

FUSEYISM IN ENGLAND.

A few years ago an open attempt was made by the Rev. Mr. Prynne—a minister of the Church of England in the Diocese of Exeter—to re-establish the gross and polluting realities of the Romish Confessional. He was a thorough Tractarian, and was simply carrying out the principles of the Cross on which he had been brought up...

LETTER FROM FORT LANGLEY, FRAZER RIVER.

Since I last wrote you, on the 11th inst., I have been up above Fort Yale as far as it was possible to get up in a canoe. I left Fort Hope on the 13th, and arrived at Hill's Bar, one mile below Fort Yale, and fifteen miles from Fort Hope, by noon. This bar is about 300 yards in length, and about 60 men were working on it, the claims being each 25 feet front...

From the New Brunswick.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY. NEW AND IMPORTANT INFORMATION. We have great satisfaction in being able to announce that within the last month, most important movements have taken place in London with reference to the construction of a Railway to connect Halifax and Quebec...

From the New Brunswick.

But with regard to the commercial point of view, Colonel Robinson and Major Henderson made a very valuable report, at the instance of the Imperial Government. The report of these gentlemen was very favourable, and Lord Elgin was very much in favour of the scheme they proposed...

From the New Brunswick.

At the time when this was called the rebellion in Canada, the 43rd Regiment was well acquainted with the movements of the sea-board of New Brunswick; it was of the greatest importance that all such troops could be afforded to the interior...

From the New Brunswick.

At the time when this was called the rebellion in Canada, the 43rd Regiment was well acquainted with the movements of the sea-board of New Brunswick; it was of the greatest importance that all such troops could be afforded to the interior...

From the New Brunswick.

At the time when this was called the rebellion in Canada, the 43rd Regiment was well acquainted with the movements of the sea-board of New Brunswick; it was of the greatest importance that all such troops could be afforded to the interior...

From the New Brunswick.

At the time when this was called the rebellion in Canada, the 43rd Regiment was well acquainted with the movements of the sea-board of New Brunswick; it was of the greatest importance that all such troops could be afforded to the interior...

From the New Brunswick.

At the time when this was called the rebellion in Canada, the 43rd Regiment was well acquainted with the movements of the sea-board of New Brunswick; it was of the greatest importance that all such troops could be afforded to the interior...

From the New Brunswick.

At the time when this was called the rebellion in Canada, the 43rd Regiment was well acquainted with the movements of the sea-board of New Brunswick; it was of the greatest importance that all such troops could be afforded to the interior...

From the New Brunswick.

At the time when this was called the rebellion in Canada, the 43rd Regiment was well acquainted with the movements of the sea-board of New Brunswick; it was of the greatest importance that all such troops could be afforded to the interior...

From the New Brunswick.

At the time when this was called the rebellion in Canada, the 43rd Regiment was well acquainted with the movements of the sea-board of New Brunswick; it was of the greatest importance that all such troops could be afforded to the interior...

to the nearest port of Halifax on the Atlantic, between England and America. Then comes the Hudson's Bay Company on the other side, and it is not saying too much, after the evidence that has been recently given by gentlemen who have gone over there and there is one gentleman in this room who has, I understand, been twice there—that the land there is capital. From Vancouver's Island you have access across to the Pacific and our Indian possessions, and which you will reach through British colonies without any interruption. We have no filibusters there. We have no story of Nicaragua Canal, or the Isthmus Canal, or any other canal which cannot be cut. Here are things that are practicable—will which pieces. Through Canada there are logs to connect the lakes and railways at certain points. There is a railway through Nova Scotia, and now it wants but this little bit, and then you get a communication all the way from Halifax to the Head of Lake Superior, and thence to Vancouver's Island through open country.

But there is another fact: This is not a grant or a guarantee. It is, in fact, a contract to a certain extent. You are to pay this company what you are now paying the American Government for the transmission of your mails. It is a company which you can constrain by courts of law, and by means of which you can reach them as British subjects. You cannot constrain the Americans to the fulfillment of any treaty (I do not think it is in their power to fulfill a treaty, and I do not think they have the disposition to do it if they had the power), but this is a company that can be constrained to do it. But there are considerations far beyond all that. There are ramifications and consequences which cannot be easily foreseen in the first instance,—one is the reduction of her Majesty's expenditure. If you have a railway from Halifax you need not keep troops in Canada for its defence for eleven days they can be sent from Chatham to any point in Canada; they would get to Halifax in nine days, and in two days the greater portion of Canada would be under protection, and that is as soon as the Americans could discipline, embody, and march their troops. Therefore you do not want to keep such a military force, and all the saving that can be made out of that state of things must be put also to the credit of this railway. Now during the last war it was the disposition of the Government to withdraw the troops. They wanted a regiment; they put it off for too long a time, and they had to wait for six months, as they could not come out; they wanted to get the stores, and they could not bring them through the United States, because it would be contravening the neutrality treaty.

You should look at it as a national and international question, and not as colonial merely; and you should look at it for the postal communication, and also that it will (which is highly desirable) connect those colonies in a way that there shall be the same communication and the same confederation. You have now five different colonies there, and those five different colonies have five different sets of customs, five different tariffs, and five sets of laws. We know a little of what goes on in Nova Scotia, and Toronto, or at Kingston, as we do of what goes on at Danzig or Hongkong. I can much easier go from here to St. Petersburg, than I can go from Halifax to Quebec.

Sir E. BULWER-LYTTON.—Indeed! The Hon. Justice HALIBURTON.—I can do so much more comfortably, and at half the cost. Lord BURY.—There is no road between the two—not even a track. Sir E. BULWER-LYTTON.—Where is the part of the road that has been already laid down? Lord BURY.—That is, from Halifax to St. Thomas, and a part from Quebec to St. Thomas, and from St. Thomas to Trois Platons, that which is laid on the map. Sir E. BULWER-LYTTON.—Is that all the railway? Lord BURY.—It soon as you get into Canada there are 3,000 miles of railway.

