(*Continued from first page.*)

Hon. Col. Gray from the joint Committee to prepare an Address of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen, reported a draft, which was read and agreed to.

Mr. McNeill from the Committee on the petition of D. C Campbell, preventive officer, Montague, praying remuneration for services, reported favourably of the application. It was agreed that an address should be presented to His Excellency to make an order to pay a sum of money for the same.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Messrs. Davies, Howat, and McNeill, were appointed a Committee to prepare an address to His Excellency, thanking him for his various communications and messages to the House during the present Session.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the report on the Public Accounts—Mr. J. Yeo in the Chair.

The report was then read, clause by clause, and many remarks were made on each of the clauses which were read at this time. There was a lively discussion in reference to some missing jars of wine which had been bought on the occasion of the banquet given in honor of the Prince of Wales. Explanations were made which appeared to be satisfactory to hon. members.

The Bill for raising a revenue was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 26.

Mr. DAVIES from the Committee to prepare an address to the Lieut. Governor thanking his Excellency for his various communications and messages during the Session, reported a draft which was agreed to.

House again in Committee on the report of the special Committee on the Public Accounts. Mr. Davies having replied to some remarks made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition yesterday, and two or three hon. members having expressed themselves on the subject, the report was agreed to with two or three trifling amendments.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND introduced a Bill to amend the Act for the transfer of the Inland Posts within this Island; which was read a first and second time, committed to Committee, and agreed to with an amendment.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH introduced a Bill relating to Land Assessment at present imposed by law on the Town and Royalty of Princetown, which was read a first time.

The Inland Post Bill, the 10th rule of the House having been suspended, was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Col. GRAY by command of His Excellency presented to the House the following papers:—

Copy of Circular from Governor Dundas to the Governor General of Canada, to the Governors of Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, concerning the taking of immediate action in reference to placing Light Houses on the East Point and North Cape of this Island.

Copy of Despatches of April 8th and 9th from the Governors of Canada and New Brunswick, in reply to the foregoing. Laid on the table.

The Act for the incorporation of Covehead Church was read a third time and passed.

An Act relating to Felony and cases of misdemeanour was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. McAulay in the chair. A few amendments were made to the Act as it passed through Committee. The tenth rule of the House having been suspended, the amendments were again read, and the Bill as amended was passed.

The Bill relating to Land Assessment was read a second time, committed to a Committee of the whole House—Hon. Mr. Hensley in the chair—amended, and ordered to be engrossed. The Committee on the petitions in relation to the Fullarton Marsh Dyke was instructed to report by Bill or otherwise, to the House, next Session.

Hon Mr LONGWORTH then moved the following resolution:

The House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island now in Session having learned with deep sorrow and regret that actual hostilities have commenced between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States of America, with whose people we are bound by the ties of a common brotherhood, most sincerely express its fervent hope that peace with all its attendant blessings may speedily be restored to that country.

This resolution gave rise to a long debate, of which the following is an outline.

Hon Mr LONGWORTH said war was likely to become general throughout the Union, and that in all probability it was only the commencement of a fearful struggle which might end the Great Republic in pieces, and that we could only trust that the All-Wise disposal principle would avert that evil from that nation in a way which we knew not. A leading party suggested the propriety of applying to Lord Lyons, the representative of Her Majesty's Government in the States, to get the influence of Britain to end the hostilities existing in that country, but the Government of the U. S. rejected the proposition, saying, they were able to take care of themselves. He (Mr. L.) hoped their expectations would not be disappointed, but it showed they placed great confidence in themselves. It was the duty of the Legislature to sympathise with them, as the interests of this Colony were so intimately connected with theirs.

Hon Mr COLES said he seconded the resolution with pleasure. Any disturbance in the United States would be injurious to the best interests of this Colony. The civil war appeared to have taken a wider range than was at first anticipated by the Colonists, or even by the people of the States themselves. Even if the war were to be terminated to-morrow, evil consequences would be experienced, and bitter feelings would rankle in the breasts of many for a long time to come. There appeared to be no lack of volunteers from the North to resist the aggression of the Southerners. The working out of Republican principles appeared to have proved a failure; and he thought there was something at the bottom of the failure deeper than the institution of slavery, or a change in the Presidency, which was not fully set forth.

