





FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

By the steamer on Saturday last we have later news from India, by the Atlantic to New York, and the Vanderbilt intercepted off Cape Race, Newfoundland, by the steamer employed for that purpose, and the news telegraphed from St. John's.

There is no additional news by the steamer to-day, which arrived at 2 o'clock.

Date by the Vanderbilt up to the 14th November.

Mr. Jom's, N. F., Nov. 23, 1857.

The Vanderbilt arrived off Cape Race, at 3 P. M. on the 22d. The dependent condition of monetary matters on the departure of the Atlantic resulted on the following day in a fearful panic—all the Banks refusing discounts in any shape. In the afternoon, however, appeared most opportunely the Treasury letters suspending the Bank Charter, and authorising the issue of notes to any amount on approved securities. The effect was instantaneous, and the panic ceased by magic.—At Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, and other important cities, the news was received with furious exclamations.

Cotton, and all kinds of Produce immediately enhancing in value. The greatest anxiety was felt on the departure of the Vanderbilt to secure this important intelligence before the arrival of the Atlantic at New York.

On Tuesday the funds were buoyant, and advanced to 85,000,000 sovereigns were taken from the Bank of England for Scotland, the suspension of the Western Bank having caused a run on all the banks, including many Savings Institutions. There was less uneasiness in mercantile quarters, but demands for discounts were pressing. The following suspensions are announced: Babcock & Co., Glasgow and New York; Liberties £300,000; Henry Duth & Co., Liverpool; Foot & Sons, silk manufacturers.

The shareholders of the Borough Bank of Liverpool, have resolved to register the bank under the Joint Stock Banking Company's Act, but are undecided about the propriety of winding up its affairs.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have decided to lay their cable the latter part of next June, commencing in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, as originally designed. Messrs. Glass & Elliott have commenced the construction of additional cables, making 3,000 miles in all. Messrs. Easton & Ames are building new paying-out machines. The London Times devotes a leader to the remarkable coolness of the Americans under the existing crisis, and strongly censures the uncontrolled issue of paper money.

The Directors of the Bank of France had an audience with the Emperor and unsuccessfully urged a duty of 3 per cent. on specie exports.—The Emperor is reported to favor an advance in the rates of discount to 5 per cent. of their former rate. Divisions of the manufacturing districts represent a complete stagnation in business.

The financial pressure had reached Sweden and Norway. Letters from St. Petersburg state the price of provisions have become so exceedingly high in that city that the Government has thought it advisable to open the State Granaries, and to sell the wheat held there in aid of the poor.

An awful conflagration has lately occurred at St. Petersburg, Russia. One hundred and seventy vessels and lighters were burned.

The Investigator, in which the celebrated Captain Cook voyaged round the world, and which was formerly moored off Somerset House as a Thames police station, is ordered to be removed to Deptford dockyard to be broken up.

The Am. steamship Vanderbilt, which communicated off Cape Race at 3 P. M. 22nd inst., arrived at New York, Friday, 27th inst.

INDIAN NEWS.

The following telegram was received this morning at the Foreign Office, Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th Sept. was entirely occupied on the 21st, and the whole of the 22nd expeditious. In the assault of the 14th, 61 officers and 1,175 men, and 100000 of the storming force—killed and wounded. Gen. Nicholson had died of his wounds on the 21st. The old King, said to be 70 years of age, surrendered. Capt. Hodgson and his cavalry, about fifteen miles south of Delhi, were accompanied by his chief wife. Their lives were spared.

Two of his sons and a grandson, also captured by Capt. Hodgson about five miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot, and their bodies were exposed at the police office. Two movable columns were dispatched from Delhi on the 23rd, in pursuit of the enemy. By accounts from Agra, one column appears to have reached the neighborhood of Alighur, and the other at Mathura on the 29th of September. Gen. Havelock, with 2,500 men, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore, Sept. 19, and relieved Lucknow Residency on the 25th, just as it was ready to be blown up by its besiegers. On the 26th the enemy's entrenchments were stormed, and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken—450 killed and wounded.

The exact amount of British loss at Delhi is not yet known, but upwards of 1100, killed and wounded, including 64 officers. Scindia had brought the mutineers of the Oudh Contingent under his control by arraying against them his own troops and 10,000 Thakurs, cutting off their supplies. Divisions of the storming force—among the Mutineers, who were asked for aid by a Shahzad from Delhi on the one hand, and an emissary from Nana on the other. It was reported that Lucknow, which had been relieved on the 23rd of September, was again besieged by Nana with 50,000 rebels. All the City people found in Delhi were bayoneted by British troops. Europeans were discovered there fighting on the side of the rebels.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Protector.)