Sir E. BULWER-LYTTON.—Mr. Canard, I think you have some property in Prince Edward Island? Mr. CANARD.—Yes. Sir E. BULWER-LYTTON.—Would that feed this railway at all? Mr. CANARD.—It would be a great facility to the island. Would you pass very near, and would benefit it. You remarked just now that the Government were disposed to make grants for colonial railways. Now, this is not a colonial railway, nor an international one, but it is a great national road—it is a great military road, and it should be viewed in this country as such, and not as a colonial road.

Sir E. BULWER-LYTTON.—There are various ways of putting it; I should think it was a GREAT NATIONAL ROAD. Lord BURY.—It really is so. For six months in the year you can have no access to Canada in a military point of view; you cannot bring troops from Canada, neither can you take troops to and assist them. That we saw during the last year or two; and therefore I think that we should view it as a military road, and as a great national road, and as a road that you get it back before you pay it. You actually got it back as a saving before you spend the money.—Somebody has said that it cost \$25,000,000 to make a railway 1,000 miles long. Then if you would have to convey troops, see what you would save? You would save three regiments in Canada and the provinces, because you could have them where you pleased at any time, and you might have troops at Halifax, and send them up the country if you wanted, or you might bring them home. You would save more than £50,000 a year in those different items which were mentioned.

Lord BURY.—We are much obliged to you, sir, for the courtesy and kindness with which you have received us. The Deputation then withdrew. Our space will not allow us to go fully into the proceedings of the Deputation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which we shall advert hereafter. In the meantime, we may briefly state, that the Deputation had a most favorable reception from the Chancellor, who promised to give the undertaking an early and attentive consideration, and would communicate with Lord Bury on the subject. The fact that the Hon. Samuel Canard has taken a leading part in this movement; that he is one of the seven gentlemen who signed articles of association in order to enable the Company under the Limited Liability Act; and that he has agreed to become a director of the new Company, after full conference with H. M. Government, is, of itself, almost sufficient guarantee that the work will now be carried on to full completion.

Cairo, June 22, 1858. The Mississippi is falling fast at this point, but the Ohio is still exactly at a stand, as it has been for the past 48 hours. It is undoubtedly running off, as the drift has all been running close to the center line of the river during yesterday and last night, but there is such a vast space of country to drain that no fall is as yet perceptible. The William Dickson reports another rise in Tennessee River, and the Ohio was rising at Paducah last night. We hear nothing from the other rivers. The weather has been clear and warm. There is no change of importance in the condition of Cairo, except that two or three houses in the upper part of the town have been canted over or floated off, and large quantities of logs and other drift were got out through the outletting cranes during yesterday. The water inside is still on a stand, although it is running out at the new Mississippi levee, and also into the Ohio, for a space of 300 feet, over the levee at Witham's Mill. The present flood is certainly unprecedented. The oldest inhabitant of Pulaski County reports it ten inches higher than ever before, and the old house at the mouth of the Cache River, which was set up on piers so high that it was supposed no possible flood could reach it, has the water over the floor. At Mount City they have been compelled to put a new false floor in the Shelton House, as the water is two feet deep on the floor. In front of the Shelton House the depth is fully four feet, and the average depth over the site cannot be less than four feet. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad (of Missouri) is a foot and a half under water, and is gullied out in several places. The chief engineer estimates that it will take two months to repair the damages. On the Kentucky side, the bottoms are entirely overflowed, and the crops are all destroyed. This, however, is all the damage, as the stock has all been driven to the highlands, and the people and their household furniture are safe. The effluvia arising from the water inside the levee, and from the filth which is daily accumulating upon the levee, is getting very strong, and begotten serious apprehensions of sickness, even after the river falls.

WARNING TO COUSINS.—Mr. Burrell, a Quaker, living near Rochester, some years ago married his cousin, and the product of the marriage being an idiot child, the father hung himself last week.—*Syracuse Journal*.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858.

THINGS REQUISITE FOR THE REAL ADVANCEMENT AND PROSPERITY OF THE COLONY.

We hold it to be true with respect to nations, as well as individuals, that—Those who seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, shall have all necessary things added unto them; that—Those who love God and walk in his ways shall have bestowed upon them whatever He in his love and mercy sees best for them. Let but our rulers, ministers and people with one consent honor God, respect his laws, and live to his praise and glory, and we have not the slightest doubt on our minds but that we shall advance in all that will be conducive both to our present peace and comfort, and everlasting happiness; but if we do not love God and obey his precepts, there is no power on earth that can prevent our drifting on to ruin, or hinder anarchy and rebellion from taking the place of peace and order, and sweeping over our lovely Isle. As God works by means and human instrumentality in carrying out his purposes of mercy to individuals and to nations, we require, ere we can do as he directs, or obtain the object of our wishes,—i. e. the real happiness and prosperity of the land we live in.

1. That the word of God should have free course throughout the length and breadth of the land; that it should find its way into every town, and settlement, and school, and cottage, and place of public worship, and institutions in the island; that its blessed and soul-saving truths should be believed in and embraced by every inhabitant, whether rich or poor, and that the Spirit of God should accompany the reading and the preaching of the Word, and be poured out in copious abundance on all classes and grades in society. Whoever, then, opposes the circulation or the teaching of God's word, we do not hesitate to say, opposes the happiness and prosperity of the colony.

2. We require the advocacy of those who both on the platform and in the pulpit, both in the House of Assembly and in the Sanctuary of God, will speak out as they ought to speak; who will give utterance to the truth, whether men like it or not; who will stand up, in the face of all opposition, for the maintenance of true religion and virtue, and all the rights, privileges and blessings which belong to us as the subjects of a Protestant Empire; who will be no longer indifferent to the progress of truth and the overthrow of error,—no longer fearful, cowardly or cold in the defence of the common faith, or backward in pressing on the attention of others the necessity of contending earnestly for the continuation of those blessings which have been handed down to us by our martyred forefathers,—no longer unmindful of the paramount importance of maintaining the honor of the Saviour's name and the glory of his cross; of advocating the blessings of an open Bible, and the priceless value of Scripture, not infidel instruction for the youth of our land, and of lending consistent aid, if we would have Protestant Christianity take root and flourish among us. Whoever, then, opposes such advocacy, and the utterance of sound religious truth, we do not hesitate to say, opposes the happiness and prosperity of the colony.