Hon Col GRAY said a remark fell from the hon. Leader of the Opposition which he could not allow to pass without a disclaimer. To him it appeared almost an aspersion on the Southerners to say that they were the aggressors in the present instance. He (Col. Gray) denied that there was any aggression in the affair; or he would rather say if there had been any practised it was that of the Northern section of the Union against the Southern section. Independent of either section he rose to speak in behalf of that country in which his father lived for 16 years. He himself having lived in Norfolk, Virginia, for some years might be supposed to feel interested in the Southern men, though he was not an advocate for slavery. He felt that he should resist the reflection cast upon them by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Hon Mr COLES said he did not justify the North any more than the South.

Hon. Col. GRAY said he took down his words; *viz.*, "to resist the aggression of the Southerners." He Col. Gray would say that the Southerners were a noble race of men, but originally it was enjoined upon them to support a certain number of slaves for the cultivation of the soil. They were in the early settlement of the country bound to introduce slavery, and in course of time, slaves became the patrimony of families as much as any other kind of property. In his (Col. Gray's) opinion the policy of the Northern section of the Union was very bad. At their public meetings expression was given to sentiments indicative of rancorous hatred towards everything Southern. Even ministers of the Gospel were found inciting their people to giving utterance to the worst passions of the human breast. And what did they see elsewhere, even in Canada, an Editor of a newspaper proposing a servile insurrection of the slaves?—He (Col. G.) had seen enough of the negro in his own land not to contemplate with shuddering such an idea. More resembling the wild beast of the forest was the negro when his worst passions were aroused. He (Col. G.) thought the South was hardly treated. The Southern States asked permission to govern themselves, and otherwise offered to meet the Northern section in every possible way, and being refused, were driven to assume their present attitude. Last year John Brown went to Virginia with a band of men to create an insurrection of the slaves, which, had he been successful, would have terminated in the massacre of the white population; and, afterwards when he was punished for his misdeed, his conduct was lauded and memory sainted by the North. His punishment was too mild; he should have been hung in chains, rather than by the neck. Had the Northerners acted like honest men they would have said to the Southerners—"We permit you to leave the Union." It was questionable, however, how far the South was justified in perpetuating Slavery; and though he could proceed to speak at great length on the subject he would not trespass on the time of the House. Notwithstanding all clap trap about slavery, there were numbers of American slaves who would not accept of their freedom, nor leave their masters, were the privilege offered them. One might go to Manchester, and they would see 800 or 900 young girls in factories, who would give indication of harder treatment than did many American slaves. Even in London there were instances of apprentice girls being starved to death. In all countries there were individual cases of hard treatment to be found. While he deplored the sad events which have taken place within the last few weeks, still he thought the South was cruelly treated by the North. He spoke advisedly too when he said that in South Carolina the people remained firmly loyal years after the Northerners had declared their independence. The North was ever the hotbed of opposition to the British Government. It was settled by men from Britain who resisted the British Government before they left their country, and who never after cherished a friendly feeling for Britain. The first gun fired against Britain was in the North—in Massachusetts. He could not refrain from rising to take the part of the Southerners when he heard them called the aggressors in the present case.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said it would not do to give a silent vote on the resolution though it had taken him unawares. The resolution did not express sympathy with the North any more than with the South, and hon. members might entertain their individual opinions on the subject under discussion. There was now before them the startling fact, that the immense Republic of America, which ruled so many millions of people, was on the point of breaking up, at least of going through a fiery ordeal; and as a British subject, and native of America he regretted to see the Republic in its present condition. Next to our own country, hon. members would admit it had proved the greatest refuge for the oppressed of all lands, and next to our own it possessed the most liberal form of Government, having more of the privileges of self-Government than any other country either in the Old or New World. Now it was to be feared the Republic would not come through the trial and retain all its former privileges. The people of that nation might emerge from the dire conflict with two miserable, instead of one great Republic, or find themselves the subjects of a military despotism. But he could not agree with the hon. leader of the Government, who thought the Northerners were the aggressors in the present instance. With all due deference to his opinion, he thought the Southerners were the aggressors. They had the institution of slavery in all the Southern States, but it was not the intention of President Lincoln or his Government to interfere with slavery as established in these States; but the policy of his government was that in all States to be hereafter created or territories settled, slavery should not be instituted or acknowledged. This was the great cause of the present conflict, but the Southern States contended that they had a right to take this institution with them like other goods or chattels wherever they went.

Hon. Col. GRAY said he thought the hon. member was mistaken,—that such was not a doctrine of the Southern men, but that they only claimed an equal right to territories with Northerners.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said that their claims would depend upon the respective numbers of Northern and Southern men. But he believed there was another great cause of the present difference—the commercial policy of the two sections of the Union was different. The South was in favor of having free trade with all nations, and the North was disposed to protect their own manufactures by a high tariff. He could not see any analogy between the slaves of America, who were bought and sold like cattle, and that of the factory girls of Manchester. Though the latter may be obliged to work hard, still they received a compensation for their labor, and had liberty to work or to refrain from working; but with the slave there was no alternative, he was obliged to work willing or unwilling.

