(*Continued from second page*).

Book keeping, Algebra, Geometry, and other branches of an important practical character, with an additional apartment in which such as are desirous and capable of becoming teachers, may get instruction in studies and methods to qualify them for efficient instructors.

In a former report, I alluded to the expediency and practicability of founding a female high school. At present, boys enjoy a monopoly of the privilege of instruction in the highest branches of education, and it is a question worthy of consideration whether the time has not arrived for the establishment of evening classes for the benefit of youths, adults, and apprentices who cannot attend the day schools.

Certainly, the claims of persons unacquainted with the rudiments of knowledge, and anxious to learn, but who, unfortunately, cannot attend the day schools, should be seriously considered; in such cases, it is right and reasonable to provide a remedy; in the winter season, classes might be advantageously opened for their exclusive benefit.

The formation of special departments for music and military drill has been prominently represented in former reports.

There is no Legislative provision to furnish schools with maps, globes, school-libraries, and other essential appurtenances, but the deficiencies in these and other requirements are so well understood that a lengthened discussion of them is unnecessary.

In the meantime, I merely present an outline of the elements of the municipal scheme suggested, embracing alteration, that, in my opinion, would improve our school system. Minute details may be afterwards given, if the Board endorses the proposition, and submits it for the approval of the Legislature.

The City Government should have legal power to raise and appropriate money to provide school accommodations, and defray the costs of all repairs and alterations of school premises—further, the several schools should be under the control of one Board of Trustees, who would, of course, be invested with ample authority to manage all matters relating to instruction in the Primary Schools.

This plan is more extensive than that now in operation, and will necessarily be more expensive; but the Legislative Grant now allowed, with a moderate scale of quarterly fees, will be sufficient to pay the salaries of "the teaching staff," which should chiefly consist of females competent to conduct the Subordinate Departments.

The Schools in this city, when considered together, are nearly the same now that they were five or six years ago, especially in method and discipline, with the exception of the "Pownal." Mr. Roche—famed for his ability and aptitude—had formerly large classes in the higher branches; but latterly, when his pupils attain a certain stage of proficiency, they remove to private seminaries, so that his classes are now rudimentary; however, at present, there are boys who have made creditable progress in commercial arithmetic and book-keeping.—Mr. J. B. McKenna,—the assistant—has had many years successful experience in the profession.

Mr. M. Douglas has succeeded Mr. E. Amos in the mastership of the School in Temperance Hall,—he is well known for his tact as as a teacher.

In the Hillsborough, Mr. Morrow has a complication of difficulties to encounter. This school, in respect to accommodations and appointments, is in a most disgraceful condition, considering the circumstances of the people interested in it.

In all the Schools there is a uniform mode of teaching the branches of the established course, and the attendance has always been so irregular and fluctuating, that a proper plan of classification has been impracticable.

The female Schools have been, in character and condition,—for the period which this report covers,—substantially the same as in previous years; no important changes have occurred.

The School in Kent Street had to be removed to Trowan's Hall, Clark Street, a larger room being required to accommodate the scholars.

In this connexion, I may with propriety refer to the Western Bog School, taught for many years by Miss Sarah Harvie. There are 71 pupils enrolled, 34 boys and 37 girls; average attendance for the year, 41. In the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Reading Classes, 34, 14, and 23. In Writing, 28—25. In Arithmetic, 20—4; Grammar, 18; Geography, 18; Dictation, 10; Scripture, 23 pupils. Considering the variety of the ages, studies and circumstances of the children, the general proficiency is remarkably satisfactory. The arrangement of the classes and the mode of instruction are judicious. Miss H. is eminently qualified to teach such a mixed school. Her skill and zeal are appreciated by the directors of the Institution.

The Trustees of St. Ann School have not accepted the conditional aid granted them by the Legislature of last session.

There are in the city several respectable private schools for teaching the higher and lower branches to females and males. I have been asked by some parents interested in the Elementary Schools, taught by Miss McKenna, Prince Street, and Miss Ross, Fitzroy Street, to mention each of them in a short paragraph in this report. They are supported by persons who complain of a deficiency of suitable school accommodations within their reach, and they think, as they pay school tax, the teachers of their children have a claim for pecuniary allowance on the Government.