3. We require the presence of men among us who will just do what is right, under a sense of their responsibility to God, no matter what others say, or think, or write; who will not shrink from their shoulders to the wheel and urge on the car of truth, till error is buried in the dust and vice hides its deformed head; who, filled with the love of Christ in their souls, and having the welfare of all classes at heart, will take a stand for God and his truth, and say, "The time has at length come for me to take my position, and to choose on which side I shall be found. I take it on the side of truth, and justice, and of God. I take it on the side of true religion, and of Christ;—and by the grace of God helping me, I mean to hold it and to keep it."

4. We require the presence of men who will stand by the poor and the oppressed, who will not be silent when vice is fashionable and supported by those who fill our pulpits,—who will be dumb dogs in the face of guilty pretails, the love of many waxed cold, irreligion is courted in high places, the good are calumniated, and the righteous are persecuted for the truth's sake. Whoever, then, opposes the presence of such men, acts prejudicially to the interests of the colony.

5. We require the appointment of men to the various places of public trust, and to such offices as charge the duties of their office, and are capable of giving satisfaction to the public, simply because they are competent and worthy of public confidence, not because they are the adherents of a political party, or the subservient servants of the government of the day.

6. We require an enlarged and enlightened system of education, not the humbugging of a system which we have at present; the endowment of a collegiate institution, with its appropriate staff of masters and professors, not the name of an Academy, whose tottering walls we are in vain endeavoring to prop up; and the introduction of a class of teachers who being properly qualified, would be adequately paid. We require an intelligent and independent-minded magistracy, not men who are merely chosen to such an important office because they belong to a certain party and are likely to make good political agents and supporters of the government, but because they are loyal subjects, persons of integrity, lovers of order, and promoters of the public peace. We require a moral and independent class of tenantry, men whose votes will not be influenced by bribery or intimidation, but who will think and act for themselves, judge according to what is right, be true to the side of virtue and morality, and stand up for the blessings of civil and religious liberty and the truth of God. We require the abolition of licenses for the sale of liquid poison and the vending of that which is destructive to the bodies and souls of men, ruinous to the morals of the community, and only tends to pauperism, disease and crime. We require every encouragement to be given to native industry and enterprise, every liberality to be afforded to the establishment of fishing companies and factories, and to the introduction of a race of intelligent, independent-minded and enterprising settlers. Whoever, then, opposes any or all of these, does his best to keep back the prosperity of the colony and to hinder its progress.

For the real advancement, therefore, of the land we live in, and the happiness and prosperity of the colony, both temporarily and spiritually, we advocate the circulation of the word of God,—the plain and faithful teaching of the Gospel of Christ,—the presence of men who will not be silent when truth and justice are at stake, and in all places, and at all hazards; the appointment of competent persons to fill the offices of state, irrespective of party; the establishment of a liberally endowed and properly conducted academy; the appointment of an independent-minded and upright magistracy; the introduction of a better class of tenantry; the abolition of licenses for the vending of destructive poisons; the encouragement of native industry and enterprise; the establishment of fisheries and factories; and the introduction of a class of men who will set us a lesson in enterprise, and teach us to avail ourselves of those advantages which a kind and merciful God has placed within our reach, but which we have been too apathetic heretofore to lay hold of.

If our readers agree with us in what we have regarded as essential to the welfare of the colony, we only ask them to assist us in securing their attainment, and to willingly put forth their hands and use

their best exertions at all times to "put the right men into the right places," and to overthrow every party of men who aspire to office, but are not competent to discharge its duties to the good of the public and the welfare of the island.

A WORD OF CHRISTIAN COUNSEL TO OUR NEWLY RETURNED MEMBERS.

The safety and welfare of your country, honored Representatives of Prince Edward Island, has been entrusted to you,—its future happiness and prosperity in a great measure, under God, rests upon your efforts, and on the votes you give on all those questions which will come before you in the new House of Assembly. A sacred trust has been committed to you, not merely by your fellow men, but by that Divine Being who has given you all your faculties and powers to be employed in his service, and to the advancement of his glory. A holy and merciful God has given his beloved Son to die for you, and by his death to rescue you from the power of the enemy, and He says to you, in one part of his inspired word, "Ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's;" and in another place, "Ye are bought with a price; be not ye the servants of men."—Thus clearly showing you what is required of all those for whom the Lord Jesus Christ has shed his most precious blood. You have been redeemed by the blood of Christ,—you have been redeemed by the sacrifice and death of the Holy One of God, that you should not be the servants of sin, or Satan, or men, but the servants of the living God; and that you should no longer live unto yourselves, your own temporal interests, your own ease or worldly reputation, but to him who loved you and gave himself for you. Let it be your aim and object in life, to live to the honor and praise of your Redeemer, and the glory of your God.

Let your whole persons, and all your talents and powers be freely given to the service of him who saved you from eternal ruin by the offering up of his own body on the tree. Come into the House of Assembly as independent-minded, God-fearing, Christian-loving, Bible-reading men. Take your places on the floor of that House as responsible beings who will answer to the Judge of the whole earth, for the actions and to the Judge of the whole earth, for the quick and dead. Accept no honor or office which would not leave you perfectly free to vote according to the dictates of your conscience, or vote identifying you with every act of those who, for their own selfish ends, would secure your influence by conferring an unsolicited and unwished honor upon you. Look with suspicion upon those who would offer you a bribe in the way of place or emolument, to draw you over to their side, and thus prop up for a time their falling fortunes. Stand aloof from all party interests; vote for no measure that is not either for the advantage of the colony, or for the general welfare of the colony. Identify yourselves not with those who could dishonor the Blessed Book of God, and deny his divinely inspired truth, and those who, for their own gain, would encourage immorality and crime, or who, to please a party, would sell your dearest rights and privileges. Keep clear of a falling house; its timbers are rotten, its props are gone, its roof is unsound, and its walls are crumbling. God has a controversy with it;—it has dishonored him, it has impudently fought against him, it cannot stand. Let it tumble; give it full liberty to come to naught; keep clear of it, lest you be overwhelmed in its ruins and be found fighting against him who has said by the mouth of his servant Job, "They that hate these shall be clothed with shame; and the dwelling-place of the wicked shall come to naught."