Hon. Col. GRAY said the hon. member was drawing an inference from his remark which he never intended.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said as regarded the loyalty of Massachusetts, he considered himself a loyal subject of Britain, but had he lived in the last century, and been a native of Massachusetts at the period referred to, he would not have been found on the side of King George, but on the side of independence, for one of the dearest of rights was, that no man be taxed without his consent.

Hon. Mr. Haviland concluded his speech by referring to the manner in which the Prince of Wales was received in the Northern States, which he characterized as an ovation, and to the fact that he was grossly insulted in one of the Southern States—Virginia.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said he did not expect they were going to discuss the squabbles of the United States as hon. members were doing, but it appeared there was nothing of greater importance before the House. It appeared that the harmony which had existed for 80 years between the two sections of the Union had lately been rudely disturbed, though, as yet there had been no great bloodshed. He could not, and no one could help being greatly amused at the accounts which came to hand about the taking of Fort Sumter. The bombardment was terrific, and lasted some 36 hours, during which time there was a continuous roar of cannon,—that shot was thrown of an immense size, that the Fort was honeycombed in different parts, the garrison was in flames, and that Fort Moultrie must have been in ruins; yet, after all the terrific firing and fighting not one solitary life was lost, and only 5 men wounded. There was something so monstrous in all this, that one could scarcely put any reliance in telegrams from the South. He rejoiced to think, however, that the present crisis would produce the effect of checking the traffic in human flesh, and of retarding the progress of slavery. It would too, in all probability produce a kindlier feeling between the people of the Northern States and British America, and tend to break that baleful spirit to which the hon. member from Georgetown referred, which manifested itself in a high protective tariff. The result, too, might be the formation, by a union of the Colonies, of one grand Empire on the shores of the Atlantic. The observation of the hon. leader of the Opposition appeared to raise the ire of the gallant Colonel, who to the surprise of every one who heard him, became the advocate in defence of the Southern States *in their inroads on* the liberties of the human race. He stated that if there was any aggression in the case it was not on the part of the South, but rather on the part of the North. He begged leave to differ entirely from the hon. leader of the Government, for, most undoubtedly the South made an aggression when it endeavored to get possession of property belonging to the Federal Government, and resisted the laws of the Union in reference to the collection of the taxes. And, since Mr Lincoln took his seat in the Presidential Chair, in what particular he would ask, had his Government infringed on the rights of the South?—They acted according to the constituted authority of the Federal Government. The President would have been in fault had he done anything less than he did in upholding the Constitution of the country. In regard to the newspaper paragraph, he (Mr. W.) would be glad to see a servile insurrection, it would terminate forever the cursed traffic in human flesh which the Southern States had carried on for the last 83 years in defiance of the principles to which their forefathers had affixed their names. The principles of the Constitution secured liberty and happiness to every body; but those who happened to have a black skin have since been sold, whipped, scourged to death, and hung up by their necks like mere brutes. Even within the last few months there were instances of hundreds of persons being tarred and feathered by the abettors of slavery, for defending the rights of humanity. Instances of barbaric treatment perpetrated by Southern men were of common occurrence.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN then went on to speak of the modest claim, as he termed it, that the Federal Government should relinquish their claim to property belonging to the Federal Government, at the request of the Southern Confederacy, of the tyranny practised by the Government of George III., against the 13 Colonies of America, and of the men of the North who were now true to the principles of their forefathers—the Puritans who were strongly imbued with the spirit of liberty.

A few other hon. members spoke briefly on the resolution, and others who had already spoken on it addressed the House again. After a prolonged debate the resolution was put and carried without a division being taken.

The bill relating to Land Assessment was then read a third time and passed, after which the House adjourned at a quarter past 8 o'clock.

J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

SATURDAY, April 27.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH presented a Bill to continue the Act relative to accidents by fire in Georgetown, which was read a first time.

Ordered, that the powers of the Committee to whom was referred the petition of W. W. Lord, R. R. Hodgson, and other ship owners and merchants, complaining of the exaction of a tax on vessels passing through the Gut of Canso, be extended, and that the said Committee do report thereon next session.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Bill to continue an Act relating to accidents by fire, etc., was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on it—Hon. Mr Kelly in the Chair. No amendments were made to it in Committee, and the Chairman reported accordingly.

