WEEKLY CALENDAR—NOVEMBER.

New Moon—2d day, 11h, 52m. morn., S.
First Quarter—9th day, 6h. 32m. morn., N.
Full Moon—17th day, 8h. 55m. morn., N.W.
Last Quarter—25th day, 6h. 54m., morn., S.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn	High water morn	Moon rises	Moon's Age
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3	Sunday	6 49	4 57		5 6	9 49	
4	Monday	50	56	0 12	6 5	10 46	
5	Tuesday	52	54	1 7	7 12	11 42	
6	Wednesday	53	52	2 2	8 23	40	
7	Thursday	55	51	2 57	9 24	36	
8	Friday	56	50	3 51	10 45	24	
9	Saturday	57	49	4 45	11 58	33	

Mails—Summer Arrangements.

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

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

For New Brunswick, Canada, and the United States, *via* Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at a quarter past 9 o'clock.

For Newfoundland, every Monday, at 12 o'clock; noon.

For England, Bermuda, and the West Indies; every alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz:

Monday, April 29; May 13, 27; June 10, 24; July 8, 22; August 5, 19; September 2, 16, 30; October 14, 28; November 11, 25.

Agents for the "Protestant."

Rev Henry Crawford, St. Peter's
Rev Robert S. Patterson, Bedeque
Mr Aitken, Georgetown
D. C. Ramsay, Fort Hill
William Rogerson, Cupaud
James Bourke, Esq., Princetown
Daniel Fraser, Esq., Bethel
George McKay, Esq., Campbellton, N. L.
Charles A. Crosby, Fish Corner
Patrick Brown, Summerside
John McMillan, Esq., Woodville.
Rev Allan Fraser, Cascumpec.
Rev Alexander Munro, Brown's Creek
Henry Bradshaw Esq. Murray Harbor
Rev. Donald Morrison, Strathalbyn
Donald Campbell, Lot 16.

Land Commissioners' Court.

[Continued from our last.]

Com. HALIBURTON.—I shall be prepared to show the grounds on which I take my position on this question. Having shewn your Excellencies that the Crown has insisted upon the collection of Quit rents here, and with a severity unparalleled in the history of the other colonies, it will then be my duty to show that the arrears of these rents were remitted up to a certain period; and I shall also show that the Crown had a right to do so. Having pointed out the position of the proprietors in relation to the Crown, I shall next shew their position as regards the local Legislature, which has always been under the influence of the tenantry; and I shall show that its proceedings were conducted in a spirit very unfriendly to proprietors. Further, it shall be my duty to show that the Legislature has often endeavored to compel the British Government to impose conditions upon the proprietors which were impracticable to fulfill; and that, when they refused to yield to that pressure, it then, by a series of acts, drew around them a cordon of laws by which even their very indulgence was used against themselves. I shall show that proprietors were obliged to enforce their rents by a most obnoxious mode—distraint,—or allow arrears to accumulate. In this manner, by going over the grounds of defence step by step, I shall show that, as regards the collection of their rents, the Legislature has refused the landlord rights, to which he would have been entitled in other countries, by obliging him to adopt an expensive mode of collection, so that sometimes the sums collected were smaller than the expenses incurred in collecting them. Thus the Legislature has hampered them. No matter how sacred their rights were, they were disregarded. Among any other people, excepting those of a British Colony, this conduct of the Legislature would have produced a civil commotion. I will say that this Island would not exhibit its present aspect, nor have been subjected to the present agitation, had the Legislature pursued a course similar to that followed by other Legislatures. Yet, in spite of all these things, the proprietors conducted themselves towards their tenants with a spirit of justice upon which we can now rely, and in which I ask them to come forward and assert their rights. Over and over again has the Legislature tampered them and maligned their motives; but before the tribunal which I now address—a tribunal not affected by local prejudices, and which came here under the authority of the British Government, which has recognized the rights of proprietors,—I feel that those rights will not be destroyed to gratify unprincipled agitators. Applications of various kinds have been made to the Home Government by the Legislature here, but in which acquiescence was refused. During the last few weeks we have had a repetition of all the vexed questions which have agitated this colony for the last half century. Under such a mass I sometimes felt that it would take us a year to meet all the charges which were preferred against the proprietors. And applications were made to this Court which were discussed in the local Legislature, and afterwards refused the sanction of the Home Government. Your Excellencies were asked to do what the British Government has repeatedly declared it would not do, and which the Crown, through its officers and ministers, declared would be illegal and unjust.

