WEEKLY CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER.

New Moon, 4th day, 8h. 7m. morn., W.
First Quarter, 11th day, 9h. 4m., morn., N.E.
Full Moon, 18th day, 8h. 50m., even., S.E.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 4h. 12m. morn., S.E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn	Moon sets	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
15	Sunday	5 41	6 9	8 40	1 52	12 29
16	Monday	5 42	6 7	9 20	3 4	12 25
17	Tuesday	5 43	6 10	14	4 10	12 22
18	Wednesday	5 44	6 4	10 54	5 12	12 20
19	Thursday	5 45	6 2	11 30	morn	12 18
20	Friday	5 46	6 1	0 4	6 15	12 15
21	Saturday	5 47	5 59	0 40	6 37	12 11

Mails—Summer Arrangements.

The Mails for the Neighbouring 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 12, 27; June 10, 24; July 8, 22; August 5, 19; September 2, 16, 30; October 14, 28; November 11, 25.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[Continued from our last.]

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said he could not vote for the amendment, for he would not set himself up as a standard of composition. He was not disposed to grant any thing previous to the publication of the work.

Hon. Mr M'AULAY said he would not act on the Committee were he appointed.

The question was then put on the amendment and lost; after which the vote was taken on the resolution, and was as follows:—

Yeas: Hons. Messrs M'Auley, Pope, Gray, Longworth, Haviland; Messrs Beer, Holm, Davies, Montgomery—9.

Nays: Hons Messrs Whelan, Coles, Thornton, Hensley, Laird; Messrs Owen, Howat, Conroy, Doyle, Sutherland—10.

On motion of hon. Mr Longworth a resolution was moved to give a grant towards purchasing a fire engine for the city. It was agreed that as there was public property in the City to the value of about £40,000, and as there were extensive and expensive improvements to be made in the fire department, that a small grant should be given from the public funds towards the object.

Mr HOWAT said that the resolutions for Charlottetown were like mosquitoes—the more you killed—the more would come; (Laughter) and the resolutions for the city were coming in rapid succession. It was remarkable that gentlemen representing country districts were presenting them in the wholesale manner in which they were doing. It recalled to his mind a line in a song which he used to hear sung—"My heart is in the Highlands, wherever I go." (Laughter.) He would oppose the resolution in every possible way he was able. The sum of £100 was proposed to be placed at the disposal of the Mayor and Common Council of the city, for the purchase of a fire engine, for the protection of the public and other buildings of Charlottetown.

Division on motion,—Yeas: Hons. Messrs Haviland, Longworth, Pope, Gray, Coles, Hensley, Speaker; Messrs Beer, Holm, Davies, Conroy—11. Nays: Hons. Messrs Laird, Thornton, M'Auley; Messrs Montgomery, J. Yeo, Howat, Doyle, Owen, Sinclair, Sutherland—10.

Adjourned at 2½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 25.

A Committee was appointed to report on the Contingent expenses of House.

Hon. Mr Haviland presented the Appropriation Bill, which was read a first time, and the tenth rule of the House having been suspended, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House, Mr M'Neill in the chair.

When the clause was read appropriating a sum to erect an additional room to the Normal School.

Mr OWEN moved that the whole clause be struck out. After a few remarks from two or three hon. members, the question was put on the motion when there appeared for it: Messrs Owen, M'Auley, Sutherland, Kelly, Howat, Haviland, Montgomery, Pope, J. Yeo:—9. Against it: Messrs Hensley, Coles, Thornton, Davies, Holm, Laird, Beer, Gray, Longworth—9. The chairman gave his casting vote in favor of Mr Owen's motion, and the clause was accordingly struck out.

The other clauses of the Bill were agreed to.

The Bill for incorporating Cornhead Church, was read a first and second time and passed through Committee.

Hon. Col. GRAY from the joint Committee to prepare an Address of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen, reported a draft, which was read and agreed to.

Mr M'Neill from the Committee on the petition of D. C. Campbell, preventive officer, Montague, praying remuneration for services, reported favorably of the application. It was agreed that an address should be presented to his Excellency to make an order to pay a sum of money for the same.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Messrs Davies, Howat and M'Neill, were appointed a Committee to prepare an address to His Excellency thanking him for his various communications and messages to the House during the present Session.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the report on the Public Accounts—Mr. J. Yeo in the Chair.

