WEEKLY CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER.

New Moon, 4th day, 6h., 0m., even., W.
First Quarter, 11th day, 9h. 4m., morn., N.E.
Full Moon, 18th day, 9h. 50m., even., S.E.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 2h 12m. morn., S.E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water even	Moon rises morn	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Sunday	5 25	6 35	8 54	1 24	13 10
2	Monday	5 26	6 34	9 47	2 32	13 8
3	Tuesday	5 27	6 31	10 36	3 47	13 4
4	Wednesday	5 28	6 30	11 21	sets	13 2
5	Thursday	5 30	6 28	morn	6 26	12 58
6	Friday	5 31	6 26	0 4	6 52	12 55
7	Saturday	5 32	6 24	0 48	7 22	12 52

Mails—Summer Arrangements.

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

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

For New Brunswick, Canada, and the United States, *viâ* 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 29; May 13, 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.]

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr HOWAT presented to the House a bill as prepared by the Committee appointed to report on the petition for a Dredging Machine which was read a first time The 10th rule of the House having been suspended, Mr Howat moved that the bill be then read a second time.

Mr M'NEILL said the bill was the most unreasonable one which he ever saw come before the House. Last year a sum was voted for the purpose of enabling a Company to construct a Dredging Machine, but, when they found it was going to cost more than they had anticipated, they gave up the idea of building one, and came this year to get the money for the purpose of harassing one. In addition, they wanted to impose a tax on produce shipped from the harbor, and on vessels which load there. He believed if they got the money sought, that the whole affair would end in disappointment and ridicule.

Mr HOWAT said he felt called upon to make a few remarks. As regarded the objections offered by the hon. member from Murray Harbor, he could not see on what grounds they were offered. The sum was voted last year, and it was unnecessary to apply for a new grant this year; and, as to the taxing of grain shipped from the harbor, the people were themselves willing to have it so.

Hon. Mr WHELAN said the bill contemplated putting the principle burden on the people. They had subscribed £350, and wished to have a small tax put on grain shipped from the port to enable them to meet the expense of deepening the harbor.

Mr HOLM, after referring to the principle upon which the sum was voted last year, said that large grants were given for getting steam communication to other parts of the Island; and that though a vessel could only take in half of her cargo there, still there was not another port in the Island from which more grain was shipped excepting Georgetown, Charlottetown and Summerside. Over 250,000 bushels were shipped last year from Crapaud.

Hon. Mr POPE said to think of building a machine which would effect the object contemplated, was out of the question, for it would require not less than £3000 to build a proper one. When a gentleman in New Brunswick had one, and the necessary appliances for working it, he thought it would be far better to hire it than to construct an inferior one which very probably would not, after all, answer the purpose. At present, grain had to be taken off to vessels in scows at great risk and expense, and sometimes whole scow loads of grain were lost. There could not be any objection on the part of the House going into Committee on the bill.

Hon. Mr THORNTON said the bill before the House was of rather an extraordinary character. He was entirely opposed to imposing a tax on trading vessels going to Crapaud, or on grain shipped from the port. He was of opinion that the project would prove a failure and moved that the bill be read again that day three months.

For the amendment—Hons Messrs. Thornton, Colas, Perry, M'Aulay, Kelly; Messrs M'Neill, J Yeo, Owen, Sutherland—8.

Against it—Hons. Messrs. Pope, Longworth, Gray, Yeo, Haviland, Laird; Messrs. Sinclair, Howat, Beer, Ramsay, Montgomery, Holm, Conroy—13

The House then went into Committee on the bill—Mr J. Yeo in the Chair The several clauses of the bill were then read and fully discussed.

On motion of Hon. Mr Pope, the tax on vessels trading to Crapaud was removed. The tax on grain shipped from the port was set at 4d per bushel.

The Speaker then took the Chair, and the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH presented to the House a petition of William Heard, Chief Engineer, and William M'Gill, and other engineers of the fire department of Charlottetown, setting forth the total inadequacy of the engines belonging to that department, and that a suitable one with hose and hose reel will cost £400, one-half of which may be raised by public subscription, provided the other half be granted by the House, and praying for such a sum as the House might deem meet to grant.

Mr DAVIES presented a petition of Wm. W. Lord, R. R. Hodgson, and others, merchants and ship owners, setting forth that for several years past they have been subjected to a very heavy tax on their vessels passing through the Gut of Canso; and that in 1825 a series Resolutions were passed by the House, and that if the matter were fairly represented to the British Government, the petitioners believed a stop would be put to the unparalleled tax; and they prayed the House to take the premises into their careful consideration and adopt such measures as would further the shipping interests of this Island. Laid on the table.

