WEEKLY CALENDAR—OCTOBER.

New Moon, 4th day, 7h. 44m. morning, N.E.
First Quarter, 12th day, 7h. 27m. evening, after ☉.
Full Moon, 19th day, 7h. 36m. morning, N.E.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 3h. 32m. after ☉.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn.	High water aftern.	Moon rises	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
29	Sunday	5 57	5 41	7 30	8 16	11 41	
30	Monday	5 58	5 39	8 20	1 23	37	
Oct. 1	Tuesday	6 1	5 35	9 14	2 38	34	
2	Wednesday	6 2	5 33	10 4	3 54	32	
3	Thursday	6 4	5 31	10 51	5 12	29	
4	Friday	6 5	5 29	11 40	sets	25	
5	Saturday	6 8	5 27	morn.	5 52	21	

Mails—Summer Arrangements.

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

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

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

For Newfoundland, every Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For England, Bermuda, and the West Indies, every alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz:

Monday, April 22; May 20, 27; June 10, 24; July 8, 22; August 5, 19; September 2, 16, 30; October 14, 28; November 11, 25.

Farm and Garden.

PROTECTING ANIMALS FROM RAIN STORMS.—I believe that farmers, generally, are not aware how much loss they sustain in the flesh of their domestic animals, and how much they suffer during cold storms of rain in the summer, or at any other season of the year. Warm showers never injure animals; indeed, they appear to have a good relish for such a sprinkling as they frequently get, provided it is not as cold as ice. Most animals will endure pretty severe cold, as long as they can keep dry; but, as soon as their bodies have been wet, and are kept so, evaporation commences. And as evaporation is a cooling process, the heat of their bodies is carried away very rapidly; and the sudden transition from heat to cold chills them in a very short time, and injures them more than a severe storm in winter. Animals will endure a very sudden change from cold to heat with impunity; but sudden changes from heat to cold are often attended with very serious consequences. We are apt to think, because it is summer, or not freezing weather, that a storm of rain will not hurt our animals. But, could they communicate to us their feelings during a storm of cold rain, there would not be so much negligence about protecting them, especially during the cold and stormy days and nights of autumn. I well remember that about twenty years ago, there was a severe rain storm in the month of June; and although our sheep had been sheared more than two weeks, we thought they ought to be brought home to the barn. But many of them were so cold and feeble, in consequence of the rain, that it was necessary to go after them with a wagon. About the 1st of July, 1861, there was another very cold storm of rain, which swept away hundreds of sheep in the town where I resided. One farmer lost about sixty of his choicest sheep, although they had been sheared several days before the storm came on. I have heard of more than three hundred lost during the storm. It is infinitely better for animals to keep them in a stable or shed, where they cannot get a mouthful of food for twelve successive hours, than to allow them to be exposed for only two hours to a storm of cold rain. When I was accustomed to keep sheep, I was always careful to let them have the benefit of a shed, if they needed it, not only in winter, but during summer; and it is very unusual that our horses and neat cattle were left for one hour in the field, during a cold storm. Cold storms not only make cattle *look* bad, but they do really injure them, by rendering them stiff and dull; and they often contract a severe cold, which many times will superinduce catarrh and glanders. Young calves and colts often suffer extremely from exposure to cold storms, even in summer; and to shelter them, will be time and money well appropriated. "A merciful man regardeth the life of his beast."—*Cheshire Gent. and Cultivator.*

HARVESTING POTATOES.—Some persons contend that "potatoes should be taken from the ground as soon as they are ripe. That it is bad policy to allow them to remain in the hills till the tops become entirely dry, as is the practice with some farmers. That potatoes managed in this way are almost always inferior to those harvested at maturity, and are not unfrequently watery and unfit for use."

These notions do not commend themselves to our views of the matter. It seems to us that no place can be found so completely adapted to the preservation of all the good qualities of the potato, until severe frosts come, as the cool moist soil where it grew. It comes to maturity there, the vines die, so that all action ceases between tuber and stem, the potatoes are not crowded or loosing their moisture by evaporation, and are in the precise condition to be kept in their greatest perfection.

Some persons leave potatoes upon the ground, exposed to a hot sun during the day in which they are dug; thus those that are turned out in the morning, lay in the sun during an entire day. We cannot think this practice a good one. If the potatoes are moist, and a considerable quantity of soil adheres to them, it is very much better to put them in the bin as they are, for it is quite impossible to thoroughly dry them without injuring their eating qualities, as there is a principle in them, which exposure to the sun concentrates, and converts into an actual poison. The small tubers which sometimes grow near the surface, and which, by the washing of rains or other causes, are left bare, assume a greenish hue, and, when boiled, possess a disagreeable copperish taste. The same result is produced, in less degree, by exposure to the sun and air after digging. It is a common practice in some places to deposit the potatoes in boxes or barrels, and protect them from the sun and air, by a covering of sand or loam. This retain, them moist, and effectually secures the preservation of all their excellences.