The Editor of the *Examiner*, in his last issue, has asserted that it is not true that the Government have excluded the Bible from the Normal School. We would ask this honorable gentleman—is he aware that at a meeting of the Council of the Board of Education, held before that honorable body a resolution, directing the Master of the Normal School to instruct the children of those parents who might desire it, in the Holy Scriptures every day, for the first twenty minutes after the opening of the School? Did any Report accompany this resolution, showing how feasible and desirable it was that the Scriptures should be taught within school hours? Was the Resolution agreed to, or the prayer of the Report adopted? Did the Council make any order on the matter, and what was its nature? Did not the order that was made forbid the use of the Scriptures within school hours?

These questions are very simple, and can be answered by reference to the identical words of the Resolution, the Report, and the Order; so that it may be seen by an impartial public on which side the truth lies. We wait for a reply.

From Dr. LEWIS, of Vermont. BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 12, 1858. Gentlemen:—I am pleased to state, that I have tried the Oxygated Bitters for Indigestion, and Debility, and found immediate relief from using only a part of a bottle. I have the greatest confidence in it as a cure for Dyspepsia and General Debility, and recommend it with much pleasure to all persons suffering under those diseases. You are at liberty to use this as you think proper, to promote the sale of this excellent medicine.

Yours, &c., JAMES LEWIS. The Oxygated Bitters give a healthy tone to the Stomach and Digestive System, and act as the surest preservative against Fever and Ague, as well as other infectious diseases. Solely by Dr. J. C. 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by every respectable Druggist.

Government Appointments. COUNCIL OFFICE, July 6, 1858. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council has been pleased, provisionally, to appoint the Hon. William Swabey Registrar of the Court of Sessions, in the place of the late Hon. Robert Mooney, resigned. CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, July 2, 1858. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to accept the resignations of the following gentlemen as Members of the Executive Council, viz:—The Hon. Donald Bexton, The Hon. Joseph Henley, and The Hon. Robert Mooney. July 6, 1858. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honorable William Swabey and Francis Kelly, Esquires, to be Members of the Executive Council. By command, GEORGE COLES, Col. Secy.

Passengers. Per Westward, from Shelton, July 8.—Hon. W. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, and five children; Messrs. J. Gamble, J. C. Thompson, B. Elworth, J. Comfort, McArthur, C. Miles, and G. Ross; Mr. J. Wilkie and Mrs. Wilkie; Mr. J. R. Gardner and Mrs. Gardner; Mr. Low and Mrs. Low; Mr. Rieler and Mrs. Rieler; Mr. Paton, Mrs. Paton and Miss Paton; Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Robinson. Per do., from Pictou on Friday, July 9.—Rev. D. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford and Rev. Mr. Constantine; Messrs. J. E. Blair, J. Burt, D. McNeil, and G. McLeod.

Died. On Sunday, the 11th instant, at Charlottetown, ANN MACDONALD, widow of the late Peter Macdonald, Esquire, formerly Attorney General of this Island, in the 92d year of her age. Funeral this evening at 4 o'clock. On the 6th instant, after a protracted illness of many months, she was called to her rest, after a long and painful struggle with the Divine Will, JOHN BAUCE, eldest son of Mr. John Macabee, of North River, in the 19th year of his age. By this dispensation he has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. He was a promising young man, but his loss is his gain. He died in the blessed hope of a joyful resurrection. On Friday, the 9th inst., of consumption, ANN MARGARET, eldest daughter of Mr. John Harris, of this city, aged 30 years.

In our news columns will be found an interesting article on Inter-colonial Railroads, and a letter from the Gold Mines on Frazier's River. The sale of liquor had already caused trouble at these new and promising diggings, and murder had been committed.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EXCHANGE ROOMS, July 13—6.30 P.M. Steamer Canada, leaving Liverpool the 3d inst., was intercepted off Cape Race yesterday. Considerable anxiety in England as to Atlantic Telegraph Cable. House of Commons discussing India Bill. In the House of Lords, the Bill abolishing Church Rates was thrown out by a large majority. Nothing later from India. Bullion of Bank of England decreased £95,000. Money Market active; Consols 95½ to 95; Breadstuffs firm; provisions steady. ROBT. HYNDMAN & Co.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

July 7.—Sail: Copy, Clark, Shelton, deals. Lady Jane Grey, Deal, Shelton, deals. Elizabeth, Scott, Bay Verte, deals. Trial, Mackenzie, Shelton, deals. 8.—Fera, Hines, Talmadge, boards. 10.—Unions, Lates, Shelton, deals. 12.—Belle, Sprague, Shelton, deals. Sophia, Blanchard, Talmadge, deals. Vaino, Shelton, Halifax, goods. 13.—Bea, Ogden, Bay Verte, deals.

