WEEKLY CALENDAR—JULY.

New Moon, 7th day, 10h., even., N.W.
First Quarter, 14th day, 10h. 35m., even., S.W.
Full Moon, 21st day, 7h. 54m., morn., S.E.
Last Quarter, 29th day, 8h. 40m. even., N.W.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High water morn	Moon sets	Day's Length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
14	Sunday	4 28	7 44	3 49	10 16	15 16
15	Monday	4 29	7 44	4 43	11 16	15 15
16	Tuesday	4 30	7 43	5 46	morn	15 13
17	Wednesday	4 31	7 42	6 54	0 1	15 11
18	Thursday	4 32	7 41	8 6	0 45	15 9
19	Friday	4 33	7 40	9 19	1 38	15 7
20	Saturday	4 34	7 39	10 19	2 46	15 5

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, C.C.T., and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday, morning, at a quarter past 9 o'clock.

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

For England, Europe, &c., and the West Indies, every alternate Monday, 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th, &c.

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.

Hon. Col. GRAY addressed the Committee. He said he had heard the greater part of the long effusion to which they had been listening about 6 times before. To take up the time of the Committee for two hours in reading from old volumes and Despatches, brought to their notice 20 times before in the House, was extraordinary. As he had already spoken his sentiments on the question, and as he had only 11 minutes to speak before the hour for adjournement arrived, he would only offer a few comments on what had fallen from hon. members. Passing over the style of the hon. Leader of the Opposition used to himself personally, when he endeavored to invalidate his statement concerning the famous Act upon which he wished to dwell, not being out of the Printer's hands on the 10th of July, he (Col. Gray) would say that no amount of contradiction or personal abuse directed against himself would weaken facts. The hon. member stated, he found, by turning to his notes, "that the Printer had done his work by the 10th of July;" and he quoted the fact that the Act appeared in the *Royal Gazette* at that time, but he (Col. Gray) would say that that had nothing to do with the question—for the *Royal Gazette* was not the Act, neither was the Act the *Royal Gazette*. (Laughter.) The Acts were printed on superior paper and the type was peculiar. (Col. Gray then held up in his hands a specimen of one of the Acts in the form in which the Acts are forwarded to the Secretary of State, and a copy of the *Royal Gazette*.) He would state once more that the Attorney General in August applied to the Queen's Printer—Mr. Inge—to know if the Acts were ready for inspection, and he informed him that all his best type was set up and engaged in printing other public documents and the copies of the laws; that the press of matter was unusually great, in consequence of more than 40 Acts having been passed last Session, and the Attorney General then advised him to get the assistance of Mr Hazzard or some other printer, and it was the 13th of September when this Act was printed. This he (Col. Gray) said was the third time he had made this statement, and he would not refer to it again. If hon members were not satisfied they might examine the Attorney General and the Queen's Printer. The hon. member said the Government should have sent Home the Act in 14 days; but that was a matter of opinion. He is fond of laying down the Law; and his remarks at times would lead one to suppose that no man in the Island, excepting himself, had the slightest idea of what was required for the Government of a small Colony. So much did he differ from him that his (Col. Gray's) ideas about the carrying on of a Government were the very opposite of that hon. member's. Had he stated he considered the Act should have been sent Home in 14 minutes, instead of days, it would still have been a matter of opinion; for he (Col. Gray) maintained there was no occasion for singling out that Act from the rest, when His Excellency's Despatch effected all we desired. The hon. member also alluded to a paragraph in the *Royal Gazette* of July 3d, copied from the *Islander* of 29th June. He (Col. Gray) differed entirely from him in the construction which he put on it. It was but a very quibble, and but a weak side to attack the Government on such a point. In strict Parliamentary usage, he was not to consider there was any one in the House excepting the hon. members of the Committee, but if there were any unprejudiced persons outside, he would put it to them to read the article and then say it had not a direct reference to His Grace's Despatch of June 16th, and to that only. He would not insult the understanding of the members of the Committee by referring to the miserable quibble any more. By and by if a Despatch were received from the Secretary of State wanting a crossing to a *t*, or the dotting of an *i*, he expected they would be told the Government was colluding with the Colonial Minister to deceive the people. He would now turn to the hon. member from Cardigan, who alleged that the Commission compared with such measures as the Tenants' Compensation Bill and Landlord's Rent-roll Bill) which were attacks on private rights. He (Col. Gray) thought there was no analogy between them. These Bills were an interference with private rights *without* the consent of parties concerned; but the Commission was such *with* the consent of the parties concerned. He would then ask the hon. member from Cardigan the question which he put to him on a former day; viz., Did he think such a measure as a bill for staying payment of rents would receive the Royal assent? Receiving no reply, he (Col. Gray) said he would turn to the hon. member from the East Point—Mr Hensley—and ask him the same question.

