Farm and Garden.

Application of Manures.

It is by no means settled yet, whether manures should be applied to the surface of the ground, or be plowed under at once; nor whether they should be used fresh, or in a perfectly fermented state. By many it is held that manure always descends into the soil, especially by leaching, and therefore that it should be placed on the surface. Others hold that the volatile and most valuable parts always rise, in the process of fermentation, and that therefore the manure should be buried deep.

Now, is there not a little truth and a little error on both sides? Manure is less of a traveler than is sometimes supposed; it stays pretty near where it is put. On cleaning out one's barn-yard in the Spring, the soil is found discolored beneath the piles of manure only a few inches in depth. Then again, we may cover putrifying offal with only four or five inches of dirt, and the offensive odors will all be absorbed. If lumps of manure are buried in the soil in the Spring, and not pulverised and mixed with the surrounding fearth, they will be found in the same place in the Fall, and with little change of condition. If we make a compost heap of one-third manure and two-thirds muck, or half manure and half muck, the soluble and volatile parts will all be retained within the bounds of the compost.

It is held by very many intelligent and practical farmers, that unfermented manures scattered on the surface of the ground, lose a large part of their ammonia in the air. That there is a waste of this, any one who has the sense of smell can satisfy himself by passing along the road where a farmer is carting out his fresh manure and spreading it on his fields. Yet it is replied to this that the loss is comparatively small, and not to be set against the benefits derived from surface manuring. The decomposition is much less rapid than when in the heap, and the ammonia generated is carried down by dews and rains into the soil. The other portions of the manure not being volatile are not lost; they are gradually washed down into the earth in a liquid state, where they are taken up by the growing plants just as fast as they are wanted. This extreme dilution of the manure and its intimate diffusion throughout the soil are matters of the highest importance. John Johnston, near Geneva, one of the best farmers in this State, applies his manure generally upon the surface of his land, and that in a half fermented state. On grass fields intended for corn the next year, he spreads it on the surface in September, letting it lie undisturbed until the following April or May, when it is plowed under. He holds that the soluble parts give the grass a heavy growth, and the other parts when plowed in improve the texture of the soil. For wheat, he applies his manure at the time of sowing, or just before, and harrows it in.

We have somewhere met with the published opinion of Dr. Voeckler, an eminent European chemist, that "no sensible loss arises from spreading unfermented manure on the surface of a field, because fermentation ceases almost entirely when it is spread; and that if manure is left on the surface until all its liquid parts are washed into the ground, it is better than though it had been buried at once. This is so especially on clayey soils."

It seems to be forgotten by many who advocate this practice, that fresh manures are generally full of the seeds of weeds, which must spring up at once and give the farmer much trouble in subduing them. If the manure were allowed to ferment, most of these seeds would be destroyed.

It is a good argument for surface-manuring, that it keeps the ground cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter. Such a mulch applied to hay-fields just after mowing, prevents them from being dried up, and gives the grass a speedy and vigorous start. It causes the undecomposed elements of the top-soil to decay, and so to become a source of fertility to crops. Surface manuring feeds the roots below with food convenient for them, viz., in a liquid and exceedingly diluted state, and a little of it at a time. Surely, this is better than placing the coarse, raw manure directly in contact with the delicate roots. Nature is continually teaching us a lesson on this point. She spreads her fertilizing substances broadcast, so protecting the roots of trees and plants amid the frosts of Winter and heats of Summer, and by their gradual decay, furnishing constant supplies of nourishment.

We care not now to sum up, and declare an authoritative opinion on this subject. With so much of theory and practice on both sides, it would be assuming too much to do so. The field is open for experiment and study. Every man is likely to hold fast to his own opinion, if his practice has been successful. We can only say that our eyes have smarted and our nose tingled too much over the manure heap when disturbed, not to believe that ammonia is lost rapidly and largely when unfermented manure is carted and spread on the open ground. The atmosphere of all the farm-fields about us is too largely charged every Spring with odors of the dung-heap, to permit us to believe that the ammonia is all washed into the soil. Hence it is our practice to compost our manures, and to keep them in the barn-yard until thoroughly decomposed. Then, certainly, there will be no sweetness wasted on the desert air; and the manure may be applied on the surface, or turned under to any depth required by the crop to be raised.

We believe that manure should be placed just about where it is wanted. Certain grasses have their roots very near the surface, and will be most benefitted by surface manuring, which should be applied in the the Fall. Red clover and some grains strike their roots deeper and need to have the soil manured accordingly. So with fruit-trees. Let the application of manure be adjusted to the wants of the plant and the tree.—*Cor. of Am. Agriculturist.*

Miscellaneous.

The Aurora.