CLEARED. July 6.—Brit. Cyprus, English, Plymouth, timber. Schooner Caroline, Aylward, St. John, cattle and produce. 7.—Hull, sailing voyage. Septimus, Morris, Miramichi, ballast. Olive Branch, Goodwin, Talmadge, do. Mayflower, Gerrit, Sydney, do. Trial, Mackenzie, Shelton, deals. 9.—St. LeBlanc, St. Pierre, timber. Lively Lass, Robertson, Shelton, deal. Ploughboy, Robertson, Sydney, bal. 10.—Amoy, Nicholson, Sydney, bal. 11.—Bea, Ogden, Bay Verte, bal.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Delicate females who are harassed and debilitated by complaints peculiar to their organization, are uniformly relieved by Holloway's Pills. For hysteria, spasm, hot flashes, sick headache, pains in the back and loins, they are a safe and reliable remedy, while the healing and cooling effect of this balsamic Ointment upon burns, scalds, running sores, irritations of the skin, scrofulous ulcers, salt rheum, erysipelas, and all external inflammation, is a miracle in surgery.

LADIES! LADIES!

Are you afflicted with Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Want of Energy, Weakness, Dizziness, or Sick Headache. Read the following:—M. HULLISH, Dorchester, Pa., June 2, 1853, says:—"My wife has been afflicted with a Nervous Debility since September, 1851, since which time I have been unable to find any physician or medicine that would benefit her in the least, until one day I called at the store of Dr. Harvey, of this town for some salve for the cure of the same, and was informed of his wife; he then handed me a lot of papers to read, among which I found one describing Hoffman's German Bitters. I immediately procured a few bottles from him, and used one day I called at the store of Dr. Harvey, and an pleased to state that the use of the Bitters has done more good than all the medicine she has heretofore taken. I wish you to send me a half dozen bottles."

These Bitters are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, and this Island, at 75 cents per bottle. Be sure and get Hoffman's German Bitters. **Charlottetown Markets, July 10, 1858.** Beef, (small) lb. 6d to 7d. Pork, Do. by quarter, 3d to 4d. Do. (small), 7d to 8d. Mutton, 3d to 4d. Lamb, per qr., 8d to 11d. Butter (fresh), none. Do. by tub, none. Tallow, 10d to 1s. Lard, 9d to 10d. Flour, 2s 4d to 2s 6d. Pearl Barley, 2s 4d. Oatmeal, 1s 2d to 1s 4d. Potatoes, bush, 2s 6d to 3s. Turnips, none. Hay, ton, none. Straw, Cwt., 10s to 12s. Hides per lb. 4d to 4 1/2d. Calves, 8d to 9d. Sheep, 10d to 12d. Timothy Seed, bus. none.

Wesleyan Sabbath Schools. THE ANNUAL SERMON IN BEHALF OF THE PASTURE LOTS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, will be preached (D.V.) on Sunday evening, the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Sutcliffe, in the Wesleyan Chapel, after which a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds. The singing to be conducted by the Scholars.

KENSINGTON TEA. THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL IN CONNECTION with the Wesleyan Sabbath Schools of this City, will take place at Kensington Grounds on TUESDAY, the 28th July, to which the public are respectfully invited. Tea for visitors at FOUR o'clock. TICKETS to be had at the Stores of Messrs. BERN & SON, 214 Market Street, and at the Store of the subscriber, near the Darnley Bridge, the property of the subscriber. CHARLOTTETOWN, July 14, 1858.

FOR SALE. GREAT BARGAINS. THE WELL-KNOWN FARM AT DARNLEY, with the PASTURE LOTS in Prince Edward Island, near the Darnley Bridge, the property of the subscriber. WILLIAM E. CLARK. Charlottetown, July 14, 1858.

CIVIC ELECTIONS, BY THE MAYOR. IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE General Assembly of this Island, passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give public notice that an ELECTION of Mayor and Five Councillors for the City of Charlottetown, will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th August next, at the several places following, that is to say:—In Ward No. 1.—At the Store of Mr. A. H. Yates, corner of Queen and Water Streets. In Ward No. 2.—At the Fire Engine House, fronting on Great George Street. In Ward No. 3.—At the City Hall. In Ward No. 4.—At the Fire Engine House, fronting on King Street. In Ward No. 5.—At the House of Richard Heatts, Esquire, fronting on Great George Street. And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open till 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

T. H. HAYLAND, Mayor. Mayor's Office, Charlottetown, July 13, 1858.

A TEA PARTY. IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE MILTON and Rustico Parishes, will be held on the grounds of "Cymra Lodge," Rustico, near the new bridge, the residence of HENRY WISLON, Esq., on TUESDAY, June 27. Tickets of admission, including the gate. Adults 1s 6d. Children under 15 years, 9d. Tables to be served at half-past 2 p.m. Should the day appointed prove unfavorable, the Tea Party will be postponed till the next day, at the same hour. July 14, 1858.

CLASS TUITION. R. B. IRVING'S Limited and Select Morning and Afternoon Classes, for both sexes, will be reopened, D. V., on MONDAY, the 19th instant, IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, and in all the other usual branches of a Commercial and Mathematical Education. CLASS ROOM—Corner of Powell and Richmond-streets. Programmes of Studies and Terms may be had, on application at the Class Room. PUPILS BOARDERS.—Mr. Irving can, at present, accommodate additional Pupils Boarders. Charlottetown, July 14, 1858.

AGENCIES.

Dwelling House and Shop for Sale, BY AUCTION, On THURSDAY, the FIFTEENTH JULY, at ELEVEN o'clock forenoon, on the premises.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE that two story HOUSE adjoining the Temperance Hall on Prince Street, containing two Shops, and a Dwelling House which can be used as one or two tenements; also a WAREHOUSE 42x16. Part of the purchase money may remain on security. For further particulars enquire of the owner. JOHN RIDER. May 5th, 1858.

To Country Merchants & Dealers.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF Dry Goods, Hardware, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Sole Leather, Buckets, Brooms, Gin, Brandy, Spirits, Ready-made Clothing, Crocker, &c. &c. BY J. & T. MORRIS.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING about to make an alteration in his business, will SELL BY AUCTION, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, and following days, at his STORE in SYDNEY STREET, the whole of his

STOCK OF GOODS, Consisting of Grey and White COTTONS, Black and Fancy PRINTS, Striped Shirtings, Derrys, Lining Cottons, Bed Ticks, Broad CLOTHS, Dressings, Tickings, Orleans, Calicoes, Lustrous Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Ready Made Clothing, Hosiery, Shawls, Hairbrushes, W. E. and B. Threads, &c.