Com. GRAY.—Do you say that this Commission has been asked to do what the British Government has refused to perform?

Com. HALIBURTON.—Yes; your Excellencies have been asked to investigate the titles of proprietors, and to entertain the claims of the loyalists, which originated in the last century, and which the Crown has pronounced would be unlawful to sanction. But your Excellencies are now called upon to go into a subject which the British Government dismissed thirty years ago, because adverse to the interests of proprietors. It would annul the rights of some to their property. Not a few of these parties are dead, and time has effaced the merits of the question. Your Excellencies have also been asked for counsel. Further, it shall be my duty before going into the loyalist question—before any evidence is heard on it—to enter my formal protest against your Excellencies taking any action on it. We have offered no factitious opposition, and I now deny the right of this Commission to investigate the claims of the loyalists, and enter my formal protest against it, that your Excellencies may be aware of the ground which I take.

Com. HOWE.—This Commission, Mr. Haliburton, will not think it disrespectful in you in taking that ground.

Com. RITCHIE.—We invite you Mr. Haliburton, to consider that point, for though we desire to give full scope to the Commission, still we do not wish to exceed our powers; therefore we shall be glad to hear you discuss the point.

Com. HALIBURTON.—It is not because we have any dread on behalf of the proprietors, for their rights are as valid and good as are those of any men in the British dominions. We stand here with rights which cannot be invalidated by any Commission. To infringe upon them would be the same as to infringe upon those rights which legislators and judges must respect. But I do not object to your Excellencies going beyond what I consider to be the limits of your Commission. I speak thus that the people may know we hold our lands by an honest and feasible title. Let them not imagine we have no rights, or that we stand here merely through the forbearance of the British Government. I say we stand here with rights recognized by law, and which cannot be violated on equitable principles. Many propositions have been made here repeatedly, which were refused before, but have been brought up in a somewhat new form. It is the old story about old sparkles, presented in a new dress to make your Excellencies believe they are quite new.

Com. HOWE.—I presume the tenantry of Prince Edward Island are sincere.

Com. HALIBURTON.—The tenantry are worthy of praise. It is the men who, while they held Her Majesty's Commission, and were bound to respect the laws, held out inducements to the tenantry to resist the proprietors and violate their contracts; these are the men who have thrown firebrands through this country; these I blame. In many instances during the progress of this investigation, when an opportunity was afforded tenants to state their grievances, these amounted merely to an expression of *unwillingness to pay rent*, and that they fancied they were such. But I hold that no industrious man, who is willing and endeavors to fulfill his honest obligations, is a serf. So long as tenants with leases of 999 years do this, they may defy their landlords, or any other class of men, to injure them. These men, so long as they fulfill their engagements, hold a position as honorable as that of any other class of men in this country.

Com. THOMSON.—What right has a proprietor to make "tram rails, wagon roads, drains, sugar gardens, ponds, dams, weirs," and all sorts of things, on a tenant's farm?

Com. HALIBURTON.—We have been called here to investigate real complaints or grievances, not those which might have been occasioned but were not. When searched into many of these fitted away. We see that it was a right which ought *have* been, rather than one which had been, abused. So—after a long agitation, and after many proposals were made for arbitration, till those at the Colonial office were worried out, and even the proprietors ready to give up their lands for nothing, and till the tenants themselves became weary of remaining in the country because the Home Government would not sanction the proposals of the Legislature—resolutions were at length adopted by the House of Assembly, proposing an investigation into the dispute existing between "landlord and tenant."

This done, proprietors came forward and gratefully said to them: "We are willing to meet you before a Commission and to negotiate in equitable terms of settlement, or to relieve tenants from any difficulties under which they may be laboring on account of the landlord system." I shall now read the Resolutions of the House of Assembly:—