The Bill to continue certain Acts therein mentioned was next read and committed to a Committee of the whole House—Hon. Mr Whelan in the Chair. No amendments were made to the Bill.

The engrossed Bill from the Council intituled an Act to promote vaccination was then read a first time.

Hon. Col. GRAY moved that the 10th rule of the House be suspended, that it might be then read a second time.

It was then moved by Hon. Mr Laird seconded by Mr Howat that it be read a second time that day 3 months.

After a discussion it was agreed that the farther consideration of the Bill should be deferred till next session, and that in the meantime it should be published in the *Royal Gazette* for general information.

The standing order was then moved, and the House took up the report of the special Committee on the Contingent accounts of the House for the present Session.

MONDAY, April 29.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND presented to the House the Blue Book for 1859.

A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, that he would be pleased to forward to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Washington, a copy of the resolution agreed to by the House on Friday last, in order that the same may be communicated to the President. The Committee—Hons. Messrs. Longworth, Coles, Pope, Hensley, and Mr. McNeill—in a short time presented a draft address which was agreed to.

The House adjourned, and having again met, were summoned by a message from His Excellency the Lieut Governor to attend at the Bar of the Council Chamber. His Excellency having, in Her Majesty's name, assented to a number of Bills, prorogued the General Assembly until Thursday, the 6th of June next.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

ALEXANDER McKINNON,
AUCTIONEER
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
OFFICE in the same Building as A. H. Yates, Esq.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Chest Complaints.

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

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

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

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

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

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

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

Influenza, Diptheria and Sore Throat.

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

Children's Complaints.

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

Indigestion, Bile and Sick Headaches.

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

Lumbago, Rheumatism and Gout

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

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

Ague	Dysentery	Liver complaints	Tic-Doloureux
Asthma	Erysipelas	Lumbago	Tumours
Bili's Complaints	Female Irregularities	Piles	Ulcers
Blotches on Skin	Fevers, all kinds	Rheumatism	Venereal Affections
Bow'l complaints	Fits	Retention of Urine	Worms, all kinds
Colics	Gout	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause
Constipation of the Bowels	Head-ache	Sore Throats	&c., &c.
Consumption	Indigestion	Stone and Gravel	
Debility	Inflammation	Secondary Symptoms	
Dropsy	Jaundice		

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also at all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each box.

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

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

July 8, 1861

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE *Pain Killer*

An unrivalled and invaluable Family Medicine, which should be kept always near at hand, in case of accident or sudden attack of Pain. In these days of railroad and steamboat accidents, no traveller is safe without it.

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

Family Medicine.

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

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

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

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

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

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

Prices, 12½ cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle.

The only Genuine Pain Killer, all others are Counterfeits, Imitations, or Frauds, and as such generally worthless, & not dangerous, and never to be trusted. Beware of them.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Sold by dealers every where.

Agent, T. DESBRISAY,
Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
January 28, 1861. 18m

Don't Forget,
IF YOU WANT
DRY GOODS or GROCERIES,

YOU can be supplied with the BEST, at most reasonable prices, at

TURNER'S,
Great George Street,
for he has now Open, and Selling Fast,
A FIRST RATE STOCK,
received from England by Isabel and Gazelle.
BRITISH DRY GOODS STORE,
May 20, 1861.

NATURE'S CURE.
Harper's Metalic Sand.

THIS is no patent humbug, but one of Nature's Great Remedies; all the afflicted need do to be convinced of its curative properties is to give it a trial as directed. It cures RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, RING-WORM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, FEVER SORES, OLD CHRONIC ULCERS, &c. &c. For certificates, &c. apply to

W. R. WATSON,
City Drug Store, July 29, 1861. Agent for P E Island.

Grain, Grain.

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery.

Constantly on hand at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the Market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of old Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, November 14, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

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

Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

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

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

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

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

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

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

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

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

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

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

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients, in advanced stages of the Disease.