The report was then read clause by clause, and many remarks were made on each of the clauses which were read at this time. There was a lively discussion in reference to some missing jars of wine which had been bought on the occasion of the banquet given in honor of the Prince of Wales. Explanations were made which appeared to be satisfactory to hon. members.

The Bill for raising a revenue was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 26.

Mr DAVIES from the Committee to prepare an address to the Lieut. Governor thanking His Excellency for his various communications and messages during the Session, reported a draft which was agreed to.

House again in Committee on the report of the special Committee on the Public Accounts. Mr Davies having replied to some remarks made by the hon. leader of the Opposition yesterday, and two or three hon. members having expressed themselves on the subject, the report was agreed to with two or three trifling amendments.

Hon Mr HAVILAND introduced a bill to amend the Act for the transfer of the Inland Posts within this Island; which was read a first and second time, committed to Committee, and agreed to with an amendment.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH introduced a Bill relating to Land Assessment at present imposed by Law on the Town and Royalty of Princetown, which was read a first time.

The Inland Post Bill, the 10th rule of the House having been suspended, was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Col. GRAY by command of His Excellency presented to the House the following papers:—

Copy of Circular from Governor Douglas to the Governor General of Canada, the Governors of Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, respecting the taking of immediate action in reference to placing Light houses on the East Point and North Cape of this Island.

Copy of Despatches of April 8th and 9th from the Governors of Canada and New Brunswick, in reply to the foregoing. Laid on the table.

The Bill for the incorporation of Cornhead Church was read a third time, and passed.

An Act relating to Trespass and cases of misdemeanor was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House—Mr M'Auley in the Chair. A few amendments were made to the Act, as it passed through Committee. The 10th rule of the House having been suspended, the amendments were again read, and the bill as amended was passed.

The bill relating to Land Assessment was read a second time committed to a Committee of the whole House, Hon. Mr Hensley in the Chair, and ordered to be engrossed. The Committee on the petition in relation to the Fullerton Marsh Road, was discharged from further consideration of the petition, and ordered to report by bill or otherwise, as the facts may warrant.

Hon Mr LONGWORTH then moved the following resolution:

That the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island now in Session having learnt with deep sorrow and regret that actual hostilities have commenced between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States of America, with whose people we are bound by the ties of a common brotherhood, most sincerely express its fervent hope that peace with all its attendant blessings may speedily be restored to that country.

This resolution gave rise to a long debate, of which the following is an outline

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH said war was likely to become general throughout the Union, and that in all probability it was only the commencement of a fearful struggle which might rend the Great Republic in pieces, and that we could only trust that the All-wise disposer of events would avert that evil from that nation in a way which we knew not. A leading party suggested the propriety of applying to Lord Lyons, the representative of Her Majesty's Government in the States to get the influence of Britain to end the hostilities existing in that country, but the Government of the U. S. rejected the proposition, saying, they were able to take care of themselves. He (Mr L.) hoped their expectations would not be disappointed, but it showed they placed great confidence in themselves. It was the duty of the Legislature to sympathise with them, as the interests of this Colony were so intimately connected with theirs.

Hon Mr COLES said he seconded the resolution with pleasure. Any disturbance in the United States would be injurious to the best interests of this Colony. The civil war appeared to have taken a wider range than was at first anticipated by the Colonists, or even by the people of the States themselves. Even if the war were to be terminated to-morrow, evil consequences would be experienced, and bitter feelings would rankle in the breasts of many for a long time to come. There appeared to be no lack of volunteers from the North to resist the aggression of the Southerners. The working out of Republican principles appeared to have proved a failure; and he thought there was something at the bottom of the failure deeper than the institution of slavery, or a change in the Presidency, which was not fully set forth.

Hon. Col. GRAY said a remark fell from the hon. leader of the Opposition which he could not allow to pass without a disclaimer. To him it appeared almost an aspersion on the Southerners to say that they were the aggressors in the present instance. He (Col. Gray) denied that there was any aggression in the affair; or he would rather say if there had been any practised it was that of the Northern section of the Union against the Southern section. Independent of either section he rose to speak in behalf of that country in which his father lived for 16 years. He himself having lived in Norfolk, Virginia, for some years might be supposed to feel interested in the Southern men, though he was not an advocate for slavery. He felt that he should resist the reflection cast upon them by the hon. leader of the Opposition.