Hon. Mr PERRY presented to the House the report of the Committee on the petition of Peter Francis, &c., which is as follows:—

Your Committee to whom was referred the petition of Peter Francis, on behalf of himself and other Micmac Indians, setting forth, that in or about the year 1847, the Island called Indian Island in Murray Harbor, was sold on account of the non-payment of Land Assessment, and praying the House of Assembly to adopt such measures as will speedily restore to them the said Island,—have to report that they have been informed from reliable authority that the said Island was in the possession of the Micmac tribe upwards of Seventy years; and that it appears by the Journals of the House of Assembly, April 4, 1843, a sum of fifty pounds was granted and placed at His Excellency's disposal for the purpose of purchasing the said Island, to be reserved for the use or occupation of the Aborigines of the Colony, but in consequence of the then allotment of said Island, deeming the sum not sufficient, he did not dispose of it to the Government and it was subsequently sold as above stated, for non-payment of Land Tax, and is now in possession of two families named Herring.

Your Committee submit, that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to ascertain whether the parties in possession would dispose of their claim thereto, and the amount of compensation looked for, with the view of restoring to the Indians the said Island, to be occupied by them as in former years.

Adjourned.

J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

FRIDAY, April 19.

House went into Committee on the report of the Special Committee on the petition of Peter Francis—report agreed to without amendment. The same Committee was appointed to prepare and present an Address to His Excellency in pursuance of said report.

House again in Committee on the Bill relating to the Crapaud Dredging Machine Company—Bill agreed to with several amendments.

The Election Bill having been read a third time, Hon. Mr Haviland moved that it do now pass.

Mr SINCLAIR moved in amendment that it do pass this day three months.

Yeas—Messrs. Sinclair, Sutherland, Colas, Kelly, Hensley—8. Nays—Messrs. Haviland, Longworth, Laird, M'Aulay, Perry, Pope, Gray, Owen, Holm, Davies, Howat, Ramsay, Montgomery, Beer, M'Neill, J. Yeo—16.

EDUCATION BILL.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the several laws relating to Education, was then taken up.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH in moving that the House go into the order of the day, explained that there was no new principle in the Bill, two or three alterations, however, were intended to be made. It was contemplated to give the Board more power in regard to districts, and the control of School Houses. It was thought also that the Act did not give sufficient encouragement for Teachers in the country to communicate instruction in Latin. It was purposed to allow the Teachers to make arrangement with the parents who desired their children to study this branch, but the charge in no case to exceed 10s per quarter. It was also intended to insert something more strict in Teachers' certificates in regard to their morals.

Hon. Mr HENSLEY said he agreed with most of the amendments alluded to by the hon member, and entered into a fuller explanation with respect to the necessity of some of them.

Hon. Mr COLES was opposed to giving the Board control of school houses. He thought the majority of the inhabitants of a school district ought to have the control of the school house.

The Bill was then read, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole thereon; Mr J. Yeo in the chair.

When the clause was read in reference to the number of members in the Board of Education—

Hon. Col. GRAY said that for a Board which held superintendence of the whole educational affairs of the Colony, and having vast powers, he thought the number of seven members was too few. He moved that the number be increased by two additional members, and hoped the House would see the propriety of supporting the amendment.

Hon. Mr COLES considered the increase was unnecessary. By adding two more members to the Board, it would raise the number to nine, which was almost equal to the number of members in the House of Assembly. It would also increase the expense.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH thought the increase in the Board was quite necessary. So many teachers had passed lately that it was far too much to require the members of the Board to attend the whole time at each meeting, as they had often to do when so few in number, and one or two happened to be absent. The hon. leader of the Opposition had remarked it would be an extra expense; but at the most it could only cost £18 a year more than at present; but as nothing was allowed each member for every meeting he failed to attend, the probability was that the whole expense would not be greater though the number was increased.

After a little further discussion, the Hon. Col Gray's motion was agreed to.

When the section was read requiring teachers to attend the Normal School before receiving license—

Hon. Col. GRAY remarked that by this clause, which was the same as in the present Act, it was imperative on every young man coming to the Colony, though he had received a collegiate education, to attend the Normal School five months before he could receive a license. He held that a person who was qualified to teach should not be required to pass his time at that institution. What would we say of a soldier who had served a number of years in the army being required to go and begin and learn the foot drill. He moved that a clause be inserted to the effect that every person who had received a certificate from the Professor of any British or Colonial collegiate institution should have the same privilege in obtaining a license for a District Teacher, as those persons holding certificates of attendance at the Normal School in this Island.