I mention in this connection, that the names of the students who attended the Normal School for the past year, are exhibited in a table appended to this report.

The enrollment for the current term is 20 males, 28 females—48, which is an increase of 20 over that for the last term.

The Schools in the Royalty are in a satisfactory condition—being under the management of experienced, skilful teachers.

The accommodations, with the appointments in the "Central," are above mediocrity. The room is comfortable and convenient—the children, neat and orderly in their appearance.

There are, at least, four elements necessary to constitute a good school, to wit: a sufficient school-house, docile, punctual pupils, an able and apt teacher, and interested parents. If our schools are not of that high standard which we would wish to see them, perhaps they are as efficient as they can be, until a deeper, and more united interest is manifested by the bulk of the people in their behalf.

Though the progress of Education, and improvements in school accommodations and appointments in the Eastern Section, are not, in general, what *they should be* and *might be*, yet there is a slow movement in the right direction, and some schools, considering the drawbacks and exigencies too prevalent, indicate a gratifying degree of prosperity, so that several teachers are justly entitled to encomiums for the pains they take with their respective schools. However, I regret to remark, that in all the schools there are defects and deficiencies which retard the progress of the children, causing confusion in the method of teaching, and a general embarrassment over which teachers have no control. To render the most approved means of instruction available, it is not enough to furnish a school room with desks and benches: a stove and fuel, maps, books of reference, and some of the more simple forms of school apparatus should be supplied.

It has been formerly customary in annual reports to criticise each school separately, pointing out particularly, various merits and defects, but influenced by the conviction that this custom "was more honored in the breach than in the observance," I assigned last year my reasons for reporting the Schools under my supervision in the aggregate, rather than attempt to give a minute detail of each. There is an unavoidable repetition of terms that would require a compendium of synonyms to avoid the recurrence of "set words and phrases," in giving a special description of each school in my circuit.

I have, therefore, decided to speak only in general terms of the condition of the several schools, making no comparisons, and abstaining from personal criticisms of teachers.

The old method might seem to benefit teachers in general by practical suggestions, and might waken the ambition of some to make an effort to obtain popularity; but there are several serious objections to this custom—there is not, in reality, any appreciable advantage to be gained. No other class of persons are subject to such an annoyance—clergymen and physicians would shrink from such an ordeal. Teachers, "worthy of honorable mention," will willingly forego the gratification of personal distinction above their young, and inexperienced brethren.

The summary of statistics in the appendix indicates:—The enrollment, the number of boys and girls on the Register, the school population, the average annual attendance, and the number of pupils in each class. Children:—The enrollment is 6195; boys, 3537, girls, 2658. Average, 3498, school population, 6883. In the 1st and 2nd Reading Classes, 2419. In the 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 3776. In Writing, 3840, Arithmetic, 3679.

The data on the Schedule show the aggregate of pupils in each of the other classes of the Curriculum, as represented on the Register.

No important changes have recently occurred in the management of the municipal, or the rural district schools. The "System" is, in its prominent features, *stereotyped*; certainly there is a very perceptible difference in the efficiency of several schools. Such as are under the control of experienced teachers and active trustees are in a gratifying condition; still, defects and deficiencies are too notorious, and chiefly attributable to adverse, local influences.

Many of the more experienced and accomplished teachers in the country are employed in the Eastern Section. These gentlemen are well known, and proverbial for zeal and faithfulness; but there are few who are not gilted with professional aptitude; therefore, they are not "in the right place."

