also *Worms*, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and *Consumption*, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers and *Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and *Bad Complexions*, by their alternative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum*, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. *Common Colds* and *Influenza* will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—King's Evil and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the heart, Painter's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the Reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORIZED AGENT.

Prepared by Dr W. B. Moffat, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

SOLD BY

T. DES BRISASAY, Charlotteton, General Agent; and by

James Pidgeon, New London	John Beer, Bedeque
Garrett and Hudson, do.	H Beer Southport
W. Shaw, New Glasgow Bridge	Benj. Rodgers, Cascumpec
I. J. Fraser, St Eleanor's	John Frost, Grand River
George Wiggston, Crapaud	P. Stephens Orwell
R. S. Holman, Summerside	Wm. Brow, Cape Traverse

July 7. 1y

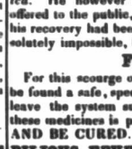
HARDWARE.

To Householders and others!

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE at Hazard's, Queen Square, an assortment of BRITISH HARDWARE, which is offered for sale at low prices for Cash, among which will be found—

Bolts and Nutts, from 1 to 9 inches
Gimblets—assorted sizes
Grubbing Hoes, Garden and Field Hoes
Mill Saw Files, Horse Rasps, Shoe Rasps
Whitewash' Brushes, Paint and Varnish Brushes
Gutta Percha Shoe Blacking, Stove Polish
Percussion Caps
Plyers and Cutting Nippers, Pinchers
Scotch, Kent, and American Hammers
Screwdrivers from 3 to 18 inch blades
Screws—Gimblet Pointed, from 1¼ to 4 inches
Hinges—Strap, T, Hook and Eye, Butt, Table and Chest
Trunk and Chest Handles, Tacks—tinned and iron
Trout, Mackerel and Codfish Hooks
Brass Taps and Molasses Gates
Cupboard, trunk, chest drawer, and desk Locks
Padlocks, iron and brass—various sizes.

FOR SALE.



THE SPLENDID ENTIRE horse "Clyde" rising three years old, of a handsome Grey colour, from *King of the Valley* Dam, by stock of *Revenge*; stands about 15½ hands. As a stud horse, unquestionably sure; docile and gentle in harness; and for strength and action as a carriage horse equalled by few Colts of his age. To be seen by intending purchasers, at the subscriber's stable, Maple Bank, Brackley Point Road.

JAMES RATTRAY.

N. B.—Half the purchase money may remain for a time, as agreed for, on approved notes.

March 10, 1860.

BOAT FOUND.

PICKED UP, ABOUT 3 MILES FROM shore, on the 29th ult., a Boat, about 14 feet long, flat bottom. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

Stanhope, July 14, 1860. tf NEIL HIGGINS.

The Best Work published by the Messrs. Chambers.

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

May 26, 1860.

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CONSISTING OF:

Chisels, Gouges, Files and Rasps, Planes and Plane Irons, Screw Drivers, Plyers, Pincers, Nippers, Hand & Tenon Saws, Hammers, Screws, Squares and Bevels, Braces and Bitts, Auger Bitts, Gimblets.

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

Oct. 26, 1859. n8

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF SEVEN years from November next, that valuable Property known as "Willow Farm," situate about a mile from the City, on the Princetown Road, containing 79½ acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, and at present in the occupation of Mr. Ralph Brecken, Jun. The Farm is subdivided into 12 Fields, with substantial fences, with a neat COTTAGE, and an extensive range of Barns and Out-buildings.

For particulars, enquire at the Office of the late James Peake.

June 28, 1860. 4w

Per "Isabel" and "Gazelle,"

AND OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES for Cash, wholesale and retail,

14 Boxes TIN,
44 Bags NAILS from one to 4½ inches,
84 Kegs PAINTS,
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Blacksmiths' anvils, vices, and files; blister and spring steel, plough mountings, chain traces, spades, hook and eye, butt, table, chest, & T hinges; bed screws bolts and nuts; rim, mortice, stock, pad, till, trunk, and chest locks, latches, planes, and plane irons, cross cut, hand, and tenon saws, knives and forks, butchers' oyster, putty, farrier's, shoe and pocket knives, whiting, red and yellow ochre, glue, varnish, curled hair, whitewash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, blacklead, spoke, horse and bannister brushes; hemp, flax, sparables, &c., &c.

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5 Bags Rice, 20 boxes Soap, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, green, roasted and ground Coffee (the best in the City), Pepper, Mustard, Annatto, Cudbear, Currants, Raisins, Spices, &c.

12 doz Bottled Pickles, in mixed cauliflower and onion.

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A FARM CONSISTING OF 100 ACRES of Land, half of which is freehold, 40 acres are cleared and under cultivation, with a good orchard. There is upon it a new dwelling house 25 X 30, with barn 30 X 40, and blacksmiths forge. Situate on Princetown Road, 11 miles from Charlottetown. An excellent stand for business. Part of the purchase money may remain upon security of the property. For further particulars apply to

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Charlottetown July 5th, 1860.

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All arrangements not completed by the above date, will be entrusted to the supervision of the man with the White Horse, who does not travel without being well paid for mileage, &c.

JOHN STUMBLES.

Charlottetown, June 30, 1860. 3w

Arrival of the Prince of Wales.