Messrs. Editors.—Supposing it to be utterly impossible to arrive at anything like certainty as to who "St. Dunstan" was, may I again permit me through the medium of your invaluable paper, to show some more of the array of those men calling themselves "Vicars of Christ." Having already given an example of "Gregory II," I shall now proceed to examine the one who in every respect appears to me to exceed anything that I have heard of.

Peplin, who was Mayor of the Palace to Childeric III, King of France, and was possessed in reality of the royal power and authority, not content with applying to the titles and honor of Majesty, and formed the design of deposing his sovereign. For this purpose, the estates of the realm were assembled by Peplin, A.D. 701, and though they were devoted to the interests of this ambitious usurper, they gave it as their opinion that the Bishop of Rome was previously to be consulted, as to whether the execution of such a project was lawful or not. In consequence of this, ambassadors were sent by Peplin to Zachary, the reigning Pontiff, with the following question:— "Whether the Divine law did not permit a valiant and warlike people to depose a pusillanimous and indolent monarch, who was incapable of exercising any of the functions of royalty, and to substitute in his place one more worthy to rule, and who had already rendered most important services to the state?" The situation of Zachary, who stood neutral in the contest, was such that Peplin against the Greeks and Lombards, rendered his answer such as the usurper desired. When this favorable decision of the Roman oracle was published in France, the unhappy Childeric was stripped of royalty without the least opposition; and Peplin, without the smallest resistance from any quarter, stepped into the throne of his master and sovereign.—(Moshem's Eccles. History, Cent. VIII, Part II.)

The coronation of Peplin was twice performed,—first, with the sanction of the Pope, by Boniface, Bishop of Metz, and the Apostle of Germany; and again by Pope Stephen II, who in the monastery of St. Dunstan placed the diadem on the head of his benefactor. The Franks were absolved from their ancient oath; but a dire anathema was thundered against them and their posterity. If they should dare to renew the same, they should be cut off like a tree, except in the holy and meritorious race of the Carolingians. It is to be remarked, that in the above occurrences three different acts of anti-christian authority are ascribable to the Pope. First, the assumption of a power to depose a legitimate monarch. Secondly, the sanction given to the elevation of an usurper. And thirdly, pretending to a right to absolve men from the obligation of an oath of allegiance. By the two first of these acts, the Pope exerts a power which is not earthly authority; i.e. "every thing that is called God, or is worshipped." By the last of them, he usurped an authority which belongs only to the eternal majesty of God.

Yours, &c.

REFLECTOR.

Gibbon's Decline and Fall, viz. Gibbon quotes the words of Eginhard, Secretary and Historian of Charlemagne. "Childeric was deposed by the command and the Carolingians were established by the authority of the Roman Pontiff." See also on this subject, the remarks of a Catholic writer, and therefore an unexceptionable witness (L'Abbe Coedreux, in his Cours d'Éduse, tom. I, instruction du Prince de Parme, tom. 8). "Peplin," says he, "was an usurper, and Zachary, instead of punishing justice, consulted only his interests. Father Daniel wishes to excuse the Pope and St. Boniface, who is pretended to have changed his opinion in this respect, and that which is in this vile interest with the sacred cause religion." Father Daniel's attempt to defend the Pope, has only made the guilt of this pretended Vicar of Christ all the more glaring.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Committee Meeting, 28th Nov., 1857.

Present: The Rev. Mr. Peplin, Hon. George Bagnall, Hon. John Judge Peters, Hon. Daniel Hodgson, Esq., Mr. P. P. Peplin, Mr. W. A. Stanford, Wm. Douse, Esq., M. P. P., Mr. Lord, Col. Swabey, George Wright, Esq., Mr. Isaac Thompson.

The Secretary's accounts, connected with the purchase of Stock in England, were laid before the Board. Also, the Farm accounts since the commencement, showing the amounts received and expended, valuation of Stock, Crop, and Implements on hand, Debts due to and by the Society in account with the Rev. Mr. Peplin, and the Rev. Mr. Peplin's account with the Society.