Turnips may remain in the field till late, as they are not so much injured by frost as is generally supposed. When "caught out" by frost, the turnip, if allowed to remain in the ground till it thaws, will not be essentially injured, either in its eating or keeping qualities; the pulp absorbs the frost and leaves the texture of the vegetable fibre nearly unimpaired. It is of importance to give the root a cool place where they can be occasionally overhauled during the winter, as in warm cellars they are liable to become "corky," and are much injured as to their nutritional properties; besides, when stored in large and compact masses, they will heat and most likely spoil. When rute bagas are raised in large quantities, they require much room. If piled up, like cord wood, into stacks, the air will pass through them freely, while if thrown into one large mass, there cannot be found a place where the temperature can be retained a little above the freezing point, will be found sufficiently warm to keep them from freezing.—*N. E. Farmer.*

CAUSES OF THE POTATO DISEASE.—We recently called attention to the theories advanced by Dr. Gibbs, of Birmingham, that one cause of the prevalence of the malady may be the want of the magnesia to the law of the creation of crops, &c. The Birmingham chemist, who has had much experience in the matter, argues that the stalk gathers silica, lime, potash, and magnesia, which are given by the gold Creator wherever the potato grows, in abundance, but that seed is never used. The reason for this seeming wilfulness is that the seed will not come to maturity for two or three years, and the grasping disposition of these times will not allow that delay. The writer has known the experiment tried, and in no case has a diseased potato been taken from the root when grown from the potato ball. He would suggest the rearing of a small portion each year on a part of the ground, and so gradually introducing new seed, time after time.—*London paper.*

Miscellaneous.

REMEDIES FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Hall's Journal of Health says:—

There are some general principles of cure applicable to all, and which will seldom fail of high advantages.

1. The entire body should be washed once a week with soap, hot water and a stiff brush.

2. Wear woolen next the skin the year round, during the day-time only.

3. By means of ripe fruits and berries, coarse bread and other coarse food, keep the bowels acting freely once in twenty-four hours.

4. Under all circumstances, keep the feet always clean, dry and warm.

5. It is most indispensable to have the fullest plenty of sound, regular, connected and refreshing sleep, in a clean, light, well-aired chamber, with windows facing the sun.

6. Spend two or three hours of every forenoon, and one or two of every afternoon, rain or shine, in some form of interesting, exhilirating and unwearying exercise. Walking with a cheerful and entertaining companion is the very best.

7. Eat at regular times, and always slowly.

8. That food is best for each which is most relished, and is followed by the least discomfort. What has benefitted or injured one is no rule for another. This eighth item is of universal application.

9. Take but a teacupful of any kind of drink at one meal, and let that be hot.

10. Confine yourself to coarse bread of corn, rye or wheat—to ripe, fresh, perfect fruits and berries in their natural state—and to fresh, lean meats, broiled or roasted, as meat is easier of digestion than vegetables. Milk, gravies, pastries, heavy hot bread, farinas, starches, and greasy food in general, aggravate dyspepsia by their constipating tendencies.

11. It is better to eat at regular times as often as hungry, but so little as to occasion no discomfort whatever.

12. Constantly aim to divert the mind from the bodily condition, in pleasant ways; that is half the cure in many cases.

SOCAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—One of the most important associations in the world is the one which exists in Great Britain for the cultivation of social science. It has now been in existence for several years, and its chief object seems to be the collecting of information and the reading and discussion of papers upon all questions affecting the welfare and condition of the whole people. The annual meetings are held in a different city each year, and at these gatherings nobles and plebians fraternize, and sociality is promoted among all classes. Intelligence and good sense are the passports to these meetings, and they may also be called "Womens' Rights Association," as ladies as well as gentlemen take part in the proceedings.

This year the association held its annual congress in Dublin, with the venerable Lord Brougham as president. His opening address was a summary of the progress of social science during the past year. He touched upon almost every subject relating to law, education, industry and literature. He is a powerful advocate of co-operation among all classes for the purpose of effecting a common good. Unions of working people for conducting manufacturing operations, he stated, were spreading in England, and mechanics were now sharing the profits formerly secured entirely by chief manufacturers. About two hundred and fifty new companies of operative manufacturers were established within the past year. These co-operative societies are generally composed of sober and industrious operatives.

The reduction of the duty on paper which had been effected by act of Parliament was dwelt upon with great satisfaction. The benefits of cheap newspapers were pointed out with a feeling mind, but the American press received a rebuke in the declamation. There is one penny paper in London which has a daily circulation of 80,000 copies.

