WEEKLY CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER.

☾ Last Quarter, 8th day, 6h. 54m., morning.
● New Moon, 15th day, 1h. 36m., morning.
☽ First Quarter, 21st day, 7h. 11m., evening.
○ Full Moon, 29th day, 9h. 27m., evening.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water even.	High water morn.	Moon rises morn.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
16	Sunday	5 42	6 7	11 26	6 28	12 25	
17	Monday	5 43	6 5	morn.	7 0		22
18	Tuesday	5 44	6 4	0 33	7 30		20
19	Wednesday	5 45	6 3	1 20	8 14		18
20	Thursday	5 46	6 1	2 10	9 2		15
21	Friday	5 47	5 59	3 3	10 5		11
22	Saturday	5 48	5 57	3 50	11 9		7

MAILS,—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

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

For Newfoundland, every Monday.

The Mails for England, Bermuda and the West Indies, *via* Pictou, will, on and after Monday, the 9th July next, close at 12 o'clock, noon, instead of 4, p.m., as formerly advertised, viz: July 9th and 23d; August 6th and 20th; September 3d and 17th; October 1st, 15th and 29th; November 12th and 26th.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

[Continued from our last.]

In our report of Thursday's proceedings, in addition to what was given as the substance of Mr Coles' remarks on the Quit Rent question, we may state that he read several extracts from the Legislative Journal of 1839, to prove that as late as that date the British Government held the proprietors liable for all the arrears of quit rents. During the session of that year, Lieut Governor Fitzroy sent the following message to the House of Assembly—"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, for their information, the copies of a correspondence which has passed between Her Majesty's Government and Mr George R Young, relative to the arrangement agreed to by the Earl of Ripon, in 1833, for the commutation of the Quit Rents in this Island." The nature of the arrangement of the Earl of Ripon, mentioned in this message, may be learned from this extract of his despatch, viz:—"During the first two years after the expiration of the five years for which the claim to Quit Rent has been suspended [*i.e.*, during the continuance of the first Land Assessment Act,] the Quit Rents should be redeemable at fifteen years' purchase; during the next period of two years, they should be redeemable at eighteen years' purchase. At all subsequent periods they should be redeemable at twenty years' purchase. The claim to Quit Rent will revive retrospectively, as well as prospectively, at the termination of the existing agreement. But following the analogy of the measure adopted for New Brunswick, I am of opinion, that the arrears, up to the time when the plan I have described will come into operation should be remitted."

In reference to this proposed arrangement for commutation, it is stated in a letter from Mr Spearman, Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, published among the above-mentioned copies of correspondence in the Journal of 1839, that "the Proprietors omitting or deferring to commute become liable to the Tax or Rent; and no remission of such liability would be granted nor would the commutation be completed nor the title of the Proprietor to the unincumbered property, or to the release from the condition respecting location of settlers, be perfected, without the liquidation of all arrears of Rent."

From these and other extracts, Mr Coles argued that as 60 years, according to the statute of limitation, had not elapsed since 1838, the date of Mr Spearman's letter, *by which they were held liable for* arrears of quit rent, they were still under obligation to liquidate them.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7.

Mr Coles again before Commissioners.—He proceeds further to prove that at different periods far short of 60 years since, not only did the Home Government claim the right to the arrears of quit rents, but that this right was acknowledged by the Colony. He reads from the Journal of 1832 p. 115, extracts from an Address of the House to Governor Bannerman, as follows—

"The House of Assembly would here observe, that in the year 1820, an Address was presented by the House of that day to the then Lieut. Governor, to be forwarded to His late Majesty King George the Fourth, wherein His Majesty's right is fully recognized, as is shown by the following paragraph taken therefrom.

"We have learned with dismay that your Majesty has been advised to order the collection of the arrears of Quit Rents, due by this Island, from the 1st day of January, 1823. While we acknowledge the justice of your Majesty's claim, which we would most cheerfully discharge, did our ability correspond with our inclination, we are constrained to declare—humiliating as the confession is—that the whole circulating medium of the Colony would be inadequate to meet one-fourth of this large accumulating sum.