Resolved, That the Secretary enforce payment of all debts now due by the Branches and Deposits, and that he adopt immediate measures also to enforce payment of the credit given by himself for the Rev. Mr. Peplin's account, which will be taken against himself for the amount.

Resolved, That, as the Society have become involved by losses of Stock at sea, and the expenditure of the Rev. Mr. Peplin, a Committee be appointed to draw up a statement, to be laid before the House of Assembly, showing the amount required to liquidate the liabilities, and to carry on the Society's affairs, that have been granted to sell off all the Stock and Implements.

Resolved further, That Daniel Hodgson, Esq., Hon. Mr. Lord, and His Honor Judge Peters, be a Committee to prepare the said statement, which must be submitted to the General Committee of the first of January.

By order, W. W. IRVING, Secy and Treasurer R. A. S.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

On Thursday evening last a new Division of the Sons of Temperance was inaugurated in the Temperance Hall under the name of "Literary Division No 31 S. T." The inauguration of the new Division was altogether a brilliant affair, and bespoke the energy with which the few Officers of the Grand Division have already commenced their labours.

The beautiful and imposing ceremonies were conducted by G. W. F. J. P. Peplin, assisted by senior members of the W. P. the Hon. C. Young, and the Officers of the Grand Division. The following were the officers chosen for Literary Division: John Kennedy, W. P.; John McKinnon, W. A.; Stanford, Wm. Douse, Esq., M. P. P.; Pool, A. R. S.; Lemuel McKay, F. S.; George H. Lockery, T.; Daniel McKinnon, C.; John McLeod, A. C. S.; L. Hale, J. S.; and Leslie McNeill, O. S.

At the formation of the new Division, the Sons of Temperance is a sign of prosperity, we only hope that their numbers may increase and with them the principles they advocate. As Sons of Temperance let them labor for better days, rally round the standard of Love, Purity and Fidelity, until every person held in the "bondage of vice" by the Demon Alcohol "shall stand erect in all the dignity of virtuous freedom." It is consoling to find that notwithstanding the apathy and indifference which has so long reigned in the temperance ranks, that a new era has already dawned upon the order.

The formation of a new Division in this City with 18 members initiated on the first night, was a sight unprecedented, since the order first unfolded her banner on the Island. The other Divisions in the City are already commencing largely to increase their numbers, we wish them all success, may they still continue to combat intemperance. The enrolling principles of the order has only to be understood, to be appreciated, as an institution for the aim is to elevate man—to make him a better neighbor—and more loyal citizen, to render the mind and body free from the effects of intemperance. May the order succeed in its endeavors, roll on in its triumphant course, gaining victory until the accursed traffic in strong drink shall be annihilated as in the pages of history, as a memorial of the barbarity of the present age.

Communicated.

At a recent meeting of the Grand Division, it was unanimously resolved that, in consideration of the distinguished services rendered the Order, and the cause of Temperance generally, by Senior P. G. W. P. Hon. Charles Young, LL. D., an Emblem of his rank in the Order be presented to the honorable gentleman by the Grand Division. A Committee was appointed to draft an address, which was reported and approved, and the same Committee appointed to make the presentation. The following is a copy of the Address:—

Charlottetown, November 28, 1857.

Worthy Brother,—It gives us heartfelt pleasure to have the honour of addressing you, and offering for your acceptance a Past Grand Worthy Patriarch's Emblem, by which you are distinguished by the Grand Division, and the same Committee appointed to make the presentation. The following is a copy of the Address:—

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A ROMANCE OF THE LATE WAR.

The Military Tribunal sitting in Paris has just had to decide on a singular case of desertion. A soldier of the 50th Regiment of the line, who had been made prisoner by the Russians, married at Odessa. He allowed himself to be reported as dead, and returning to France, after the war, with his wife, established himself at Montmartre. He was, however, denounced, and brought to trial for desertion. Mr. Oudet, who defended him before the court, brought forward this singular case in support of his client:— "A detachment of the corps d'armee of Davoust occupied the line of Eugen. An order was issued for its instant evacuation, and the troops embarked with such great precipitation that a sentinel was forgotten. After continuing for three hours at his post, he went to the guard-house to ascertain the cause of his not having been relieved, and found the place empty, and was horror-struck at hearing what had taken place; he exclaimed, 'I am a lost man. I shall be put down as a deserter.' His cries touched the heart of an honest artisan, who took him home, and at the end of a few months gave him his daughter in marriage. Five years after a sail approaches the island, and the uniform of the grand army was seen on her deck. The poor soldier was now more concerned than ever; but an idea occurred to him which restored his courage. He ran to his house, placed his uniform, and taking his musket, placed himself as sentinel just as the French landed. 'Qui vive, vous-meme?' was the reply, 'who are you?' 'A sentinel.' 'How long have you been on guard?' 'Five years.' Davoust laughed heartily at hearing of the incident, and immediately gave the involuntary deserter his discharge. The court was amused at the anecdote, but it showed itself less generous than Davoust, and sent the volunteer to his regiment to complete his time of service.