Hon. Mr COLES said it was the present party in power that had extended the time of attendance at the Normal School to five months; before it was only three months But if a person was to obtain a license without being required to attend the Normal School, that institution had better be done away with altogether, as it was a great expense to the country.

Hon. Mr KELLY moved the following resolution in lieu of the whole section, and said he hoped there would be no objection to it:—

"Every person who shall have studied in and received a certificate or diploma from any public, British, or Provincial training institution according to Stowe's system; and every person who shall have studied in and received a certificate from the Professors of Prince of Wales College, St. Dunstan's College, or any other provincial institution of a similar character, of having received instruction and training in such institutions for a period of not less than five months, or if a female from the Ladies of the Congregation De Notre Dame, or any other high public seminary for the education of ladies in any part of Her Majesty's possessions, certifying that such female has attended and received instruction and training in such institution for a like period of five months, shall be entitled to the same privilege and advantage in obtaining a license of qualification for a District Teacher as those persons holding certificates of attendance at the Normal School in this Island, provided such certificates or diplomas as aforesaid shall have been duly obtained within two years previous to the application of the person therein named for a license to teach as aforesaid."

Hon. Col. GRAY said he was not in favor of mentioning any particular denominational collegiate institution, but all institutions of that kind. In Nova Scotia there were some four or five such institutions, and he meant to include them all by his resolution.

Mr BEER remarked that he could not go for introducing anything denominational in the Bill, and thought the subject should not be mentioned.

The Committee rose, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

House in Committee again on the Education Bill.—Clause read in reference to the Normal School.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH remarked in reference to Hon. Col. Gray's addenda, that it applied to all collegiate institutions; and that any one producing a certificate from the Principal of one of these institutions, to the effect that he had received competent instruction in accordance with Stowe's System, that he could present himself to the Board of Education for examination previous to receiving a license to teach, without attending the Normal School five months.

Mr CONROY asked if that would include St. Dunstan's College. He understood that a Bible Class was a prominent feature in Stowe's System.

Hon Mr LONGWORTH said it would include St. Dunstan's College.

Mr CONROY contended that the pupils of St. Dunstan's would be excluded if saddled with the obligation of being taught on Stowe's System. There was another thing, too; the parents of children sent to school to town, had a regard for the morals of their children, and, when sent to the Normal School at 18 years of age, and were boarding in the meantime in low public houses, the injury they received, to his own knowledge, much overbalanced any knowledge gained at the Normal School. So far as he was concerned, he would feel contented were they receiving instruction at St Dunstan's college, where they would be removed from the influence of street education in the town.

Mr BEER said there was nothing in the clause before them to compel a young man who wished to commence to teach, to go to the Normal School, provided he learned the system of teaching elsewhere.

Hon. Col GRAY thought the hon. member from Tignish had misconceived the object of the addenda. It was intended to prevent a young man from being under the necessity of going to our Normal School five months who had already been properly trained at any other institution. It did not prevent any from receiving instruction at St. Dunstan's, or at Sackville, or any other institution. It was to prevent a young man who already knew how to perform his work, being sent back to school to learn the same thing over again. According to the law as it stood, every one who wished to teach must be taught according to Stowe's System; well, it was no matter, or should not make any difference, where he was taught, if he only possessed the necessary instruction.

Hon. Mr KELLY wished to impress upon the notice of the Committee that they had no fancy for Stowe's system It was well enough for those who fancied it; but he thought they should teach their teachers and children as they pleased, provided that their teachers were as competent to pass the Board of Education as others.

Hon Col GRAY showed that they could not pass the required examination unless they were trained in a certain way.

Hon. Mr COLES said it was hard to say what the system was now, as taught at present in this Island. The Stowe system was introduced by Mr Stark; but when Mr Webster came, he altered it according to the Nova Scotia system. We had, then, no Normal School system here. It was all a farce. If the intention was to get a certificate from the Prince of Wales College, it was a delusion, for it was not taught there It was a delusion to speak so—a bit of clap-trap It would be difficult for the Professors in St Dunstan's to say what the system, as laid down in this Colony, was; for he repudiated the idea that it was the Stowe system which was taught here. It was a kind of mongrel system—half-Yankee, half Nova Scotian.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH.—It is a very good one.