"To which the following reply was conveyed to the Lieut. Governor, by Despatch, bearing date Downing-st., 1st Sept., 1829."

"I have to desire you will acquaint the Legislature in reply, that as far as circumstances will permit, His Majesty's Government have every desire to comply with the prayer of the Address; I shall therefore be prepared to advise His Majesty to accept of a permanent grant of £1000 per annum, in lieu of any further demand on account of arrears of accruing Quit Rents, &c."

"To this Despatch the House of Assembly, on 26th April, 1830, drew up a reply, from which the following extract is respectfully submitted:

"While we acknowledge your Majesty's undoubted right to the payment of these rents, and feel grateful for the liberality displayed in the offer to commute them, our duty to your Majesty compels us to state the reasons by which we have been actuated in not awaiting ourselves of the proposed commutation."

Com. GRAY.—In this Island was there ever anything contributed out of the funds arising from land towards the public buildings?

Mr COLES.—There was a fund accruing from Lots 15 and 55 which were escheated in 1818, which was appropriated to the building of the Lunatic Asylum. The Colonial Building and Government House were built out of the general fund. [To these canards contributed to the proprietors nor the people generally.] The commutation of quit rents, as they had not complied with the offers of the Crown, and referred to some hard cases concerning the collection of quit rent at Cavendish about 1830. He also showed the different rates of quit rent which the several Townships were liable to, stating that he obtained his information from public documents, as there were 8 Townships not on the records.]

Com. HOWE.—I thought that all these grants were given at one time.

Mr COLES.—So it appears, but still they are not on record.

Com. GRAY.—The claimants of these 8 Township have never received copies of their grants. Did the persons to whom they were said to be granted take possession, and have they been in possession ever since?

Mr COLES.—Some took possession.

Com. GRAY.—If there were no grants under which they claimed, would they not be in adverse possession?

Mr COLES.—The mandamus under the authority of which the grants were drawn out would show what amount of quit rent was to be paid on each Township.

Com. RITCHIE.—What you have advanced is of no practical utility. Their position would be all the better if they had not maintained that they had titles. I think we may assume that they had grants; it is for the interest of the Colony to assume this, for they would have a good title by possession. If they had no grants, how could they have fixed conditions. It is so much the better for the country that they did pretend to have them.

Com. GRAY.—For which Townships are there no grants recorded?

Com. HENSLEY.—6, 8, 12, 20, 25, 44, and 46. The tenants on these Townships have been disputing for many years with the claimants.

Mr COLES then read a report from the Journal of House of Assembly for 1832, respecting the case of Neil Darrach, to prove that if tenants cannot produce receipts when sued for rent, they are in for any sum which the proprietor may assume. The attorney of R. H. Cumberland sued two writs, at different periods, for rent and arrears of rent, against Neil Darrach, obtained judgment, and levied two executions for the same respectively of £44 12s 6d, and £37 12s 6d; and when the lease and vouchers and the periods for which the said rent was claimed under the first writ were examined, it was found that the sum of £3 18s 2d only was due. For the first sum a levy was made and Darrach, not being able to pay, was arrested and imprisoned, though upwards of 70 years of age; and whilst so imprisoned was served with another writ for the second sum, being arrears of rent and costs.

Com. RITCHIE.—I think this case does not come within our jurisdiction. The House of Assembly had a better opportunity than we to investigate the matter.