Hon Mr COLES said he did not justify the North any more than the South.

Hon. Col. Gray said he took down his words; viz., "to resist the aggression of the Southerners." He Col. Gray would say that the Southerners were a noble race of men, but originally it was enjoined upon them to import a certain number of slaves for the cultivation of the soil. They were in the early settlement of the country bound to introduce slavery, and in course of time, slaves became the patrimony of families as much as any other kind of property. In his (Col. Gray's) opinion the policy of the Northern section of the Union was very bad. At their public meetings expression was given to sentiments indicative of rancorous hatred towards everything Southern. Even ministers of the Gospel were found inciting their people to giving utterance to the worst passions of the human breast. And what did they see elsewhere, even in Canada, an Editor of a newspaper proposing a servile insurrection of the slaves!—He (Col. G.) had seen enough of the negro in his own land not to contemplate with shuddering such an idea. More resembling the wild beast of the forest was the negro when his worst passions were aroused He (Col. G) thought the South was hardly treated. The Southern States asked permission to govern themselves, and otherwise offered to meet the Northern section in every possible way, and being refused, were driven to assume their present attitude. Last year John Brown went to Virginia with a band of men to create an insurrection of the slaves which, had he been successful, would have terminated in the massacre of the white population; and, afterwards when he was punished for his misdeed, his conduct was lauded and memory sainted by the North. His punishment was too mild; he should have been hung in chains, rather than by the neck. Had the Northerners acted like honest men they would have said to the Southerners—"We permit you to leave the Union." It was questionable, however, how far the South was justified in perpetuating Slavery; and though he could proceed to speak at great length on the subject he would not trespass on the time of the House Notwithstanding all clap trap about slavery there were numbers of American slaves who would not accept of their freedom, nor leave their masters, were the privilege offered them. One might go to Manchester, and they would see 800 or 900 young girls in factories, who would give indication of harder treatment than did many American slaves Even in London there were instances of apprentice girls being starved to death. In all countries there were individual cases of hard treatment to be found. While he deplored the sad events which have taken place within the last few weeks, still he thought the South was cruelly treated by the North. He spoke advisedly too when he said that in South Carolina the people remained firmly loyal years after the Northerners had declared their independence. The North was over the hot-bed of opposition to the British Government. It was settled by men from Britain who resisted the British Government before they left their country, and who never after cherished a friendly feeling for Britain. The first shot fired against Britain was in the North—in Massachusetts. He could not refrain from rising to take the part of the Southerners when he heard them called the aggressors in the present case

Hon. Mr HAVILAND said it would not do to give a silent vote on the resolution, though it had taken him unawares. The resolution did not express sympathy with the North any more than with the South, and hon. members might entertain their individual opinions on the subject under discussion. There was now before them the startling fact, that the immense Republic of America, which ruled so many millions of people was on the point of breaking up, at least of going through a fiery ordeal; and as a British subject, and native of America he regretted to see the Republic in its present condition. Next to our own country hon. members would admit, it had proved the greatest refuge for the oppressed of all lands, and next to our own it possessed the most liberal form of Government, having more of the privileges of self-Government than any other country either in the Old or New World. Now it was to be feared the Republic would not come through the trial and retain all its former privileges. The people of that nation might emerge from the dire conflict with two miserable, instead of one great Republic, or find themselves the subjects of a military despotism. But he could not agree with the hon. Leader of the Government, who thought the Northerners were the aggressors in the present instance. With all due deference to his opinion, he thought the Southerners were the aggressors. They had the institution of slavery in all the Southern States, but it was not the intention of President Lincoln or his Government to interfere with slavery as established in those States; but the policy of his government was that in all States to be hereafter created or territories settled, slavery should not be instituted or acknowledged. This was the great cause of the present conflict, but the Southern States contended that they had a right to take this institution with them like other goods or chattels wherever they went.