ALSO—Chests Congo TEA, Sides Sole Leather, Pancheons MOLASSES, Buckets, Brooms, Hhds. SUGAR, Boxes Candles, Casks Gin, Boxes Tobacco, BEANDY, SPIRITS, Boxes SOAP, RUM, &c. &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—£10 Three months, £25 Four months, £50 Six months, £75 and upwards a credit of Nine months will be given upon approved notes of Hand. JOHN RIGG. Charlottetown, July 2, 1858.

UNRESERVED SALE OF Valuable Household Furniture, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, AT 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at the residence of DANIEL J. ROBERTS, Esq., St. Peter's Road (about a mile from the city), the whole of that gentleman's HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of—Drawing Room, Dining & Bed Room Furniture, &c. Particulars, vide Catalogue. J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers. July 6, 1858. I & E

THE REV. DR. KIER, HAVING DISCHARGED the arduous duties of Pastor in Princeton Royalty and vicinity,—besides attending to various other laborious duties,—for half a century, his congregation now feel themselves called upon, in gratitude to the Giver of every blessing, to hold a

MEMORIAL SERVICE. at the Mechanics' Hall in this place, on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of July next, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of celebrating the same,—when it is expected that clergymen and others, in town and country, holding the Rev. Doctor in esteem and respect, will attend.

Tickets of admission can be obtained at the store of Messrs. D. & P. McKen, opposite the Hall, at 4s 7d per ticket. Price of Tickets to Adults 1s. 6d. Children 9d. THOS. M'NUTT, Chairman of Committee. NEIL M'DONNELL, Secretary. Princeton Royalty, June 16, 1858.

NOTICE TO FISHERMEN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL PAY cash for green and salt fish of all kinds, at their place of business, at Campbell's beach, one mile inside the Light House, in the harbour of Pictou, and will keep a supply of salt, and other things required for the fishermen. THOS. T. M'KEN & Co. Pictou, April 15th, 1858.

Salt, Flour, Corn-meal & Groceries.

2500 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL 200 Barrels CANADA FLOUR 100 Barrels CORN-MEAL 100 Bags do. And a choice assortment of Family GROCERIES, sent received and for sale low for cash only, at BELL'S PROVISION STORE, Market-square, Charlottetown, June 16, 1858.

Wool and Sheep skins.

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR THE above in any quantity, at BELL'S PROVISION STORE, Charlottetown, June 16, 1858. 6in Market-square.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AT QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE

THE REMAINDER OF THE SPRING supply of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are just arrived per Bark Aurora, and ready for sale. WILLIAM HURD. June 16, 1858.

Flour and Cornmeal.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, ex Selr. "Alma" from Boston—Blue Superior Flour, Fancy do. Cornmeal, which will be sold low for CASH or good clean notes. JAMES DESBRISAY. June 1, 1858.

BRICKS.

70,000 to 80,000 BRICKS FOR SALE, on approved joint Notes of Hand, payable from three to nine months. J. P. BEETE. June 16, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS HERETOFORE existing and carried on under the style and firm of "THOMAS & DAVSON," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. T. THOMAS, WM. E. DAWSON. ANY person having demands against Thomas & Davson are requested to furnish their Accounts without delay. All persons indebted to Thomas & Davson, by promissory note, book debt, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN T. THOMAS. J. T. THOMAS, WM. E. DAWSON. Charlottetown, June 8, 1858. RGK1

Regular Trader Ship "Isabel."

700 Tons Burthen, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Master. THIS coppered and copper-fastened clipper-built ship will sail from Liverpool, England, about the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER next. She has always performed her trips with regularity, and landed her cargoes in good condition. Shippers will please have their goods alongside at an early date. Has good accommodation for CABIN PASSENGERS. For further particulars, please apply to ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Esquire, 12 Baltic Buildings, or at Charlottetown, to DUNCAN, MASON & CO. N. B.—London Goods taken at reduced rates. Charlottetown, P. E. I., 9th June, 1858. M EA1

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT A SUMMER CAMPAIGN MEANS!

Camp Lockman, April 5. The thermometer at one hundred and eight degrees in the shade, and inside the tent at nearly three days ago, was a warning of unmistakable cogency that "summer was coming." Since that time the heat has not been quite so great, but the hot winds, which set in about ten o'clock daily and last until sunset, are all but intolerable, charged as they are with dust of a revolting nature, which fills every pore and fires the blood—nature which seems to penetrate the inner mechanism of the body, as it does in reality force its way into the works of a watch—which renders all out-of-door exercise a sort of severe penitential infliction, and makes dwelling in tents utterly miserable and hopeless. By the time this letter reaches you—and when that may be, I have not the slightest notion you will be enjoying the rigours of the merry month of May, and in common with the rest of the English army, I shall be experiencing the pleasures of an Indian summer; but already has the premonitory symptom of the latter satisfied me that campaigning can only be conducted at an enormous cost. The hottest day that comes, let some one who is sincerely desirous of understanding what the dry winds are like, repair to any iron-foundry in full activity, and let him stand in front of the fire when the furnace door is opened; but unless he can add to it the odours procurable by standing over the grating of a Strand cook shop in the dog-days, he will have but a poor idea of the nastiness of the blast, which, sweeping over burning sandy plains, covered with putrefying remains, whisks clouds of pulverized animal matter along with it, and rushes in dense yellow volumes all over the city and the plains around it.