THE PRIEST AND THE IRISH MILKMAN.

The following amusing instance of Irish wit on the part of a Roman Catholic milkman, in foiling the attempts of a priest to make him give up reading the Bible, was related by Dr. Dowling, in an address during the anniversary week.

On reaching the milkman's humble cabin in the county of Kerry, the priest thus addressed him: "Why, my good fellow, I am informed that you are in the habit of reading the Bible; is my information correct?"

"Sure, and it is true, please your reverence, and a fine book it is too."

"But you know," said the priest, "that it is very wrong for an ignorant man like you to read the Scriptures."

"Ah," replied Pat, "but you must be after proving that same before I'll consent to leave off."

"That I will do from the book itself. Now turn to P. 12, l. 2. As a new-born babe desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby. Now you are only a babe, and are therefore wrong to read the Scriptures yourself. You are told to 'desire the sincere milk of the word,' and one who understands what the 'sincere milk' is, must give it you and tend you."

Pat listened attentively to the priest's authoritative address, but no way at a loss, replied: "But he says, your reverence, while I tell you. A little time ago, when I was took ill, I got a man to milk my cows, and what do you think he did? Why instead of givin' me the milk, he chatted me with putting water into it; and if you get my Bible, perhaps you may be after serving me that same. No, no, I'll keep my cows and milk it myself, and then I shall get the sincere milk, and not as I might from you, mixed with water."

The priest thus finding himself defeated, and desirous that the mischief should spread no farther, said in a conciliatory tone:

"Well, Pat, I see you are a little wiser than I thought you; and as you are not quite a babe, you may keep your Bible, but don't lend it or read to your neighbors."

Pat eyeing his admonitor very cunningly and seriously replied:

"Sure enough, your reverence, while I have a cow and can give a little milk to my poor neighbors who have none, it is my duty to do so, as a Christian; and saying your reverence I will give you my Bible. The priest concluding that the honest milkman was rather a tough customer, gave up the argument and walked off abashed.

ECONOMY IN BREAD.—Twenty-six pounds and thirteen ounces of good bread have been made from fourteen pounds of flour and one and a-half pounds of rice by the following method. The rice is put in a thick linen bag, allowing it ample room to swell; boil for three or four hours, until it becomes a smooth paste; mix this with warm water, adding the usual quantity of yeast and salt; allow the dough to rise near the fire, and divide into loaves. It is affirmed on high authority that four thus treated will yield fifty per cent. more bread than by the ordinary method.

REMARKABLE TABLE CLOTH.—Messrs. Dewar & Sons of Dunfermline, Scotland, have manufactured a damask table cloth, round the borders of which are striking likenesses of the chief Crimean heroes. At the one end are the portraits of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge; at the other, the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie, and Prince Napoleon. These portraits are all striking likenesses, and are brought out with an effect equal to a first-rate painting. In the centre are the arms of Great Britain, France, Turkey and Sardinia, with trophies of the various engagements. At each corner there are together the English rose the Fleur-de-Lis of France, the Crescent and the Cross. It has been exhibited to the Queen.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.—"Old Philo," (says the London Athenaeum) is a name which we are sure, might now be making the hearts of old Cartiansians dance with pride and delight. The Charter-house has boasted of many scholars who have sprung into eminent men; among others, Craslow, the poet; Addison and Steele, the essayists; John Wesley, the religious reformer; and Lord Ellenborough, the Lord Chief Justice. To the list will surely be added "Old Philo." The pet name will be remembered by Cartiansians whose memories can go back some forty years or more. The Charter-house has gotten the gentle and thoughtful lad who used to stand looking on while others played, and whose general meditative manner procured for him the name of "Philosopher," subsequently diminished to "Philo," and occasionally applied as "Old Philo." That young and popular philosopher is the soldier at whose name the hearts of Englishmen beat; the hero of France, the Crescent and the Charter-house, is Havelock, the hero of Cawnpore.