Mr COLES again read from the Journals respecting a case in Chancery in reference to rent and the oppression of the proprietors. The proprietors, he remarked, by not making good their claims, had caused these disputes. Different persons claimed the same Township, then they made a compromise and divided the Lot among them. All they require is to get a man to attorn, and when this is accomplished, they are all right. An Act cannot be passed in the local Legislature, affecting the proprietors, but what is met in the Colonial Office at home. Petitions had been sent to the Home Government representing the grievances of the people. They are continually troubled with these petitions, and if this system be not wiped away, they would be always troubled. He might mention another case with respect to constituencies. When a proprietor becomes involved, a man would come along and offer him a sum for his estate; a bargain is made for a small sum, and after he becomes established, he begins to exercise political power over his tenants.

Coun. HALLIBURTON thought these remarks were foreign to the subject.

Com GRAY.—It shows the state and feelings of the Colony.

Mr COLES.—Another thing I might mention is, that when a new proprietor comes in, tenants must take new leases; and if they resist, what is the result? Writs of ejectment are issued against them.

Coun. THOMSON.—Is it the case with leases for a term of 999 years, that when a new heir comes in, new leases must be taken?

Mr COLES.—Not in every case.

Com RITCHIE.—It occurs to me that these parties in point of law could eject the tenant; but the honest proprietor says to him, you have not a good title, I wish to give you one. In this respect, I think the landlord acts honorably.

Mr COLES.—After all the people are at the mercy of the proprietors. *Lately* there has been, I understand, diligence on the part of the proprietors to obtain notes of hand from tenants in arrears. [Proprietors' attornies showing uneasiness at this statement, Com. Howe remarked, these gentlemen think it is a foregone case if this has occurred.] In case you decide to escheat these lands, I like to strengthen your hands. I turn up the census ten years after the indulgence, and ascertain the population at that period. The proprietors were bound to have the Townships settled by that time in the proportion of one person to every two hundred acres, whether with foreign Protestants or not. I know Mr Cooper has been censured by many for his extreme views, but by the census of 1827, I find that only 15 Townships had 100 male persons on them over 20 years of age. On Lot 66 there was only one, and on 67 none.

Com. GRAY.—You say *male* settlers. Would you not call a good healthy woman a settler? (laughter.)

Mr COLES.—Women and children could not be included, for in that case the proprietors would soon get their lands settled. By consulting the Journal of 1839, p. 85 I ascertain that 54 Townships were not settled in accordance with the indulgence of 1818.

Com. Howe.—The census show that if a Court of escheat had then been established these lands could have been escheated. At the present day, it is another question.

Mr COLES then referred to the Land Purchase Bill—The proprietors and agents were unwilling to comply with the views of the Legislature in carrying out its provisions. At the purchase of the Worrell Estate, the acting trustee and solicitor of that estate interfered. The estate was not sold by the proprietor but by his trustees. Some of the trustees by private communication with members of the local Government of that day, were aware of the fact, that the Government wished to purchase it. They agreed to recommend to the proprietor to sell it for £10,000. A letter was forwarded to Mr Worrell's solicitor at home. The trustees were authorized to sell, but the proposition was not submitted to the Government. The attorney of Mr Worrell, brother in law to the acting trustee, went to England about this time, and shortly after returned, having purchased the estate for considerably less than Mr Worrell had authorized it to be sold to the Government to whom it was then offered for double the sum. In making out a case for the tenantry, the Council should take all these circumstances into consideration, and not be confined to what is merely represented to them by the friends of the Government.

Com THOMSON.—The Government have placed into my hands a brief of which I need not be ashamed.

Hon Col GRAY.—I beg leave to remark that the Government of which I am a member, have solicited the services of Mr Thomson, and placed in his hands an *unlimited* brief.