Hon. Mr HENSLEY said he thought it would not.

Col. GRAY then said he cordially agreed with that hon. member, and he was glad when he could agree with any hon. member opposite to him. Mr Hensley—and he begged his pardon for using his name, he should have said the hon. member from the East Point, gave as his opinion it would be useless to pass a Law to restrain proprietors who had not signed their submission to the Commission, but that he saw no reason why a law should not be passed to restrain those who had signed. He quite agreed with him so far as the first part, and also with respect to his statement that such a bill would be regarded with favor by those proprietors, but he (Col. Gray) was not desirous of favoring any proprietor at the expense of the tenants. Besides the tenants of Sir S. Cunard, there were 877 tenants on the Estates of proprietors who had not signed—who had not paid anything of the one year's rent—and were they compelled to pay down the amount much inconvenience might have. On the Estate of Mr Sullivan alone there were 42 tenants who had not paid a shilling of the one year's rent, and not one of them had been distrained upon. He knew several of them personally, and they were honest, sober, industrious men. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—Do you say sober men?

Hon. Col. GRAY.—Yes sober men—(Laughter)—men as worthy of consideration he might say as members of this House. Many of them, however, were very poor from peculiar circumstances. The land was not good, and in fact the Estate was badly managed. He (Col. Gray) would never give his consent to pass a bill which would so hardly press upon these men, as to make every one of them pay one year's rent down on the nail, or be put to law costs and ruinous expenses, but he saw he had exceeded the usual time for speaking, and he would not trespass further on the attention of the Committee.

Adjourned until Saturday.

J. D. Gordon, Reporter.

SATURDAY, March 30.

A number of petitions were presented, which put one from inhabitants of Bedeque, &c., praying for a repeal of statutes to enable their sheriff land collectors to imprisonment for debts for all sums under £10, laid on the table.

The Bill to incorporate the Mill Bridge and Telegraph Company, and the Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, were read a third time and passed.

The Bill to amend the Act to provide for the carrying and [illegible] was read a second time, committed, [illegible]

Hon. Mr. LAIRD spoke briefly against the resolution proposed by Hon. Mr. Coles. He thought it was unnecessary to bring in a Bill to prevent the collection of rents, when it was probable that the Commissioners' award would be made in four or five months.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY said he had already expressed his opinion on the resolution before the Committee, and only desired to make a remark on what fell from the leader of the Government the other evening; who appeared to hint that the resolution would give the proprietors a right to collect one year's rent. They had already that power; but were they to do so, it would deprive them of the power to collect arrears. There was another point to which he desired to refer. It appeared there was a slight contradiction between what some thought Mr. Thomson stated before the Commission, and what he (Mr. Hensley) said the other day in reference to no information being withheld from them by the Government. He did not think, however, that Mr. Thomson, in his remarks could have meant that the Government had withheld information; what he considered that gentleman said, was to the effect that there were a great many affording assistance to the Counsel for the proprietors; and in regard to the Colonial Secretary, that if he had as much time on his hands as he seemed to have, he might as well have been helping them (the Counsel for the tenantry) as the others. [The hon. member here read a letter from two delegates, who had asked for certain papers, and which were furnished them, to corroborate his former statement that he was not aware of any information having been withheld by the Government.]

Mr. HOWAT wished to ask one question of the hon member who had just sat down. The Resolution before the Committee referred to passing a short Act to prevent distraints for arrears of rent: Did he believe that such a Bill could possibly prevent the proprietors from collecting arrears for the four or five months which would elapse before it became law?

Hon Mr. HENSLEY—Certainly not. But he thought the passing of such a Bill would give great confidence to the tenantry.