"Whereas certain questions arising out of the original grants of the lands in this Island, generally called the Escheat question, the Fishery Reserves' question, and the Quit Rent question, have for many years caused much dissatisfaction and difference of opinion amongst the people of this Island, and many delusive projects and impracticable measures have been, and are from time to time, concocted for agitating such questions, whereby the country have been, and are greatly impoverished upon, and indeed prevent the prosperous progress of such measures, under the delusive hope that by doing so they will be relieved from the payment of rent; and the attention both of the people and Legislature being occupied with such disruptive schemes, measures tending to develope the resources of the Colony are not only neglected, but a state of society, equally opposed to the moral, social, and political welfare of the people and their true interests, is produced; and whereas various Despatches have for a great number of years disclosed that Her Majesty's Government will not consent to any compulsory interference with the lands and rights of the Proprietors, and which has been strongly reiterated in the Despatches of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton—now Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies—dated the 26th October, 1858, and 3d December, 1859, from which it is clear that any measures for the benefit of the Tenantry must result from amicable arrangement with the Proprietors; and whereas the agitation of hostile measures, such as Escheat, Fishery Reserves, and Quit Rents, must not only result, as they always have done, in leading the tenantry into vain and fruitless, without, in any way, ameliorating their condition, but still also engender a feeling in the Proprietors, rendering them disinclined to listen to proposals which, if fairly agitating were at an end, they could be likely to entertain; and whereas Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in his Despatches above referred to, while refusing to sanction measures which in England are considered inconsistent with the rights of property, has expressed the readiness of Her Majesty's Government to co-operate with the Legislature in furthering measures for the settlement of the land tenures, if conceived in a spirit of fairness and conciliation to all parties":—

"*Therefore, Resolved*, 1st, That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to direct a commission to some discreet and impartial person, not connected with this Island, or its affairs, to enquire into the existing relations between Landlord and Tenant, and to negotiate with the Proprietors for such abatement of present liabilities, and for such terms for enabling the Tenants to convert their leaseholds into freeholds, as—without infringing on the rights of the landlords—may be fairly and reasonably asked for to ameliorate the condition of the Tenantry.

"2d. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, the basis of any such arrangement should be a large remission of arrears of rents now due; and secondly, the giving every tenant holding under a long lease an option of purchasing his land at a certain rate, at any time he might find it convenient to do so.

"3d. *Resolved*, That a remission of arrears of rent may be reasonably asked, inasmuch as the existence of these arrears, although it is due partly to an unwillingness of the tenants to pay rent, under the idea that Escheat, or some other delusive scheme, would enable them to evade; yet it is also due in part to the lashes and remissness of the landlords and their agents in not enforcing it, and because, in many cases, the arrears, however incurred, amount to so large a sum, that the enacting them would prove ruinous to a large number of loyal and industrious people; and would further entirely put it out of their power to avail themselves of the plan suggested in subsequent resolutions, for purchasing their farms.

"4th. *Resolved*, That as the circumstances of the tenantry would not in general enable them to pay down any large portion of the purchase money, the best and only means for converting the tenures into freeholds lies in the adoption of a plan which would practically constitute every farm a saving's bank for its owner, in which he could, from time to time, invest his savings at interest towards the purchase of his farm, an arrangement which could be effected by the following means, viz:—that the Landlords should agree to permit the Tenants to purchase their farms for such sum per acre as should be fixed upon; and providing further, that when any tenant (whose rent was paid up) should be desirous of paying any sum, not being less than ten pounds, towards the purchase of his land, he should have the option of doing so, and that the interest on the ten pounds, or other amount so paid, should thenceforth go in reduction of his yearly rent, and so on for every payment on account of purchase, until the whole was paid, when he should receive his deed; and that similar covenants should be inserted in all future leases for terms over forty years. Such an arrangement would not only give the tenant the advantage of paying an instalment of his purchase money, and at the same time reducing his rent whenever he chose, without subjecting him to the vexation and occasional incident to cases of inability to meet instalments agreed to be paid at a particular day, but would, in the opinion of this House, gradually, but certainly, change the tenures into freeholds without the aid of loans, and the expensive subsistence of Public Officers, by which heavy liabilities have already been, and would, if persevered in, to a much greater extent, be imposed on the public finances."

From these resolutions it appears that anything which may be effected must be done through the proprietor on the one hand, and the tenant on the other; and I think many questions have come up during this investigation, which these resolutions do not embrace. An humble address was first presented by the House of Assembly to "Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to direct a commission to some discreet and impartial person, not connected with this Island, or its affairs, to enquire into the existing relations between Landlord and Tenant."

Com. GRAY.—Will you explain to us what is meant by "existing relations"?

Com. HALIBURTON.—I shall shew what has been recognized as such by the Secretary of State; viz., what was requested by the Assembly in consideration of the condition of the tenantry.

Com. GRAY.—Now read the answer of the Duke of Newcastle,

"No. 31. (Copy.)