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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

J. Reid, Cascumpec	W Hubbard, Tignish
J L Holman, St. Eleanor's	D McRae, W. River Bridge
J Beer, Bedeque	J Ling, "
C A Crosby, French River	D Ramsay, Port Hill
C McLennan, Summerside	R Robinson, East River
G. Wiggenton, Crapaud	J Pidgeon, French River
D & P MacNutt, Malpec	W Shaw, New Glasgow Bridge
H Beer, Southport	M McWade, Souris
G C Garrett, Fife's Ferry	J Knight, "
J Muirhead, Richmond Village	D Beaton, "
G McKay & Son, Graham's Cross	E Robertson, Newtown
P Lanegan, Irishtown	F Arsneaux, Tignish
J Hayden, Vernon River	W T Hunt, St. Eleanor's
D Gordon, Georgetown	J J Fraser, "
F McNeill, "	E Toombs Rustico
J McFarlane, "	W Cousins, Park Corner
W Sanderson, "	G L Anderson, H. St. P. Bay.
F Bearisto, Lot 18	J. Cornish, Wood Islands
J Connor, Lot 16	R S Findley, Head of Orwell
M Kilbride, Lot 11	P Stephens, Orwell
Bourke & Moore, Mount Stewart Bridge.	

October 16, 1860.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

USED TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTRY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N Y.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
W. R. WATSON General Agent for the Island.

Mustard! Mustard!

THOSE who want REAL MUSTARD, not imitation, as is generally sold, can buy the real Durham Mustard at the Cash Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER, in any quantity.

July 29, 1861.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

IN MANY THOUSANDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEVER AND AGUE.

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

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

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

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

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

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORIZED AGENT.

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

Sold by T. DESBRISAY, Charlottetown, General Agent, and by

James Pidgeon, New London,	John Beer, Bedeque,
Garret and Hudson, do.,	H. Beer, Southport,
W. Shaw, New Glasgow Bridge,	Benj. Rodgers, Cascumpec,
J. J. Fraser, St. Eleanor's,	John Frost, Grand River,
George Wigginton, Crapaud,	P. Stephens, Orwell,
R. S. Holman, Summerside,	Wm. Brow, Cape Traverse,

July 17, 1861. 1y.

FINE ARTS.
"A thing of Beauty is a joy forever."

R. R. MACLELLAN returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island generally, *particularly to the Ladies*, for the very liberal patronage he has received since his arrival in the Colony; and would respectfully inform the public at large that he has removed his Picture Gallery to the Building immediately opposite the Catholic Cathedral, where he is prepared to take Photographic Portraits in every branch and style of Photography, with all the late improvements. Having had 15 years experience in the practice of the Fine Arts, viz: Painting and Sculpture in concert in their various departments, and 5 years in the magic field of Science, in which he is now operating, the subscriber is confident that he can impart to his Pictures an amount of *grace, truth* and *beauty* unobtained by any person who has not had the same opportunity.

N.B. Having built a Saloon with a powerful sky-light, and having every facility for taking Likenesses, satisfaction will be given in all cases. We particularly request all Pictures henceforth sent from this Gallery to be compared with those taken by other parties: see the delicacy and pearl-like softness of the flesh colours; look at the manner in which the drapery is rendered, and behold the artistic arrangement of *light* and *shade*, and you will exclaim it is an *inimitable gem of art*. Pictures taken on enamelled Cloth may be sent in letters, without any additional postage. This process is exceedingly beautiful, and in point of purity and richness of tone resembling gems of the first water. Is the day too dark? this is a question often put—to which we answer, there is no day too dark whilst the sun is up.

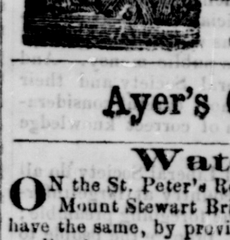
All persons wanting Pictures should attend immediately. Parties wanting a number of Pictures should make a morning's call, as the subscriber has always a full house during operative hours.

Our prices in each department are as follows: Photographic Pictures, or the so called Ambrotype on glass 1s 6d and upwards, according to the richness of case or frame in which they are inserted; Photographs taken on paper for 5s and upwards, and painted in oil and water colors to the life; Portraits painted in oil life size for £5 and upwards. In our Sculpturing department, we model from the life in which we produce Portraits life size in Plaster of Paris, Sulphur, and Wax.

N. B. we direct particular attention to our cheap ambrotype and Photographic Pictures.

R. R. MACLELLAN, Artist.

Charlottetown Marble Works
GREAT GEORGE STREET,



THE Public are respectfully invited to call and examine the best assortment of MARBLE ever imported to this Island.

HEADSTONES, TOMBS and MONUMENTS furnished at reasonable prices and equal to the best.

S. WELLS.

July 15, 1861.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Watch Found.

ON the St. Peter's Road, between the Ten Mile House and Mount Stewart Bridge, a Silver Watch. The owner can have the same, by proving property and paying expenses, on application to

WALTER BURNS.

Ten Mile House, St. Peter's Road, Aug. 26, 1861. 3i.

The Examiner

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