SINGULAR CALCULATION.—Anderson, the Wizard of the North, says that during the last 20 years he has paid \$125,000 for advertising, \$215,000 for bill posting, \$239,000 for bill posting. He has posted 335,000 square miles of paper on the walls of London, and in doing this he had used 1,363,000 pounds of paste.

BIBLES FOR THE MARRIED.—There is in Sweden a Ladies' Bible Society, which presents a copy of the Bible to every newly married couple.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3d Victoria.—A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company. THE ABOVE COMPANY NOW insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds weekly. The few years it has been in operation, and the interest now received on the Capital exceeds the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlotteville, W.B. ARTHUR, Esq., Secretaries; JOHN KING, Esq., St. Elizabeth's, Esq., C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedouge; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BRADY, Esq., Agent for Prince Edward Island. Agents: Messrs. HARRISON, ROYALTY, JAZZARIAN, SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES PINGOON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINGTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Souris; HON. JAMES DREWYER, Esq., Bay Fortune, or JOHN STRICKLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay. Charlotteville, 4th March, 1857.—[sl]

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £2,000,000 Sterling. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR P. E. Island.—Hon. T. H. HAVILAND, Hon. Charles Henley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq. Detached Agents at low Premiums. No charge for Policy. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. DEBILLO, Esq., Charlotteville. H. J. CUNDALL, April 7th, 1857. Agent for P. E. Island.

F. A. COSGROVE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

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Doctor Hoofland's CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a, Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Yellowed Liver, Fallowing or Bloated Liver, Head-ache on the Stomach, Nausea, heartburn, digests for food, Fatigue or weight in the stomach, Eructations, Sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head. Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluctuating at the heart. Choking or Suffocating Sensations when lying post. Drops of Vision, Dots of webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head. Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowed or jaundiced Skin, Swelling of the Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Face, Constant Imaginations of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the disease for which it is recommended. It is so new and so different from all other preparations of the kind, that it is a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unparallelled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanack, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot fail to satisfy the mind, that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96, Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel fresh? Do you want to get rid of Nervousness? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the United States, Canada, West India and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

T. DESBRISSAY & Co., Agent, Nov. 5, 1857. Charlotteville, P. E. Island.

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

THE WORLD IS ASTONISHED BY THE WONDERFUL CURE PERFORMED BY THE CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases. For instance, of spinal complaint, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism in all its forms, bilious colic, chills and fever, neuralgia, sore throats and gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine are on circular in the hands of Agents. You may be positively sure of relief if you use it. Millions of Bottles of this medicine have been sold in New England the past six or eight years.

OLD RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS CAN BE CURED BY THE CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

Dr. Henry Hunt was cured of Neuralgia or Sciatica Rheumatism, after having been under the care of a physician six months, the Cramp and Pain Killer; was the first thing that affected him any permanent relief.

David Barker was cured of a Rheumatic Pain in the knee, after three or four days and nights intense suffering, by one bottle of the Cramp and Pain Killer.

T. H. Curran—suffering from Cramp in the Limbs, the cords of his legs knotted up in large bunches, was cured by Cramp and Pain Killer. At another time a few applications entirely cured him of an exceedingly bad Rheumatic affection in the back.

A young lady 15 years of age, daughter of John W. Sherwood, was long afflicted with

SPINAL COMPLAINT, after being reduced to the very verge of the grave, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer.

John Beckman, after having suffered everything but death from Rheumatism, which seemed to invade almost every part of the body, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer.

A man in Portland was also cured by it of Bilious Cholera, when his life was well nigh despaired of. Hundreds have been relieved by it of tooth ache, ague in the face, &c. &c.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! Mothers!!! A OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children ever coming to her child gone through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this valuable preparation. It is safe and health can be estimated by its sales and use. It is worth its weight in gold. Millions of Bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the name of Curtis and Perkins is blown in the glass of the bottle. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Island. October 31, '57.

ABOVE WE PRESENT YOU

with a likeness of Dr. MORSE—the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS. This philanthropist has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country; it was in this way that he discovered the Indian Root Pills. Dr. Morse is the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depend on this vital fluid. We the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body; the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased, thus causing all pain, disease and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. 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