Hon. Col. GRAY said he thought the hon member was mistaken,—that such was not a doctrine of the Southern men, but that they only claimed an equal right to territories with Northerners.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND said that their claims would depend upon the respective numbers of Northern and Southern men. But he believed there was another great cause of the present difference—the commercial policy of the two sections of the Union was different. The South was in favor of having free trade with all nations, and the North was disposed to protect their own manufactures by a high tariff. He could not see any analogy between the slaves of America, who were bought and sold like cattle, and that of the factory girls of Manchester. Though the latter may be obliged to work hard, still they received a compensation for their labor, and had liberty to work or to refrain from working; but with the slave there was no alternative, he was obliged to work willing or unwilling.

Hon. Col. GRAY said the hon. member was drawing an inference from his remark which he never intended.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND said as regarded the loyalty of Massachusetts, he considered himself a loyal subject of Britain, but had he lived in the last century, and been a native of Massachusetts at the period referred to, he would not have been found on the side of King George, but on the side of independence, for one of the dearest of rights was, that no man be taxed without his consent

Hon. Mr HAVILAND concluded his speech by referring to the manner in which the Prince of Wales was received in the Northern States, which he characterized as a demonstration, and to the fact that he was grossly insulted in one of the Southern States—Virginia.

Hon. Mr WHELAN said he did not expect they were going to pitch into the republics of the United States as hon. members were doing, but it appeared there was nothing of greater importance before the House. It appeared that the harmony which had existed for 80 years between the two sections of the Union had lately been rudely disturbed, though, as yet there had been no great blood-shed. He could not, and no one could help being greatly amused at the accounts which came to hand about the taking of Fort Sumter. The bombardment was terrific and lasted some 36 hours, during which time there was a continuous roar of cannon,—that shot was thrown of an immense size, that the Fort was honeycombed, in different parts, the garrison was in flames, and that Fort Moultrie must have been in ruins; yet, after all the terrific firing and fighting not one military life was lost, and only 5 men wounded. There was something so monstrous in all this, that one could scarcely put any reliance in telegrams from the South. He rejoiced to think, however, that the present crisis would produce the effect of checking the traffic in human flesh, and of retarding the progress of slavery. It would too, in all probability produce a kindlier feeling between the people of the Northern States and British America, and tend to break that baleful spirit to which the hon. member from Georgetown referred, which manifested itself in a high protective tariff. The result, too, might be the formation, by a union of the Colonies, of one grand Empire on the shores of the Atlantic. The observation of the hon. leader of the Opposition appeared to raise the ire of the gallant Colonel, who to the surprise of everyone who heard him, became the advocate in defence of the Southern States in their inroads on the liberties of the human race. He stated that if there was any aggression in the case it was not on the part of the South, but rather on the part of the North. He begged leave to differ entirely from the hon. leader of the Government, for, most undoubtedly the South made an aggression when it endeavored to get possession of property belonging to the Federal Government, and resisted the laws of the Union in reference to the collection of the taxes. And, since Lincoln took his seat in the Presidential chair, in what particular he would ask, had his Government infringed on the rights of the South?—They acted according to the constituted authority of the Federal Government. The President would have been in fault had he done anything less than he did in upholding the Constitution of the country. In regard to the newspaper paragraph, he, (Mr W.) would be glad to see a servile insurrection, if it would terminate forever the cursed traffic in human flesh which the Southern States had carried on for the last 83 years in defiance of the principles to which their forefathers had affixed their names. The principles of the Constitution secured liberty and happiness to every body; but those who happened to have a black skin have since been sold, whipped, scourged to death, and hung up by their necks like mere brutes. Even within the last few months there were instances of hundreds of persons being tarred and feathered by the abettors of slavery, for defending the rights of humanity. Instances of barbaric treatment perpetrated by Southern men were of common occurrence.

Hon. Mr WHELAN then went on to speak of the modest claim, as he termed it, that the Federal Government should relinquish their claim to property belonging to the Federal Government, at the request of the Southern Confederacy, of the tyranny practised by the Government of George III., against the 13 Colonies of America, and of the men of the North who were now true to the instinct of their forefathers—the Puritans who were strongly imbued with the spirit of liberty.