"Downing Street, 6th Sept., 1860.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge Sir D. Daly's despatch, No. 29, of the 13th May last, addressed to Sir E. B. Lytton, transmitting an Address to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly, in pursuance of certain Resolutions of the House, praying that Her Majesty would direct a Commission to inquire into the existing relations of Landlord and Tenant in the Island, with a view to the passing of remedial measures. The House of Assembly also propose that this Commission should direct its attention to the Fishery Reserve question.

"The resignation of Her Majesty's late Government has prevented an earlier answer to your despatch.

"The Assembly, in their Address, not only pray for the appointment of a Commission, but they likewise indicate, in detail, the measures which, in their opinion, should form the basis of that arrangement between Landlords and Tenants, which the Commission should endeavor to bring about. Now, without expressing any opinion adverse to the appointment of such a Commission, I am convinced that any purport of a beneficial result from its labors would be nullified, if, in acting were fettered by such conditions as the Assembly would thus impose.

"I cannot advise Her Majesty to entertain the question, unless it is fully understood that the Commission are at liberty to propose any measure which they themselves deem desirable.

"I have communicated this correspondence to the S. Council, as representing the land-owners in the country, with a letter, of which I enclose a copy.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) "NEWCASTLE.

"A true copy,

"HENRY BULWER, Private Secretary."

(Copy.) "Downing Street, 6th Sept., 1860.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you a copy of a correspondence between the Government of Prince Edward Island and this department, upon the subject of the appointment of a Commission to propose measures of arrangement between landlords and tenants in Prince Edward Island.

"With reference to this communication, I am to suggest that you would call a private meeting of such landowners as may be in this country, and ascertain whether there are any concessions which they are ready to make with a view of bringing these questions to an amicable issue.

"I am, &c.,

(Signed) "H. MERIVALE.

"Sir S. Cunard.

"A true copy.

"HENRY BULWER, Private Secretary."

Com. THOMSON.—Is the "existing relations" the right, or the "existing relations" you see.

Com. HALIBURTON.—No; it is the "existing relations." He says he would not advise them, if hampered by the terms laid down by the Legislature respecting previous. The labors of the Commission, "would be nullified, if its action were fettered by such conditions as the Assembly would thus impose."

(To be continued.)

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

ALL PERSONS DESIRING TO FORWARD any articles, the manufacture or produce of this Island, for Exhibition at the "International Exhibition, 1862, in London," are required to communicate through the undersigned with the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council on or before the 10th day of October next, specifying the number and size of the articles desired to be forwarded, and all particulars thereof. All communications must be transmitted through the local Board of Commissioners, and be completed for this purpose by the 10th day of NOVEMBER next.

Charlottetown, Sept. 20, 1861. S. HAZZARD, Sec.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CHEST COMPLAINTS.

No disease are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza, may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any overgorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and requires some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiency, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance: again taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill" as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and billiousness.

WINDY OR WATERY DROPSY.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints, should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigor which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

DISORDERS PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system. As they remove all causes of imbedlies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

INFLUENZA, DIPTHERIA AND SORE THROAT.

How all important it is to check the first departure from health; all may do so by taking Holloway's Pills without risk or restriction. In all disease affecting the blood, nerves and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath the earlier they are taken the better.

CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.

Diseases incidental to children such a feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all disease of the skin, may be immediately checked, and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be rubbed in a powder, and given in doses of one, two or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

INDIGESTION, BILE AND SICK HEADACHES.

No organs in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency or acidity on the stomach, warns us that digestion is not proceedings properly Holloway's Pill regulates every functions, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

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
Billious Complaints	Gout	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on Skin	Head-ache	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel complaints	Indigestion	Tic-Doloureux
Colics	Inflammation	Tumors
Constipation 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 Evil	&c., &c., &c.
Erysipelas		

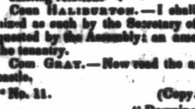
Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, also at all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d, 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box.

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.

July 6, 1861

TRIPLE REMEDIES!

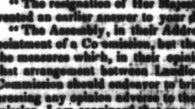


CURES COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchial Complaints, and all Throat Irritations leading to Actual Consumption.

Its great feature is a freedom from every component which produces debility, and its unerring certainty in all of the above Complaints rests with the fact that it may be used every hour without restraint. Therefore from childhood and its terror, WHOOPING COUGH, to old age and its infirmities, allow it to be the companion from the cradle, and the grave will be spared many of its early victims.

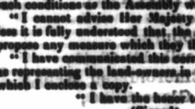
Make it your pocket companion by day, and your bedside friend by night, using it whenever you please.