Hon Mr COLES.—In another case, an estate, that of Lord Selkirk, about to be offered to the Government was purchased by the agent acting for that proprietor. Lord Selkirk knew the Government were desirous to purchase his estate as the loan bill had been passed. But through the representations of his agent, he sold part of it for something less than the Government had given for the Worrell estate. The result of this transaction was that the agent who purchased it, sells it for £3 an acre or lets it at short leases. These facts show that the tenantry have been dealt with unfairly. I may next refer to the case of the loyalists. It is well known that these persons gave up their lands in the United States, under the belief that they would receive as good properties as they left. In the Journal of 1833, p. 11, I find Mr Brenton and others took up the question on behalf of the tenantry. It appears from their report that a number of proprietors had induced American Loyalists to settle here. They were promised indulgence, or abatement of quit rent, and one fourth of the lands set opposite the respective proprietors' names. They thus gave up 200,000 acres for the loyalists on terms similar to those received by others in Nova Scotia. They promised to put them in possession of them free of expense. There was, however, no disposition on the part of the proprietors, with one or two exceptions, to fulfil their agreement. The loyalists were kept in a state of constant disquietude. At length an Act was passed in 1790, with a suspending clause, giving the Lieut. Governor power to grant them such lands as had been agreed to be given them by the proprietors. Few, however, obtained them. They remonstrated. One of their number who had been a soldier, and was personally known to one of the authorities in England, went to the Colonial office, and the consequence of his mission was that nearly all the loyalists on the Township owned by Governor Fanning, shortly after words received their lands.

Com Howe.—Is there anything else of a general character here.

Mr COLES.—Not many of them became disheartened and left the country. The proprietors gave up those lands to the Government, and they were considered to belong to it for the loyalists; but the proprietors have since taken possession of them. In short, the loyalists were prosecuted in a shameful manner. I may next refer to the Fishery Reserves. With respect to these I learn from the Journal of 1839, appendix B, that they are of two kinds, and that the proprietors up to that time had never thought they had a right to them. In 22 Townships the reservation is as follows:—"And further, reserving a reserve *for the disposal of His Majesty*, his heirs and successors, of 500 feet from high water mark on the coast of the tract of land hereby granted, to erect stages, and other necessary buildings for carrying on the fishery." In 12 Townships the reservation runs thus:—"And further saving a reserve and free liberty to each Her Majesty's subjects, of carrying on a free fishery on the shore on any part or parts of the coast of said township, and to erect stages, and other necessary buildings for that said fishery or fisheries, within the distance of 100 feet from high water mark." On the remaining 28 Townships, 18 contain no fishery reserves; still on five the grants whatever are on record. In proof that at that time, the proprietors considered they had no right to the fishery reserves is, [I read from the Journal of 1839] a letter from Mr Robert Stewart under date, 22d March, 1833, in which he agrees to accept a lease of the fishery abutting on his property, at a reasonable rate. This letter is transmitted in a despatch from Viscount Goderich to Sir A. W. Young, dated 23d March, 1833, wherein he is authorized to grant to Mr Stewart, or any other proprietor under similar circumstances who may apply to him, a lease on equitable conditions, of such parts on the space of 500 feet above high water mark reserved to the Crown as may border on the property of persons applying to him." From the whole of the correspondence out of which I have read these extracts, I conclude the proprietors have no right whatever to these reserves. The opinion of the Crown law officers taken in 1844 in reference to this question is found in the Journal of that date, appendix O. This opinion goes to show that where the land was reserved in the Crown, the proprietors had no right to it whatever. It appears to be on the same footing with the Clergy Reserves.

Com. RITCHIE.—Assuming it to be questionable that the Government have a right to grant the fishery reserves for agricultural purposes, what would be the result?

Mr COLES.—According to the opinion of the crown law officers they have no such right.

Com. RITCHIE.—You misunderstand me. Were it thus that the Crown could no more grant the reserves for any other purpose than it could a road, what would be the practical result?

Mr COLES.—I may assume that it could not; but the Government should be the conservators of the public interest, and see that the proprietors did not appropriate them.

Com. RITCHIE.—Is it essential for the prosperity of the Island that they be reserved for this purpose?

Mr COLES.—The idea is that the fishermen should have some land to cultivate also.

Com. RITCHIE.—This is not satisfactory yet. Denying that they have been transferred to the proprietors, what use is this belt separating their land from the coast? Would it not accord with public sentiment to have some appropriation of it?