As regards the affairs of America, Lord Brougham said:—

On this most unhappy subject, it becomes us to abstain from whatever might be deemed to indicate an opinion upon the merits of the controversy. But we should ill represent the friends of science we cultivate if we did not breathe an earnest hope for the termination of a civil war, the real origin of which has been the disappointment of faction in the thirst for place, and which, as if to make it more respectable and more amiable, has assumed as its avowed principle the perpetuation and extension of slavery, now for the first time declared to be good in itself. Surely, without offence to either party in this lamentable contest, we may breathe a wish that the least of the war's evils—its heavy expense—were bestowed upon the redemption of the colored race, upon the amicable removal of the greatest obstruction to American prosperity, the greatest blot that rests on the American name. Humbly but deeply may we be thankful for the blessing we enjoy under our free and well poised constitution, which leaves us toward other nations without "hatred and all uncharitableness," and certainly without envy; the blessings of being able to continue our labors in secure possession of freedom from all tyranny, whether of one or of the multitude—of individual caprice, so galling to our pride, or the more insupportable domination of the mob, so omnipresent that nothing is too high for it to reach, nothing so humble and obscure as to escape.—*Scientific American.*

LUNAR LIFE.—Herr Schwabe, a distinguished German astronomer, announces having seen a species of vegetation in the moon. Here is the fact on which he bases his conclusion: The surface of the moon presents numerous striped lines, like so many furrows. These had been explained in a variety of ways—some considering them as dried up river beds; others, as tracks left by torrents of lava, &c. Schwabe advances quite another solution. According to him, the ridges that run down the loftier lunar mountain-sides present at certain seasons a green color, which they lose at the end of a few months. Thence he concludes that there exists a vegetation in the moon, coming at a season corresponding to our autumn. Should this interesting fact receive final authenticity, it will certainly overthrow the commonly-received opinion that there is no water on the surface of the moon; for, since the vegetation seen by Schwabe is green, would not analogy suggest that it is the result of chemical combinations similar to those which produce the phenomena of our earthly vegetation?

MRS M. FORSYTH

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM ENGLAND with a large and personally selected Stock of

FANCY GOODS,

and which are superior to any that have before been imported into Charlottetown, respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that they will be open for inspection on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

Mrs F. considers it unnecessary to enumerate the different articles, but at the same time hopes to state that her GOODS will be sold at small profits for CASH, having decided to give up credit for the future.

From the arrival of the ship *Isabel* she will receive an extensive Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting of the latest PARIS and LONDON Fashions, in Millinery, &c.

North Side, Queen's Square, Sept. 17, 1861. 2in

Royal Agricultural Society's

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION!

AN EXHIBITION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES and Agricultural Productions will be held on WEDNESDAY, 30th Oct., 1861, when the following Premiums will be distributed, viz.:—

For the best 10 yards of Cloth, of Island wool, open, wove, dyed and dressed on the Island,	£1	10	0
For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and full dressed,	1	10	0
Best 10 yards do., milled, dyed and finished,	1	10	0
10 do. fancy mixture do.,	1	10	0
10 do Shepherd's plaid,	1	10	0
10 do. twilled Flannel,	0	10	0
10 do. womens' wear,	0	10	0
10 do. wool and cotton do.,	0	10	0
Best pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than 2 yards square,	1	0	0
Hearth Rug, made of woolen yarn,	0	10	0
do., made of rags,	0	10	0
Woolen fancy plaid Shawl,	0	10	0
do. Shepherd's plaid do.,	0	10	0
do. net Shawl,	0	10	0
Best Woolen long Shawl or Scarf,	0	10	0
10 yards of Carpeting,	1	0	0
10 yards of checked Flannel, for shirts,	1	10	0
6 shirts, ready made (all wool or half wool)	0	6	0
Pair of thick knit woolen Stockings, for overalls,	0	5	0
3 pairs woolen Socks,	0	5	0
3 do. woolen Gloves,	0	5	0
3 do. woolen Mittens,	0	10	0
Linen Table Cloth,	0	10	0
6 yards Linen Towelling,	0	10	0
3 linen Sacks, capable of holding 4 bush. each,	0	10	0
Bonnet, made of grass plait,	0	5	0
Hat, do. do.,	0	5	0
Best Wooden hand Rake,	0	4	0
Pitch Fork,	0	5	0
Dung Fork—4 prongs,	0	5	0
Willow Baskets,	0	2	6
Indian Baskets, ½ bushel,	0	2	0
Wooden Shovel,	0	5	0
Narrow Axe,			
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Best tub of Butter, not less than 20 lbs. weight,	0	10	0
2d do do do	0	5	0
Best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs. weight,	0	10	0
2d do do do	0	5	0
Best Half-dozen Swede Turnips,	0	2	0
do Carrots for the table,	0	2	0
do Roots Blood Beet,	0	2	0
do Roots of Mangold Wurtzel,	0	2	0
do Roots of Parsnips,	0	2	0
do Ears of Indian Corn,	0	2	0
do Onions,	0	2	0
do Apples,	0	2	0
POULTRY.			
Best pair (male and female) Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old (alive),	0	5	0
do Cochin China, do.,	0	5	0
do Turkeys, do.,	0	5	0
do Geese, do.,	0	5	0
do Ducks, do.,	0	5	0

☞ Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the list.