The imperfections in our educational machinery cannot be effectually rectified without the services of earnest, skilful teachers, who make *teaching a business*, and whose tenure of office should be permanent—*ad vitam aut culpam*. *In this connection, I think I may, with propriety, introduce a quotation from distinguished authority. How are funds to maintain a good system of instruction, to be raised? In answer to this important question, Dr. E. Ryerson, the eminent Canadian Educator, says:—

"Every year's experience strengthens my conviction as to the truth and wisdom of the principle on which our Public School System is founded, the only true principle, I think, for the education and advancement of a free people, for the Government, (not to assume the task of educating the people,) but to aid them in every possible way to educate themselves; not to *rule and do for them*, but to counsel and assist them; not to supersede local exertion, but to develop and encourage it—to habituate and train the people to rely on themselves, to learn how to manage their own affairs, and to work out their own destinies.

"Under the influence of such a school system, in connection with our free system of Constitutional Government, and by the Divine blessing, I believe the destinies of our country will harmonize with the highest aspirations of patriotism and Christianity.

"E. RYERSON.

Toronto, June, 1862."

INSPECTION.

It is the decided opinion of eminent educationists, that efficient inspection is more essential to the proper organization of schools and more indispensable to their advancement than all other agencies combined.

The continued multiplication of schools, and the consequent expansion of this sphere of labour, require an increase of agents in this department, for there is ample opportunity and call for more work in this direction than any one man can accomplish. My remarks apply, of course, to the Eastern circuit, which should, in my opinion, be divided into three sections, with a sub-inspector in each.

A superintendant should be appointed for the circuit, who would devote time to the study of educational literature, to familiarize himself with the most recent methods, and the suggestions of the best educators, in order to make his acquirements available in the discharge of his duties; and he should also give public lectures in central localities, to awaken popular sympathy with the object of his vocation; he should, especially endeavour to prompt and encourage teachers, and impress and excite additional interest among the parents and guardians of youth.

The policy persued in other departments, should be strictly observed in that of Education; official appointments should be conferred on earnest and experienced teachers.

If auxiliary branches of the B. of E. are established in each of the Counties, in that case, the claims of teachers to a fair share of patronage in their own profession, should not be disregarded.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

The number of males desirous of making teaching a profession, is comparatively few. Females have a tact, skill and readiness in imparting the elements of knowledge which, with few exceptions, male teachers do not possess, but there is an objection to the employment of females that arise from mistaken prejudice; it is said they cannot govern, as the larger scholars will not respect nor obey them. To say that of any school, is a stigma upon the characters of the parents and trustees.

I am convinced of the propriety and advantages of employing, in our primary schools, (especially as they are now maintained) when practicable female teachers. From observation, for several years, I know that not only instruction, but government of schools taught by females has been as satisfactory as that in schools taught by males, and as equity knows no distinction of sex, they should be, in regard to compensation, nearly on a par with males.

TEXT BOOKS.

The recommendation of the Board to introduce Nelson's series, has been favourably received. The new books are now generally preferred to the old. In my opinion, Gray's Arithmetic, and Lennie's Grammar, should be superseded by Currie's publications, which are considered peculiarly adapted for teaching according to the modern methods recommended by educationists. They are text-books in the P. W. C. Grammar School.

Professor Anderson has introduced McKay's Geographical text-books, which are also deemed unrivalled in that department of class books.

A revised edition of the History and Geography of the Island should be published. Our book-sellers have exhausted their stock; a new supply is much needed.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Institution in Pinette, Belfast district, constitutes an important part of our system of public Instruction. From the day of its establisement, this school has been one of remarkable excellence. Some of Mr. McLeod's pupils are now acquitting themselves creditably as teachers, and several of both sexes from his school are now students in the Normal School.

The school in Seal River district, Lot 50, lately established under the mastership of Mr. Enman, has auspiciously commenced, and already shows symptoms of a generous spirit of rivalry with the Pinette Seminary.

The memorial from the people of Brackley Point Road district, asking the privilege of establishing a Grammar School, should be complied with. The situation is central—within the reach of pupils from other settlements.

Permit me to direct your attention to a transcript on military drill in schools, which I have adhibited to the table, referring to the Normal School students, in the appendix.

As the expense of maintaining the city schools, and erecting buildings, will be very heavy, it is suggested that compulsory means should be adopted to secure punctual attendance, and it is alleged that habitual truancy is too prevalent.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

JOHN ARBUCKLE, S. V.