Mr COLES.—Certainly.

Com. GRAY.—We wish to know what is for the interest of the Island. Supposing a person desired to build a ship there, could he build one?

Mr COLES.—There is where legislation is required.

Com. RITCHIE.—Legislation never violates private rights. Supposing the Crown granted them for fishing purposes only, it would be direct violation of the proprietors' rights to appropriate them for agricultural purposes. It appears to me also that if a person builds a ship there, he violates the proprietors' rights.

Com. HOWE.—Looking at the prosperity of the Colony, do you not think that these reserves ought to be broken up and merged into private property?

Mr COLES.—This is what we have been contending for.

Com. HOWE.—If 500 feet were reserved all round the Island, the sea coast would never improve because its settlement would be prevented. Not looking at it as a question of law, but as a practical man, what is your opinion on this matter? Would it not be infinitely better if the system were adopted which exists in Nova Scotia, where the sea coast is cut up into small holdings, instead of preserving it as a barren?

Mr COLES.—Yes, but the money obtained for it should not go to the proprietors.

Com GRAY.—I think it would be for the interest of the Colony, if it could grant this 500 feet for other purposes, instead of reserving it wholly and solely for the fisheries.

Mr COLES.—I think it should be left to the Legislature to deal with it.

Com GRAY.—Suppose a proprietor in England sold a fee simple to you, and you had no right to put on it anything except what is essential for fishing purposes, do you not think that to give possession of it to another man, would be depriving this proprietor of some right?

Mr COLES.—The proprietors have no right there except as fishermen.

Com. GRAY.—Supposing the British Government could not sell it for any other purpose, and you sold it for another, if the Government called upon you for compensation, would you be prepared to say that you would give it?

Mr COLES.—The Government of this Island, or of Great Britain have never asked for compensation.

Com. HOWE.—In point of practice, have these fishery reserves been fenced down to the water by the inhabitants?

Mr COLES.—They have.

Com. HOWE.—Suppose the proprietors could be brought to such terms as would be beneficial to the colony, would it not be better to let the reserves go into private occupancy?

Mr COLES.—This is what we have been seeking. All licenses have been for fishing purposes. The Legislature wished to pass a bill that the land should be given when required for the fisheries.

Com. HOWE.—Do you contemplate by your law to give the individual a right to the 500 feet, without reference to the proprietor?

Mr COLES.—As the law stands, they are bound to pay rent to the proprietor.

Com. GRAY.—The result of your statements is that it would be better for these reserves to become as other lands.

Mr COLES.—I do not go to that extent. I hold that the right of the fisheries ought to be reserved. The intention of the Legislature was that the Colony should pay a small sum to compensate individuals for their improvements.

Com. GRAY.—Would it not be better to leave those in possession to do what they please with the land?

Mr COLES.—I dispute this.

After some further conversation, Com. Ritchie remarked, we understand you now. That belt is not required for fishing purposes.

Mr COLES.—Not all.

Com. RITCHIE.—Would it not be better for commissioners to go round and lay off particular parts suitable for fishing purposes?

Mr COLES.—I think it would be better to leave it open, and that licenses be granted by the Government.—I wish to direct the attention of your honors to another point. It is not known when your decision on this question will be given. Proprietors of late have been forcing tenants to give notes of hand, but pending the award of this hon. Commission, I think there should be no enforcement of claims. I consider it resembles a disputed account,—it is never expected that a part of it is to be paid about which the arbitrators are settling.

Com. Howe.—How much money goes out of the Island annually for rent?

Mr COLES.—Large sums—say £20,000. Sir Samuel Cunard receives more than any other.

The information called for by Mr Coles having been courteously [illegible] by the Commissioners, he resumed his seat.

[Continued on inside page.]

CHILDREN TEETHING

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 give rest to mothers and comfort and health to children.