All articles must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, and all articles for competition, excepting live Stock, must be sent in to the Secretary on or before 12 o'clock, on Monday the 28th October, otherwise they will be excluded.

☞ The Exhibition will be open to the public at 12 o'clock.

(By Order)

J. D. HASZARD, Sec'y.

Committee Room, Aug 21, 1861. 1&E

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

FULLING, DYING AND DRESSING

CLOTH!

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING THE above manufactory nearly in operation, and having secured the services of a Dyer from Nova Scotia who is thoroughly acquainted with the work, would most respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. He is also prepared to do the work with dispatch, and will do it as cheap as it can be done in the Island.

FINLAY M'DONALD, Proprietor.

Pinette River, Sept. 7, 1861.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tesuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and restores all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and reanimating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Dropsy,	Bowed Fashions,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Colds,	Female Complaints,	Lassitude & Languor,
Chest Diseases,	Headache,	Piles,
Consumption,	Indigestion,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Inflammation,	Secondary Symptoms,
Diarrhœa,	Jaundice,	Tetter,
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, clear the skin of all blotches and blemishes, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very curious way among the Tarentas, a tribe of Indians in Mexico. See the Almanac of our Agent, and you will find this subject the very interesting account it contains of the "Grand Hunt" of the Aztecs.

CAUTION.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and sells at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on the box.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 80 Lawrence Street,

NEW-YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

Sold by WM. S. WATSON, Wholesale Agent for the Island.

Also by—T. DesBarres & Co., H. W. Sellman, Charlottetown, and by one agent in every Settlement at Wholesale by W. S. Burr & Co., Boston.

Nov. 7. 1860.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE

Pain Killer

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled

Family Medicine.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon—

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back, and Loins, as well as in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Blood Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach, it seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Phthisic, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whit-lows, Old Sores, Swelled Joints, and General Debility of the System.

It is also a prompt and sure Remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveller,—on sea and land,—and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

Prices, 12½ cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by dealers every where.

AGENT—T. DESBRISAY,

Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

January 26, 1861.

An unrivalled and invaluable Family Medicine, which should be kept always near at hand, in case of accidents or sudden attack of Pain. In these days of railroad and steamboat accidents, no traveller is safe without it.

The only genuine Pain Killer, all others are Counterfeits, Imitations, or Frauds, and as such generally worthless, if not dangerous, and never to be trusted. Beware of them.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CHEST COMPLAINTS.

No disease are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza, may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any overcharged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and requires some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiency, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance: again taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill" as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and billiousness.

WINDY OR WATERY DROPSY.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints, should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigor which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

DISORDERS PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system. As they remove all causes of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

INFLUENZA, DIPTHERIA AND SORE THROAT.

How all important it is to check the first departure from health; all may do so by taking Holloway's Pills without risk or restriction. In all disease affecting the blood, nerves and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath the earlier they are taken the better.

CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.

Diseases incidental to children such a feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all disease of the skin, may be immediately checked, and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

INDIGESTION, BILE AND SICK HEADACHES.

No organs in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency or acidity on the stomach, warns us that digestion is not proceedings properly Holloway's Pill regulate every functions, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

In these disease, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

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
Consumption	Liver complaints	Venereal Affections
Debility	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Piles	Weakness from whatever cause
Dysentery	Retention of urine	&c., &c., &c.
Erysipelas	Scrofula or King's	

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

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

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

July 6, 1861

RARE CHANCE FOR BILLERS.

FOR SALE, A GRIST MILL WITH GATE Saw, Grabbers, Dressing Machine, and 30 Acres of Free Land, part of which is in cultivation, the remainder can be cleared at trifling cost.

The above property is situate on LOT 66, in the midst of thriving settlement. The Mills are now being put in good repair, and can be entered upon forthwith.

Part of the purchase money may remain on interest if required.

For Particulars or other particulars apply to

WILLIAM HEARD.

Queen Square House, Charlottetown, Aug. 10, 1861.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood,

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

HIGHLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward, and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head, and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was [illegible] loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to send to the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully,

Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th Aug., 1859.

DR J. C. AYER. Sir: I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration of the face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours,

G. V. LARIMER, M.D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine.

J. PREAM.

Jules Y. Gotchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

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.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

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