Feb'y 1868.

MANNY'S & BUCKEYE

COMBINED

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES

AND

WHITCOMB'S PATENTED WHEEL

HORSE RAKES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just imported into this Island, and is now receiving quite a large number of those celebrated Machines, embracing the MANNY COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, the combined MOWER and REAPER HAND RAKE MACHINE, and the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING MACHINE, for Reaping and Mowing. Also a lot of WHITCOMB'S PATENT WHEEL HORSE RAKES.

The MANNY MACHINE has this season, some important Improvements such as an extra Wooden Wheel and Axle for reaping, together with an extra Bevel Gear with a Flange so as to prevent the cogs from breaking These two important improvements make the MANNY MACHINE a perfect one of its kind.

The BUCKEYE MACHINE having been manufactured PL the Subscriber, under special contract, by ADRIANCE, PLATT & Co., of Poughkeepsie, in the State of New York, who are the original manufacturers of the BUCKEYE MACHINE, and are the largest manufacturers of this machine in the States, manufacturing from six to eight thousand Machines each year; and it is their Machine, manufactured at their works, and entered by them for competition at all the great National and State Fairs in the United States, and for which they have taken the Gold Medals and all the highest prizes in the States; they have also justly obtained the reputation of manufacturing the best Machine in the States, both for Mowing and Reaping. All other establishments manufacturing the Buckeye are small compared to theirs—none of them making, I believe, over six or seven hundred machines each year;—and all improvements on the Buckeye come through ADRIANCE, PLATT & Co.

The SELF-RAKER is the best and latest improvement on the BUCKEYE MACHINE, and is not manufactured by any other establishment making the Buckeye. The SELF-RAKING MACHINE has proved a complete success the past year, and completely distancing all other Machines as Self-Rakers, made in the United States by others. This Machine saves the labor of one man, and the weight of a man on the team while reaping. This Self-raking Machine will also Reap, and deliver in sheafs, grain which had been broken down with rain or wind, unless very badly tangled, as the rake strikes the grain in front of the knives and brings the grain on to the platform, when it is impossible for the handrake to do it.

In consequence of my long connection with the Farmers of P. E. Island, in the sale of MOWING MACHINES, I feel it my duty to explain to them my views, and the motives that actuated me in first bringing the MANNY MACHINE to this Island some eight years past. It was then the best and I might say about the only combined machine in the States. The Manny gradually worked its way into general use on the Island, proving itself to be a good Machine to the Farmers, doing its work well, and all that was required of it to do, and to the full satisfaction of all who have used them here; and I could find no machine in the States so well adapted for this Island as the MANNY MACHINE.

Last year I brought four of the Buckeye Machines, manufactured by A. Richards & Co., of Worcester, but I was not satisfied with them as they were not a perfect Machine, nor such as they ought to be, in my opinion, and I therefore could not feel that it would be right for me to say to the farmers that the machine was all right as a Reaper, when I did not believe it; but as a Mower I was willing, and did say to all, that they were good Mowers. When I returned home from the Island last fall, and knowing that Adriance, Platt & Co. were ahead of all the manufacturers of what they termed a BUCKEYE MACHINE, I went to their establishment, one hundred and fifty miles distant, hoping to find there a combined Machine that would satisfy my mind; and I did find the desired Machine, it having a separate cutting bar, guards, and knives all fitted and attached to the Platform, and fitted and ready to hitch on to the Machine as a Reaper, which made a perfect Machine, and fully satisfied my mind. This was the HAND RAKING MACHINE.

I then examined their SELF-RAKING MACHINE, and was better pleased with that than the Hand Raker, as it is a splendid machine, doing all, and even more, than could be expected of a machine. The consequence was I purchased my Machines of Adriance, Platt & Co., and in the course of the winter, A. Richards & Co. went to Adriance, Platt & Co., and purchased a Platform from them, with their improvement of a separate bar and knives for reaping attachment, and attached them to their Machines—sent to this Island this spring. I did not purchase any No. 1 Buckeye this year, as I found they had gone out of use altogather, or nearly so. They made the No. 1 in the first place, but found them too heavy and too clumsy. The No. 3 proved more acceptable to the farmers for Mowing and Reaping.