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Will greatly assist the operation of teething, and will give rest to yourselves, and health and comfort to your children.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and have not a single instance to record in which we have been obliged to alter the decision of any mother who has used it for her child. We speak what we know and do not hesitate to say to all who are in need of such a medicine, that it will not disappoint any who use it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effect and wonderful virtues. We speak in this matter what we do know, after nine years' experience, and we do not hesitate to say that in all the numerous instances in which it has been administered it has never failed in effecting a speedy relief, in every instance where the child is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found to follow in 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 EQUAL 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 is the best remedy for DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in children whether arising from teething, or from any other cause. We believe it to be the best and surest REMEDY in all cases in the United States. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the diseases incident to childhood, DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, nor those of friends, stand between you and the suffering child, but GIVE relief that will be 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.

TWENTY FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.

W. H. WATSON General Agent for the Island.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one—drink but little wine, beer or spirits, or, far better, none; take no coffee, weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops: and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden us most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence a good appetite and clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

HOW TO BE STRONG.

Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a cure upon the bowels, many persons supposing that they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake however, for these Pills will immediately correct the liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint. In warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gives tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged—health and strength following as a matter of course. The appetite too is wonderfully increased by the use of these Pills, combined with the use of solid in preference to fluid diet. Animal food is better than broths and stews. By removing acrid fermented, or other impure humors from the liver, stomach, or blood, the cause of dysentery, diarrhœa, and other bowel complaints are expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested and the action of the bowels be comes regular. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so quickly as this fine correcting medicine.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water—or whether they be affected with stone and gravel, or with aches and pains in the loins, over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills—they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action,—they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spleen,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Gout	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on Skin	Head-ache	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel complaints	Indigestion	Tic-Doloureaux
Colics	Inflammation	Tumors
Costipation of the Bowels	Jaundice	Ulcers
	Liver complaints	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Debility	Piles	Weakness from whatever cause
Dropsy	Retention of urine	
Dysentery	Scrofula or King's	&c., &c., &c.
Erysipelas	evil	

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, also at all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d, 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box.

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

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

May 12 1860.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is repeated to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia, or Tic Doloureaux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from *Impurity of the Blood*.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of these many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life be disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed clamorous advertisements of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla, which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are recognizable by the ordinary sense of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; six bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, whenever it has been employed. As it has long been in general use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

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

J. Cornish, Wood Islands	J. Hayden, Vernon River
G. L. Anderson, H.St.Peter's B.	D. Gordon, Georgetown
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H. Beer, Southport	W. Shaw, New Glasgow B.
G. C Garrett, Fife's Ferry	J. Pidgeon, French River
J. Muirhead, Richmond Village	R Robinson, East River
G. McKayBelton, Grhm's Cross	D. Ramsay, Port Hill.
P. Lanegan, Irish Town	

Sept. 17, 1859.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES HAVE NOW BEEN before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS,

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and cleansing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither *Mercury*, nor *Antimony*, nor *Arsenic* nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities] constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; *Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Languor*, and *Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membranes.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*.

Also *Worms*, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and *Consumption*, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers and *Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum*, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. *Common Colds* and *Influenza* will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to returns of the disease—a cure by these medicines is guaranteed—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.—KING'S EVIL and SCROFULA, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAINTER'S COLIC, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of MERCURY, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the Reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORIZED AGENT.

Prepared by Dr W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

T. DEB BRISBAY, Charlottetown, General Agent; and by James Pidgeon, New London, [illegible] Beer, Bedeque; Garrett and Hudson, do. [illegible] H. Beer, Southport; W. Shaw, New Glasgow Bridge; Wm. Rodgers, Cascumpec; J. J. Frazer, St. Peter's, [illegible] John Kent, Grand River; George Hamilton, Crapaud, [illegible] P. Stephens Orwell; W. S. Hunt, Summerside, [illegible] Wm. Shaw, Cape Traverse.

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