A few other hon. members spoke briefly on the resolution, and others who had already spoken on it addressed the House again. After a prolonged debate the resolution was put and carried without a division being taken.

The bill relating to Land Assessment was then read a third time and passed, after which the House adjourned at a quarter past 8 o'clock.

J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

SATURDAY, April 27.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH presented a Bill to continue the Act relative to accidents by fire in Georgetown, which as read a first time.

Ordered, that the powers of the Committee to whom was referred the petition of W. W. Lord, R. R. Hodgson, and other ship owners and merchants, complaining of the exaction of a tax on vessels passing through the Gut of Canseau, be extended, and that the said Committee do report thereon next session.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Bill to continue an Act relating to accidents by fire etc., was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on it—Hon. Mr Kelly in the Chair. No amendments were made to it in Committee and the Chairman reported accordingly.

The Bill to continue certain Acts therein mentioned was next read and committed to a Committee of the whole House—Hon. Mr Whelan in the chair. No Amendments were made to the Bill.

The engrossed Bill from the Council intituled an Act to promote vaccination was then read a first time.

Hon Col. GRAY moved that the 10th rule of the House be suspended, that it might be then read a second time.

It was then moved by Hon. Mr Laird seconded by Mr Howat that it be read a second time that day 3 months.

After a discussion it was agreed that the farther consideration of the Bill should be deferred till next session, and that in the mean time it should be published in the *Royal Gazette* for general information.

The standing order was then moved, and the House took up the report of the special Committee on the Contingent accounts of the House for the present Session.

MONDAY, April 29.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND presented to the House the Blue Book, for 1859.

A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, that he would be pleased to forward to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Washington a copy of the resolution agreed to by the House on Friday last, in order that the same may be communicated to the President. The Committee—Hons. Messrs Longworth, Coles, Pope, Hensley, and Mr M'Neill—in a short time presented a draft address which was agreed to

The House adjourned, and having again met, were summoned by a message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to attend at the Bar of the Council Chamber. His Excellency having, in Her Majesty's name, assented to a number of Bills, prorogued the General Assembly until Thursday, the 6th of June next.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS

A NEW DISCOVERY.

THE ASCARIDES OR PIN WORMS, the removal of which has ever baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and universally considered by them as beyond the reach of medicine, are entirely expelled from the human system by the use of

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup.

A Cure warranted in every case.

Relief afforded in twenty-four hours.

This Syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and harmless with the youngest child.

SYMPTOMS.—In some itching, biting and distress in the lower part of the rectum and about the seat, often is mistaken for the Piles, disagreeable sensations in the epigastric region or lower part of the bowels, restlessness, wakefulness, starting and screaming in the sleep, fainting, and not unfrequently spasms or fits.

CAUTION.—The genuine has the name, "Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup," blown in each bottle, his portrait, and a fac simile of his signature on the wrapper.

HERVEY & MOORE, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Address Geo C. Goodwin & Co., 11 and 13 Marshall St., Boston, Mass., General Agents for New England.

Sold by Druggists generally.

LIPPINCOTT'S CLOTH MILLS.

BY AUTHORITY of STILLMAN LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Pictou, Nova Scotia, I have appointed Mr John Higgins, Merchant, of Great George Street, to act as his Agent for receiving and forwarding Cloth.

CHARLES BELL.

The Subscriber, as Agent for LIPPINCOTT'S CLOTH MILLS, Pictou, Nova Scotia, will receive and forward Cloth to be Dyed, Fulled and Dressed at the above Mills. Satisfactory work warranted with regularity and dispatch, at the usual prices.

JOHN HIGGINS.

Charlottetown, June 22, 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.

OAKLAND, 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 decided 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 mass which was painful and institutes a loathsome 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 induced to read in 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 went 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. Now 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 R. 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."

Leucorrhea 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 Leucorrhea 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. FRIAM.