My own individual opinion now is, and so is that of most of the farmers who have used the MANNY MACHINE, that the MANNY MACHINE, with its present improvements, is the BEST MACHINE for all Farmers of limited means, as it does its work well, and all that the farmers require it to do, and has no complication, and the mechanics of the Island know how to repair it. But those Farmers who have more means, and wish to have a nicer looking machine, and can afford to pay a higher price for it, I would say purchase the SELF-RAKING BUCKEYE MACHINE, as then they will get all that any Farmer can wish in a Machine. But come and see and examine for yourselves, and decide what Machine you like best.

These Machines will be on exhibition and Sale, at the Warehouse attached to the Store of Henry Haszard opposite the Post Office, on Queen Square, where I shall be very happy to exhibit and sell the above Machines at the usual accommodating terms, from one to three years, as the Farmers may wish; and those Farmers who wish to pay the money down, I shall be more particularly pleased to see and sell to, and of course at low prices. But all who wish Machines will be very welcome. Hoping that no farmer will purchase a Mower, until he has seen mine, and examined them, as I believe I have a splendid lot of Machines, and can satisfy almost any one. I have appointed agents in the following places:—

H. C. GREEN, Summerside.
Hon. G. W. HOWLAN, Cascumpec.
J. D. McLEOD, Charlottetown.

R. J. CLARKE, Orwell, Sole Agent for King's County, will act at Souris, Georgetown, Montague, and Charlottetown, and at Orwell Cheap Store.

ASAHEL BOOTH,
Proprietor.

Charlottetown, July 1, 1868. tf

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE or to RENT several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES and FARMS in BELFAST and other parts of the Island in good cultivation well wooded and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles and immediate possession can be given.

Also four LOTS being the residue of thirteen Building Lots (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as SUMMER HILL" adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown where close to 150000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped and nearly all paid for in Cash. Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain the United States &c.

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had in trade at low rates. SUMMER HILL is "the only *Freehold Property* for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artizans now so much wanted in this rising town.

A STORE and DWELLING on it capable of holding 15000 bushels produce with a double Wharf and site for a Lime Kiln, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms.

Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANKIN, Georgetown; JAS. BRODERICK, Campbelton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to he subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of **Manny's Mowing Machine**, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Fulling Mills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS McLAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. McDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE subscriber is introducing more MACHINERY into his Establishment, by means of which he will be able to give the Public a better article, and CHEAPER than ever.

SOFAS and LOUNGES—cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.

CHAMBER SUITS—cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.

CENTRE, Leaf, Kitchen, Toilet, and Dressing TABLES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

SPLENDID Hardwood-seated CHAIRS—cheap. Common do., at 3s. 6d. JOHN NEWSON.

A GREAT assortment of BEDSTEADS—cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.

BUREAUX, CINQUES and COMMODES cheap, JOHN NEWSON.

GILT MOULDING, LOOKING-GLASSES PLATES, &c.—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

FEATHERS and MATRASSES—in variety.
JOHN NEWSON.

January 22, 1867. 1y

Life in a Pill Box!

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS
FROM
MAGGIEL'S ANTI-BILIOUS
PILLS.

One Pill in a Dose!
One Pill in a Dose!
One Pill in a Dose!

What one Hundred Letters a Day say from patients all over the habitable Globe:

'No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me.'

'Thanks Doctor. My headache has left me. Send another box to keep in the house.'

'Our Doctor treated me for Chronic Constipation as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's Pills cured me.

'I had no appetite; Maggiel's Pills gave me a hearty one.'

'Your Pills are marvellous.'

'I send for another box, and keep them in the house.'

'Dr. Maggiel has cured my head that was chronic.'

'I gave half one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear young thing got well in a day.'