After a few remarks from two or three other hon. members, the Committee rose, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

D. Laird, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH addressed the Committee, principally in reply to the hon. member from King's County, Mr. Whelan. He said that some hon. members liked to dilate upon the grievances of the tenantry. Notwithstanding the measures brought before the House by the late Government, no remedy was applied to alleviate the distresses said to exist. The present Government were carrying out measures to effect this object, and they were assailed on every hand. Mr. Longworth then showed that the piece referred to, which was copied into the *Royal Gazette*, was copied inadvertently, and not inserted to delude the Commissioners as was said; but those who made such assertions should be able to prove them. He (Mr. Whelan) had charged the Government with acting deceptively for not forwarding the Bill sooner, but all he (Mr. L.) could say, was that the Government had a right to presume that when it did so Home it would receive the Royal assent, and he based his conclusion, on the Despatch of the Duke, of the 21st of March, in which he acknowledged the receipt of His Excellency's Despatch, and thanked the Legislature for their promptitude in reference to the action which they had taken. As regarded the time at which Bills were usually sent Home, the present Government would compare favorably with the late Administration. The hon. member had taken two hours and a half to deliver his effusion, and when delivered, it amounted to nothing. He took half an hour to get into his subject, and when done, he had not taken the citadel nor even the out posts,—in short his arguments were all moonshine. The result of the Commission would yet come before them, and irrespective of the Act, the award if favorable, would receive the sanction of the House. Had the Commission not been appointed, had they refused to call upon Her Majesty to appoint it, then the hon. member might have risen in his place, and brought a charge of a serious nature against the Government. It was the duty of Her Majesty to send the Commission when she appointed them, and gave them power to investigate all matters which might be brought before them, irrespective of the Act of the Legislature, which was only to give effect to their award when given. He argued, too, that there was not one passage in the Despatch of the Duke of Newcastle which would warrant them in passing the Act which they did pass. The Legislature, however, thought it was their duty to forestall the Commission, so to speak, by passing that Act. According to the construction put upon it in England, it appeared they considered that all the proprietors, both those who signed and those who had not, would be legally bound by it, and that was the reason why the Duke of Newcastle did not see fit to lay it before Her Majesty. Mr. Longworth next spoke of the impropriety of passing such an Act as the Legislature was then requested to pass, and argued that to do so constitutionally, was not in the power of the House.

Some hon. members having spoken again,

Mr. HOWAT rose as he said to move an amendment to the resolution before the Committee. Respecting the account of the meeting at St. Eleanor's, he said in reply to the hon. member from St. Peter's, that he received his information from what he considered good authority, and he was led to believe it was true. He thought the hon. member was not like Cæsar's wife—above suspicion—as far as scheming went. He thought that all hon. members knew that he (Mr. Whelan) was opposed to the Commission from the very commencement. To show that he could refer to his speeches. If the Commission turned out favorably, it was well known his prospects would be blasted for ever. Each one would work for his own interest. That was natural. His candid opinion was that all action should be suspended till the award was given. Mr. Howat then presented the following resolution:—

Whereas this Committee is of opinion that it would not promote the welfare of the tenants of this Island to pass a Bill at the present time to suspend the collection of rents, but on the contrary would bring ruin and distress on many of the said tenants, and whereas this Committee are desirous to protect the true interests of the tenantry in a legitimate and constitutional manner.

Resolved, therefore, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to use his influence with all the proprietors of this Colony and their agents, in order to induce them to suspend the collection of rent, until the Royal Commission on the Land Question have made their award.

Mr. DAVIES seconded, and spoke in favor of the amendment. He then referred to Despatches connected with the granting of Responsible Government to P. E. Island, and to the negotiations between Governor Bannerman and the Government of the Colony on that subject, showing that Responsible Government was granted on certain conditions, and it appeared to him (Mr. Davies) that one of these was that landed tenures should not be disturbed. He then adverted to the remedial measures which were resorted to by the late Government to improve the condition of the tenantry, such as the land purchase scheme. They tried that measure from 1851 to 1859, and did not succeed, and he blamed them for not being willing to allow the present Government two years to endeavor to effect a settlement of the land tenure difficulties. He then said that if the late Government had been successful in getting the loan of £200,000 sterling, that probably by this time little of it would be to be seen. He thought the Commission would be the means of effecting much good. Mr. Davies spoke at considerable length.