To the increasing heat there is added length of days, greater power to the wind, and, if possible, more dust. Of the latter it is quite beyond the powers of writing to give a description. It is quite beyond the powers of writing to give a description. It is so fine and subtle that long after the causes which raised it have ceased to exert their influence, you may see it like a veil of gauze between your eyes and every object. The sun, while yet six or seven degrees above the horizon, is hid from sight by it as though the luminary were enveloped in a thick fog, and at early morning and evening this vapour of dust suspended high in the air seems like a rain cloud clinging to a hill side. When this dust is set rapidly in motion by a hot wind, and when the grosser sand, composed of minute fragments of talc, scales of mica, and earth, is compelled in quick successive waves through the heated atmosphere, the effect is quite sufficient to make one detest India for ever. Every article in your tent, your hair, eyes, and nose are filled and covered with this dust, which deposits a coating half an inch thick all over the tent.—London Times.

A NAVY'S FUNERAL AT BECKENHAM.

The readers of English Hearts and English Hands will be interested in the following account, which we quote from a weekly contemporary: "The quiet village of Beckenham was on Sunday the scene of unusual excitement, in consequence of the funeral of a 'navvy,' named Thomas Ward. It appears that the deceased was formerly employed by the Bromley Branch of the Mid-Kent Railway, and, having some months since attended the cottage Scripture readings of Miss Marsh, the authoress of 'The Life of Captain Huxley Vane, &c.," became a convert. He succeeded in obtaining a situation at Watford Station, on the Northwestern Line, where, after four days only, he met with an accident, and was taken to one of the London hospitals to undergo amputation of one of his arms. After living there some time he communicated with Miss Marsh, who at once set off for the hospital, where she was afterwards constantly to be found ministering to him. After he had sufficiently recovered he was ordered to Beckenham for change of air, where, after he had been a few days, bleeding from the shoulder commenced, which terminated with his death. Miss Marsh, knowing how highly the deceased was esteemed among the rest of the 'navvies' on the line, caused a message to be sent to them that the Rev. F. Chalmers, the Rector of Beckenham, had kindly consented to preach a funeral sermon, prior to the interment of the body on Sunday. For about an hour previous to the commencement of the service, streams of the 'navvies' were to be seen wending their way to the church, and at half-past three the church was filled. Mr. Chalmers delivered a most impressive sermon to the congregation, taking for his text Acts viii. 2. At five o'clock the funeral procession passed into the church amid breathless silence, followed by ten mourners, including the mother of the deceased, relations, and friends, and about one hundred and thirty of the 'navvies,' walking four abreast, with their clean white shrouds. After the funeral service in the church and at the grave was concluded, a very forcible address was delivered by the worthy Rector. The mourners then returned to the rectory, and the 'navvies' were invited by Miss Marsh to a barn, where she had tea provided for them. At half-past seven, on visiting the barn, we found it fitted up with seats and lighted, and the whole of the men prepared for an evening's service, which commenced by their standing up and singing a hymn. A portion of the Scripture, commenting upon the text, was read by Miss Marsh, after which another hymn was sung, and then a concluding, forcible, and impressive prayer was offered up by Miss Marsh for all those present, especially the 'navvies.' At the conclusion, every one present, to the number of three hundred and seventy-six, shook hands with Miss Marsh, and received her farewell blessing."

FAT YOUNG LADIES AND VINEGAR.

Taken in moderation, there is no doubt that vinegar is beneficial; but in excess it impairs the digestive organs. Experiments on artificial digestion show that if the quantity of acid be diminished, digestion is retarded; if increased beyond a certain point, digestion is retarded. There is reason therefore, in the vulgar notion, unhappily too fondly relied on, that vinegar helps to keep down any alarming adiposity, and that ladies who dread the disappearance of their graceful outline in curves of plumpness expanding into "fat" may arrest so dreadful a result by liberal potations of vinegar; but they can only so arrest it at the far more dreadful expense of their health. The amount of acid which will keep them thin will destroy their digestive powers. Portal gives a case which should be a warning: "A few years ago a young lady in easy circumstances, enjoyed good health; she was very plump, had a good appetite, and a complexion blooming with roses and lilies. She began to look upon her plumpness with suspicion; for her mother was very fat, and she was afraid of becoming like her. Accordingly, she consulted a woman, who advised her to drink a glass of vinegar daily; the young lady followed the advice, and her plumpness diminished. She was delighted with the success of the experiment, and continued it for more than a month. She began to have a cough; but it was dry at its commencement, and was considered as a slight cold, which would go off. Meantime, from dry it became moist, a slow fever came on, and a difficulty of breathing, her body became lean, and wasted away, night sweats, swelling of the feet and of the legs succeeded, and a diarrhoea terminated her life."

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which commenced on the 26th of May, was still active at the latest advice. The following extracts from correspondence of the London Times show the character and progress of the eruption. NAPLES, May 31, 1858. Since Saturday the eruption has proceeded with constant increase, and presents a more magnificent spectacle. In my last letter I mentioned that there issued from the great basin of fire in the Atrio a single column of lava, which, at a tortuous course, was descending the declivity of the mountain. This stream has continued its course, varying in breadth according to the accidents of the ground, and seems now to direct itself in a point between Purici and Torre del Greco, but a point between the latter and the former. It approaches close to the scattered farm-houses which lie above the town at the foot of the mountain, many of which it can scarcely fail to destroy.

In the afternoon of Saturday and Sunday two other streams of lava broke out of the great basin, and are descending the mountains toward the foot of the mountain. These streams seem to follow the direction of ravines, which run parallel to the ridge on which the Observatory and the Hermitage stand. These buildings have been saved from submersion by the lava by their great elevation, and the fluid actually following the direction of the lower ground at either side of them.

Last night, the spectacle was peculiarly grand and imposing. The lava was poured in increased quantity about the foot of the mountain already established, and being in a high state of incandescence, presented a peculiarly splendid appearance. At about eight o'clock an immense torrent of lava broke over the edge of the crater, and descended in the direction of the Somma; it flowed down the declivity of the Somma as an immense torrent of liquid fire, and with such extraordinary rapidity that in less than an hour it had descended through a considerable portion of the mountain. Its progress was then retarded, partly by the diminished steepness of the ground, and partly by transverse ravines, which must be filled before the fluid can advance. Nothing could exceed the splendour of this torrent of liquid fire, forming the fourth principal stream of lava; but the most extraordinary burst of lava, which has been presented since the commencement of the eruption, took place soon after nine o'clock, when all the months ago it so simultaneously called into violent agitation, a violent and violent torrent of lava that the entire mountain seemed on fire; the various colours produced in different parts, owing probably in part to reflection, presented a beautiful and striking appearance. The lurid light diffused from this enormous burning mass rendered visible the subjacent country, the towns, the coast, and the bay.