Jules Y. Gatchell, 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.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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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, Mt. Stewart Bridge
W. Hobbard, Tignish	H. Kilbride, Lot 11
J. Reid, Cascumpec	I. O'Connor, Lot 16
J. L. Holman, St. Andrews	J. Bourke, Lot 16
J. Beer, Bedeque	J. J. Frazer, St Eleanors
C. A. Crosby, French River	W. S. Hunt, do.
C. W. M'Lennan, Summerside	F. Arsenault, Tignish
G. Wiggenton, Crapaud	E. Robinson, Newtown
D. & F. McNutt, Mapec	D. Benton, Souris
H. Beer, Southport	W. Shaw, New Glasgow B.
G. C Garrett, Fife's Ferry	J. Pidgeon, French River
J. Muirhead, Richmond Village	E. Robinson, East River
G. McKay & Son, Grhm's Cross	D. Ramsay, Port Hill.
P. Lanegan, Irish Town	

Oct. 27, 1860.

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$40 per Month and all Expenses.

To local Agents a commission of 50 per cent, on all sales. Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months. Recent improvements render this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter.

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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

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MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

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January 30, 1861.

Health and Ease to the Sick!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Universal approbation has been awarded to this Ointment for its efficiency in removing diseases of the skin. For scrofula, scurvy scald heads, and all eruptions of the skin both in infancy and mature years, no remedy can be applied which so quickly cures as Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it should always be at hand to ease the many skin affections to which the majority of children are liable. In all heat and tooth rashes, the Ointment is wonderfully cooling and curative. To soldiers, sailors, miners, and travellers in foreign lands, it is invaluable.

SORES, WOUNDS, BAD BREASTS, BAD LEGS,

In this class of maladies, an improvement in the appearance of the disease of the patient, follows the first dressing with the Ointment.

It must not only be smeared on the wound, or sore, but be briskly rubbed for some inches around about the disease swollen or painful parts It will penetrate to the blood vessels, nerves, and muscles, and even to the bone, and will exercise the most wholesome power over every tissue requisite for tissue reparation. The effect of the Ointment is increased by fomenting with warm water before the Ointment is rubbed in; but sores when healing should never be cleansed with sponge or any thing else, as the young and new flesh which appears like cream, would be washed away.

BLOOD TO THE HEAD, APOPLEXY.

Nothing gives so much ease in these complaints from which so many suffer as Holloway's cooling and healing Ointment. When rubbed upon the spine, it acts most energetically in drawing surplus blood from the brain; even to children in teething; this Ointment has a miraculous effect in preventing fits, and convulsions, so often attendant on tooth cutting. The Pills should be used according to the directions.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, STIFF JOINTS.

Every one suffering from these painful affections should use this purifying Ointment, as it has rescued thousands from a life of torture after every other means had been tried in vain. The Ointment should be well rubbed into the skin at least twice a day, after it has been properly fomented with warm salt and water, and dried. The inflammation does yields, and the patient no longer helpless, resumes his accustomed occupation.

GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BRONCHITIS, MUMPS, SORE THROAT, AND DIPTHERIA.

To combat these diseases with success, a remedy is required which will have the whole absorbed system under its control. Such a remedy is Holloway's Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, it penetrates to the gland, and removes any obstruction or impurity which may be impeding their healthy action. This Ointment acts on the very mainspring of life, for through the glands pass all new matter required for the body's reparation in all the above classes of cases, the Ointment and Pills used conjointly, will act so searchingly, and certainly, as to effect cures in the most deplorable cases.

FISTULAS ATD PILES.

All inflammations and ulcerations of sensitive parts may be presently relieved, and ultimately cured by the diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, aided twice daily by bathing the parts in cold water. Immediate ease springs from this treatment; perseverance is necessary to effect a permanent cure.

ASTHMA SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

In these complaints the Ointment should be well rubbed twice a day upon the chest, and between the shoulders, it will penetrate to the lungs, stimulate them to renewed exertions, prevent congestion of blood, moderate the palpitations of the heart regulate the current of air through the bronchial tubes, and thus effect a permanent cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs	Contracted and Stiff	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts	Joints	Sore Throats
Burns	Elephantiasis	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Phimbs	Scurvy
Bite of Mosquitoes	Gout	Sore Heads
and Sand-flies	Glandular Swellings	Tumors
Coco-Bay	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chiego-Foot	Piles	Wounds
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Yaws
Cancers	Scalds	

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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, viz.—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s. sterling.

July 6, 1861.

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Charlottetown, Nov. 10, 1860. tf