'My nausea of a morning is now cured.'

'Your box of Maggiel's salve cured me of noises in my head. I rubbed some salve behind my ears and the noise left.'

'Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family.'

'I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar.'

'Send me five boxes of your pills.'

'Let me have three boxes of your salve and pills by return mail.'

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
Kidney, Retention of Urine, &c., Maggiel's Pills are a perfect cure. One will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude and want of Appetite, Maggiel's Pills will be found an effectual remedy.

MAGGIEL'S PILLS AND SALVE
Are almost universal in their effects and a cure can be almost guaranteed.
Each box contains twelve Pills.
One pill in a dose.

Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine throughout the United States and Canada at
25 *cents a Box or Pot.*

All orders for the United States must be addressed to J. Haydock, No. 11, Pine street, N. Y.

Patients can write freely about their complaints and reply will be returned by following mail.

Write for Maggiel's Treatment of Diseases.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! All readers of this paper are warned not to purchase Maggiel's Pills or Salve unless the name of J. Haydock, proprietor, in addition to Dr. J. Maggiel, is on the engraved slip surrounding each pot or box.

June 17, 1868.

NOTICE!

Postage Stamps.

FROM and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this Office only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Persons wishing to post Letters before or after these hours, can procure Stamps at the Stores of

D. Laird,	H. A. Harvie,
E. Reilly,	Mrs. Bremner,
Mrs. Stamper,	G. Hubbard,
J. C. McLeod,	Theoph DesBrisay,
Jas. DesBrisay,	H. Haszard,
G. & S. Davies,	T. O'Connell,

W. R. Watson.

THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1867.

FARMERS
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!

DO you want the most perfect REAPING & MOWING MHCHINE in the World? If so, we are now shipping to our Agents a quantity of those world-renowned

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,

which won for themselves such a reputation on your Island last Season; and we recommend to all those who are thinking of purchasing a Machine, to consult their neighbors who run one last season, and give their orders early, to make sure of securing one. We need only say that we made further improvement in our Machine, as set forth at length in our Circular of 1868, to be had of under named Agents, together with each piece of the Machine, if required. Every machine warranted to give PERFECT SATISFACTION.—Be particular to see that your Machine bears our mark, as they are the GENUINE Buckeye.

AGENTS:
W. D. STEWART, Charlottetown,
R. T. HOLMAN, Summerside,
O. P. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Worcester, Mass.

NOTICE.

Owing to the illness of Mr. JOHN HIGGINS, the subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Original BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER, and he has much pleasure in informing the Farmers of P. E. I. that, on the arrival of the Steamship *Alhambra*, he will have on sale a number of the above Machines.

The satisfactory results of the Machine last Season bear ample testimony of their utility and adaption as a *Mower and Reaper*, and hence the subscriber has no hesitation in offering the "Buckeye" to the farmers of this Island as

THE BEST MACHINE CONSTRUCTED IN AMERICA,

and would urge upon the farmers the importance of hand in their orders early for a "Buckeye," if they wish to obtain a perfect Machine, and get value for their money.

Terms made known and Machine exhibited at the Old Stand.

CITY GROCERY STORE.
North Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868. pat ex 3m

"*ALHAMBRA!*"

THE Steamship *ALHAMBRA*, Nickerson, Master, until further notice, will leave this Port every alternate THURSDAY, at 6, p. m., for HALIFAX and BOSTON, calling at CANSO.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Ladies' Cabin,	Gents' Cabin,	Forward.
To Boston,	50s.	55s.	45s.
" Halifax,	25s.	30s.	18s.
" Canso,	20s.	25s.	15s.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents.

May 20, 1868.

ALL CURES MADE EASY
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medical agent is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follow the use of the ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation

These diseasing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's intment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted A cure may always beeffected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach consequently in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more affable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulo nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Softs)	swellings	Scurvy
Bites of Mosquitoes and	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heds
Sand-flies	Contracted and	Piles	Tumors
Coco-bay	Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Yaws Wounds

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