Hon. Mr COLES said it was nothing like that taught by Mr Monk—it was not the Stowe System at all. If the Committee intended to give those who study at St. Dunstan's the privilege of passing the Board of Education by presenting a certificate from the Principal of that institution, the Committee should say so.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH spoke again, but owing to frequent interruptions the speaking was principally in the conversational style.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND said if the resolution of the hon member from the third district were carried, they might as well lock up the Normal School. The object of that Institution was to train teachers according to Stowe's principles, so that the teachers throughout this Colony might have an uniform system of teaching; and, if the amendment of the hon. member was carried it would strike at the very root of the Normal scheme. If hon. members wished to do away with the Institution, they had it in their power, but he (Mr H.) for one would endeavor to keep it up, and therefore would oppose the amendment.

Mr CONROY wished the hon. member to say what the Stowe system was.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND said, if the hon. member from Tignish would go into the Library, he would find two or three works on the subject, which he could consult for himself.

For Mr Kelly's amendment: Hons. Messrs. Kelly, Colas, Thornton, Perry; Messrs. Conroy, Doyle—6. Against it: Hons Messrs. M'Aulay, Yeo, Montgomery, Gray, Pope, Longworth, Haviland, Laird; Messrs Davies, Ramsay, Holm, M'Neill, Howat, Beer—14.

It was then moved that Hon Col. Gray have leave to withdraw his amendment.

Hon. Mr PERRY said he thought that when the hon leader of the Government introduced his amendment, it was based upon equitable grounds. He was still of that opinion, and that the amendment of the hon. member from the third district went a little too far. He was sorry the amendment of the hon. leader of the Government was likely to be lost.

The motion for the withdrawal of the amendment was then put and carried.

After a little further discussion on the next clause, on motion the Speaker took the chair, and the chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

[Continued on our inside page.]

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.

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MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
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AGENT—T. DESBRISAY,
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January 26, 1861.

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.

In three days of railroad and steamboat accidents, no traveller is safe without it.

An unrivalled and invaluable Family Medicine, which should be kept always near at hand, in case of accident or sudden attack of Pain.

CURE FOR
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A NEW DISCOVERY.

THE ASCARIDES OR PIN WORMS, the removal of which has ever baffled the skill of the most eminent physicans, 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 case itching, biting and distress in the lower part of the rectum and about the seat, often is mistaken for the Piles, disagreeable sensation 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 12 Marshall St., Boston, Mass., General Agents for New England.
Sold by Druggists generally.

JUDSONS'
MOUNTAIN HERB
WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
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Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Cholic that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you to

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the MOUNTAIN HERB TEA immediately you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

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We more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

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YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered by an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "Banner of Pain Almanac" of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Burns—is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE—Every Box has the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Judson, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
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Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

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

Also by—T. DesBrisay & Co., M. W. Skinner, Charlottetown, and by one agent in every bottle sold at Wholesale by M. S. Burr, & Co., Boston.

Nov. 7. 1860

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 muscels, and even to the bone, and will exercise the most wholesome power over every tissue requisite for through 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 a 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 inflamation soon 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 impending their healthy action. This Ointment acts on the very mainspring of life, for through the glans 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 stagnation of blood, moderate the pulsations 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 Joints	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts		Sore Throats
Burns	Elephantiasis	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Fistulas	Scurvy
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Gout	Sore Heads
	Glandular Swellings	Tumors
Coco-Bay	Lumbago	Ulcers
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Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Yaws
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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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AGENTS WANTED!!

WE WANT AN ACTIVE AGENT IN every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of Traveling Agents we will pay a salary of.

$40 per Month and all Expenses.

To local Agents a commission of 30 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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" Patrick Griffin, St. Andrew's.
" Edwin Coffin, Mount Stewart Bridge
" James Robertson, St. Peter's Road.
" William Sterns, St. Peter's.
" John Knight, Souris.
" William Henderson, Rollo Bay
" Alexander M'Vean, West River, East Point.
Messrs M'Aulay & Johnston, Grand River Wharf.

July 27, 1861. tf

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Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF MAINE.

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Authorised Capital, $500,000. *Capital Subscribed and Secured*, $253,445.76.

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Fire Insurance on dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Public Buildings, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Merchandize, Ships in Port, or while building, and other property. Inland Insurance on Goods to all parts of the country. Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.

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Charlottetown, January 9, 1861. 1y.

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 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 painful and 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 read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla) for I know 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, Goitres, 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. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, 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.

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

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Oct. 27, 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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

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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.