On each night several thousands of persons, of all ranks, from the poor to the great, urged by curiosity, repair to the scene of this extraordinary spectacle. The darkness being complete, and the route in many parts difficult, each party is furnished with torches and lanterns, and the hundreds of torches flitting about between the streams of lava is most curious, presenting the appearance of multitudes of fire-flies. The hermitage, which is close to the great basin, and is a very good carriage road, and, as may be supposed, hundreds of vehicles of every description, from the calèche of the millionaire to the humble cart of the peasant, are employed by night. Donkeys parties abound, of which ladies do not form a part.

June 1.—The state of the mountain last night was nearly the same as on the preceding night, the eruption being attended with less violence. The great streams of lava, already described, continue to flow slowly in the same direction.

Part of the extraordinary splendour of the spectacle of Sunday night was due to the burning of forests over which the lava passed. The Neapolitans congratulate themselves on the circumstance of the lava having been directed into so many different directions, for, as on little less violent, had all been thrown into one channel, the destruction which must have ensued would have been tremendous.

The lava began to flow in 1855. At the end of one of the streams of lava, the Castellano side of the Hermitage, there has been a serenity, I suppose to stop the lava. There were a saint and some priests in attendance.

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT BY MR. RAREY.

At a second lecture of exhibition of Mr. Rarey at Manchester, England, the following fact was related: The second subject for experiment was a great powerful cart-horse, which was the terror of Stafford. It was tolerably tame, but the owner of the horse, who was a little less violent, was determined if possible to tame him, and he had been doing so for some time. The horse was brought to the lecture, and he had been doing so for some time. The horse was brought to the lecture, and he had been doing so for some time. The horse was brought to the lecture, and he had been doing so for some time.

KNOWING WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE.

When you wish to know what the weather is to be, go out and select the smallest cloud you see; keep your eye upon it, and if it decreases and is sure to be followed by fine weather; but if it increases in size, take your great coat with you, if you are going from home, for falling weather will be far off.—The reason is this:—When the air is becoming charged with electricity, you will see every cloud attracting all lesser ones towards it, until it gathers into a shower, and, on the contrary, when the air is passing off or diffusing itself, then a large cloud will be seen breaking to pieces and dissolving."

ALLIANCE

Life & Fire Insurance Company, LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for F. E. Island.

The Medicine of the Million!

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE-SUSTAINING AGENT. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and it insinuates the channels through which the waste matter rejected in its production is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act with wonderful effect, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable varieties of disease, and whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary prescriptions, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and astringent remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gall bladder, and the bowels, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly restoring its irregularities, and effectually curing jaundice, Bilious Remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of the organ.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyance of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild and powerful alterative.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in all climates, and are particularly recommended to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia and derangement of the liver, the source of indigestion, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these restoratives, in all cases, however aggravated, and restore the system to its natural and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution, at the same time.

GENERAL WEAKNESS.—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing qualities of these Pills are of great service in shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

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

- Ague, Asthma, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scalding of the Bladder, Secondary Symp-toms, Constipation of the Bowels, Serpents, or King's Evil, Cholera, Consumption, Dropsy, Stone and Gravel, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Tumor, Female Irregularities, Tumors, Head-ache, Indigestion, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c., &c. Worms of all kinds, Liver Complaints.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 241, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following Prices:—3s., 2s., and 1s. each. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box. G. T. HAZARD, GEORGE T. HAZARD, 241, Strand, London.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

AND AFTER A THOROUGH TRIAL.

A rough trial by innumerable living witnesses has established the PAIN KILLER as THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE. Although there have been many medical preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, the estimation of the world as the best family medicine ever used, and the fact that it has been used for so long a time, is a strong evidence of its efficacy.

One positive proof of its efficacy is, that the sale has constantly increased, and upon its own merits, as the proprietors have not resorted to advertising to gain for it the rank it now holds among the great family preparations of the present time. The effect of Perry Davis' Pain Killer upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of Colds, Coughs, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dysentery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medicinal preparations that will never be forgotten. It is success in removing pain, as a household remedy, and as a remedy for the relief of the sufferer, it is a most valuable discovery of the nineteenth century. The medicinal effects of the Pain Killer when taken or used according to directions are certain. You have only to be sure that you buy the genuine article, and adhere to the directions in its use, and you will admit its wonderful medicinal properties.

The genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer is now put up in glass bottles, and with two steel engraved labels on each bottle—one an excellent engraved label on each bottle—one an excellent engraved label on each bottle—one an excellent engraved label on each bottle.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.—We presume no medical preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons, who were called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—some but the best quality being used. By these means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long enjoyed, is all time triumphantly maintained. In view of these facts, and by no means surprising to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing. When you consult your friends generally, take so valuable a preparation as the Pain Killer is placed within their reach, we must be permitted to rejoice at the well merited success of its liberal and enterprising proprietors. FREDERICK DEAN, Retailer.

Sold by WILLIAM R. WATSON, and dealers generally.

ALLIANCE

Life & Fire Insurance Company, LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for F. E. Island.

BOOKS TO READ.

THE SUBSCRIBER KEEPS A CIRCULATING LIBRARY, where all the popular BOOKS of the day can be had at 25 per volume, and upwards. G. T. HAZARD.



ABOVE WE PRESENT

THE INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

The Indian Root Pills, the invention of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS. The pills, which are made in your own country, it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—The health, and life depend on this vital fluid.

When 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 pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupt and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its