Hon. Mr. COLES replied.—He alluded to the Despatch which the hon. member for Charlottetown read concerning the granting of Responsible Government, and showed that months were consumed in negotiating about the terms on which it was to be obtained; and that Governor Bannerman was instructed to make the best bargain with the Colony which he could, and that the Government did make the best bargain in their power, though they did not get all they desired.

After dwelling upon these points for some time, Mr. Coles referred to the Commission, and endeavored to prove that from Mr. Thomson's own showing, documents were not supplied which the Counsel for the tenantry should have had in their possession.

J. D. Gordon, Reporter.

Important Discovery.

That most disagreeable disease

PILES

may be cured in half an hour, and by a single application of

Phillip's Celebrated Golden Wash,

WHICH IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The only preparation extant for eradicating that disease in so short a time and in so effective a manner. It is now over two years it has been introduced into this Province, and in every instance it has proved a complete cure. This preparation is perfectly safe, and may be used upon the most delicate skins.

Full directions for self management with each bottle.—Price, 2s. per bottle, which is sufficient for one person.

Prepared by James Phillips, Chemist, &c., Chester, Parade, England, and may be obtained of Druggists, and of

H. W. SKINNER, Druggist, &c.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, May 11.

Save and Health to the Sick!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Universal approbation has been awarded to this Ointment for its efficacy 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 cure the many skin affections to which the majority of children are liable. In all heat and rash 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 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 teeth 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 impeding 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 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 Joints	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Burns	Fistulas	Stiff Diseased
Bunions	Gout	Scurvy
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Coco-Bay	Lumbago	Tetter
Chiego-Foot	Piles	Ulcers
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Wounds
Cancers	Scalds	Yaws

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

July 6, 1861.

MRS. WINSLOW'S

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and DARE ATTEST IT CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT PAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLACE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—YES, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for the Island.

Aug. 11, 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

CRAMP & PAIN KILLER.

THE WORLD IS ASTONISHED AT THE wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER. [illegible] Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

W. R. WATSON, General Wholesale Agent for the Island, and sold by Merchants everywhere.

August 11.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE

Pain Killer.

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and well known

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 *Resistless remedy for disease* 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, Ringworm, Boils, Pimples, Whitlows, Old Sores, Stiffed 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, Fresh 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 trusted friend of the missionary and the traveller,—on sea and land,—and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

Price, 12c, 25c, 50c, and $1.00 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Sold by dealers everywhere.

AGENT—T. DESBRISAY,

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

January 26, 1861.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

Above, we present you with a perfect representation of a person, a child of a tribe of the strange Alpine Nations, that also rule Nature. You will find a full and faithful history and description of our Pills, and of the Mountain Herb Pills, and the Mountain Herb Tonic, in our Pamphlets, which we will be happy to give away to everyone who may call for them.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, 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 there that the Mountain Herb Tonic was discovered. A concise account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels. The blood is the life! and when any thing ails the matter gets mixed with it, it is soon diffused throughout every organ of the body. Every cause feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly suffer. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete the bile in sufficiency of health. The bowels become weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the impure matter, a cough, and all from a slight impurity in the functions of life—the Blood! As if by magic, from which you may rivalet in a few minutes the whole system of the human frame, obstructed and disordered. As quickly does Judson's Blood fly to every part, and have its sting in every part, and the system becomes invigorated, and the obstruction is removed, the lungs of life also cut.

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

CURE FOR MELANCHOLY DISEASES,

Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, &c. The Mountain Herb Medicine expels from the blood the diseased matter, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and healthy, thus effecting a thorough purification of the vital organs.

Thus, dear reader, you see that we offer to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Tonic," which will quickly fly to the afflicted parts, through the blood, and build up the shattered system, the sallower to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

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

Bad Complexion, Pimples, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Bad Appetite, Bad Breath, Bad Blood, Cold Feet, Cold Hands, Cold Sweats, Cold Feelings, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague, Fever, Fever and Chills, Fever and Fever Sores, Fever Blisters, Fever Spots, Fever Pains, Fever Sickness, Fever Weakness, Fever Nervousness, Fever Debility, Fever Dullness, Fever Drowsiness, Fever Dizziness, Fever Deafness, Fever Blindness, Fever Dumbness, Fever Lameness, Fever Paralysis, Fever Death, Fever Hell, Fever Damnation, Fever Brimstone, Fever Fire, Fever Brimstone, Fever Fire, Fever Brimstone, Fever Fire