Small bottles 1s 6d, large do. 3s.



Cures all Complaints of Nervous and Spasmodic character, such as NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, ST. VITUS' DANCE, TOOTH AND EAR ACHE, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, NERVOUS AND SPASMODIC SICK HEAD ACHE, to that terror of all Nervous dispositions, and probably the chief cause of Insanity, "LOSS OF SLEEP."

3s. per Bottle.



Designed as special assistant to the above named preparations, when aggravated by BILLIOUSNESS OR INDIGESTION, and the great substitute for all MERCURIAL PREPARATIONS.

The ECLECTIC PILLS, without the slightest necessity of almost making a meal of such, will in most cases by the application of a single Pill, produce all the requirements of a sure, gentle, and reliable

FAMILY PHYSIC.

Let me have your confidence to make trial of the above named Remedies, as the only sure tribunal by which real character can be attained, and my declaration is that such confidence will not be misplaced. The greater portion, is to procure and read the descriptive Pamphlet to be found with all dealers, or will be sent free at

1s. 6d. per Bottle.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, PROPRIETOR,
Practical Chemist and Pharmaceutist, Boston, Mass.
To whom please address all communications.
Prince wishes coach of all.
Fac-simile of signature over cork of genuine only.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for Prince Edward Island. Also for sale by T. DesBrisay (Apothecaries Hall,) and H. W. Skinner, Charlottetown; and by all dealers throughout the Island.
J. D. B. Fraser, General agent for Pictou N. S.
October 19, 1861. 1y

!! CASH CAN DO IT !!

THE CHEAPEST CASH JOBBING

BOOT, SHOE & RUBBER STORE

IN BOSTON, IS

NO. 20 PEARL STREET,

[Established in 1837.]

Where you can always find goods of any class or quality, of

Our own Manufacture, or
FROM CASH AUCTIONS,

at the Very Lowest Prices, For Cash Only.

Parties ordering can depend upon personal attention on filling their orders, and at *as low prices as if present.*

CASH ADVANCES on Goods which can be sold at low rates.

CALL AND SEE.

GEO. C. WALES, Pearl Street.

September 7, 1861. 3m

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE Pain Killer

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled

Family Medicine.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received *thousands* of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon—

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back, and Loins, as well as in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a *Blood Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach*, it seldom fails to cure *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Phthisic, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whit-lows, Old Sores, Swelled Joints, and General Debility of the System.*

It is also a prompt and sure Remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, *Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains,* as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveller, —on sea and land,—and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

Price, 12½ ct., 25 ct., 50 ct., and $1.00 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by dealers every where.

AGENT—T. DESBRISAY,
Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
January 28, 1861.

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

Among we present you with a perfect Hercules of Texico, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlet, and the manner—to be brief—how the Agents for these Pills.

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 then that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly corrupt. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some wash, or a few drops of poison, from which a child or dog writhed, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and disordered. So quickly has impure blood by its every part, and have to stand behind. All the passages become obstructed, and when the obstruction is removed, the lump of life soon dies out.

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

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and produces all the fluids and secretions pure and healthy. Nothing can withstand the vital organs.

Patient inquiry, is it to us, that we are able to show within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, change the blood, and fortify all the body, and cause the sallower to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

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

Bowel Complaints,	Debility,	Seaward Weakness,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Colds,	Female Complaints,	Losses of Spirits,
Chief Disease,	Headache,	Pilles,
Costiveness,	Indigestion,	Stone and Gravel,
Dyspepsia,	Influenza,	Secretory Symptoms
Diarrhœa,	Inflammation,	Sore,
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tawnys, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Discovery" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 50 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. J. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

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☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

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Nov. 7, 1860.

CURE FOR
PIN WORMS
A NEW DISCOVERY.

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

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A Cure warranted in every case.

Relief afforded in twenty-four hours.

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

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

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

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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
for Purifying the Blood.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Distinct Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

CARLISLE, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was advised to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I know from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully,

Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 15th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same: says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Barrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 29th Aug., 1860.

DR J. C. AYER. *Sir:* I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration of the face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have surprised me.

Fraternally yours,
G. V. LABIENNE, M.D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1860.

DR J. C. AYER. *Sirs:* I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and much to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine.

J. FERRALL.

John Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has repurified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer, Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of these may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients, in advanced stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is needless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, which have not some personal experience of its virtues, or some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the most painful and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

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

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