The aurora borealis appeared in Mobile on Sunday evening of last week. On Friday last telegraphic messages were sent from New York to Pittsburgh without the use of the batteries, and by the electrical action of the atmosphere. Mr. Marian, the Brooklyn weather philosopher, explains with more minuteness the character of the specimen of Auroral Light which he has preserved in his cabinet. He says:

"It is of exquisite whiteness, and of silvery lustre, and when first obtained was two or three inches in length; but on being placed btween two layers of blue silk, it assumed a round form not larger than a small pea. This substance I have frequently mentioned in my communications on the weather, published in the *Journal of Commerce*, as electric lines, resembling a silk wrap, which are occasionally seen in the high atmosphere, extending several miles in length. These electric lines, when broken, have the appearance of beautiful floss silk or eider-down. The breathings of the Mauna Loa volcano, in the island of Owyhee, are sometimes condensed, forming what is known by the natives as Pele's hair. The goddess of the volcano bears the name of Pele. Many persons have seen glass spun into fine thread—the hair of Pele resembles fine spun glass. On the 10th of May, 1840, during a great earthquake at Chantibun, Siam, there came up out of the ground in the market places, in the highways, in the fields, and in fact almost everywhere there, a substance resembling human hair; it disappeared entirely after three days."—*Boston Journal, 7th Sept.*

A Hint to Quacks.

In the Medical Practitioners Bill, Scotland, now about to become a law, there occur the two following clauses:—

"XXXIX.—Any person who shall wilfully and falsely pretend to be or take or use the name or title of a physician, doctor of medicine, licentiate in medicine and surgery, bachelor of medicine, surgeon, general practitioners, or apothecary, or any name title, addition, or description implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is recognised by law as a physician, or surgeon, or licentiate in medicine or surgery, or a practitioner in medicine, or an apothecary, shall, upon a summary conviction for any such offence, pay a sum not exceeding £20.

"XL.—Any penalty to which under this Act any person is liable on summary conviction of any offence, may be recovered as follows: that is to say, in Scotland, by the procurator fiscal of the county, or by any other person before the Sheriff or two justices, who may proceed in a summary way and grant warrant for bringing the party complained against before him or them, or issue an order requiring such party to appear on a day and at a time and place to be named in such order, and every such order shall be served on the party by delivering to him in person, or by leaving it at his usual place of abode, a copy of such order, and of the complaint whereupon the same has proceeded, and upon the appearance or default to appear of the party, it shall be lawful for the sheriff or justices to proceed to the hearing of the complaint, upon proof on oath or confession of the offence, the sheriff or justices shall, without any written pleadings or record of evidence, commit the offender, and decree him to pay the penalty named, as well as such expenses as the sheriff or justices shall think fit, and payment shall grant warrant for recovery thereof by poinding and imprisonment, such imprisonment to be for such period as the discretion of the sheriff or justices may direct, not exceeding three calender months, and to cease on payment of the penalty and expenses."

Surely something will now be done to crush the pestiferous crew, whose disgusting obscenities, shamelessly paraded on the corners of our streets and in the columns of otherwise respectable news-papers, have so long outraged public decency.

Physical Exercise.

"What does possess my children with such an incessant restlessness?" cries many an impatient mother. The truth is there is no clearer proof of a wise benevolence in all nature than this same ferment of activity in every little human body. A young child has no daily labor assigned to him. To keep out of mischief—to keep still—is the highest virtue expected from him. Since, therefore, no outward necessity constrains him to physical exercise, the Author of nature has fixed one within. A temperament is given him which renders inaction a kind of torture, and the exertion needful to health is thus secured.

But as life matures and intelligence increases, this spontaneous impulse disappears and each person is thrown upon his own voluntary physical training.

We rejoice to see something like a general awakening in various quarters to the importance of physical education and discipline. The corporation of Yale College at the suggestion of the faculty are about erecting a large gymnasium for the whole university. Cricket and base-ball clubs are coming rapidly into popular favor.

Whoever, meanwhile, shall arouse this dyspeptic, consumptive, *female* generation to some vigorous out-door exercise, will deserve a pension. Skating is admirable for them, though by no means sufficiently general use. But skating involves difficulties in spring, summer and autumn; and an invention for laying in a stock of health each winter, as we do ice, to last the year round is as yet a desideratum.

The nervous dread among our countrywomen of a long, healthful ramble, is no honor to them. The difference in this regard between them and their fair contemporaries in England and on the continent is notorious. Queen Victoria has never shown her sterling sense more creditably than in adding to the outfit of her newly married daughter a dozen pairs of stout walking shoes. We trust that daughter will show her's in using them.

No parent of daughters should allow them to grow to maturity without learning, if possible, the art of swimming. Rowing also we have seen practised by ladies with most invogorating effect. Almost any out door exercise imaginable is infinitely to be preferred to the unseemly capers of a dance in a crowded ball room at midnight, in an atmosphere heated and fetid with poisonous breath.

The whole matter of physical training greatly needs to be viewed as of religious obligation. The amount of despepsia and consumption—the insanity—the degree of immorality even—in this country is largely due to the neglect of healthful and strengthening exercise in the open air. Every Christian parent, especially, should come to be serious conviction that the duty of developing the body of his child runs parallel with the duty of training the soul. And careful provision should as regularly be made for the one as for the other.—*Congregationalist.*

English Baptist Petition Against Concessions to Rome.

The "Northern Baptist Association" (England) agreed to the following petition to Parliament at a late meeting:—

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the Northern Baptist Churches, Durham, on the 14th day of June, 1850, sheweth—That your petitioners most firmly believe in the Divine origin and authority of the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, as revealed by God and the Holy Ghost, in the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments. That, looking to the sacred volume alone for information and guidance on the subject, your petitioners are firmly persuaded the religion professed by Papists is an awful apostacy from the faith revealed in the sacred volume, and that there is in the service of the mass absolute idolatry. That your petitioners consider idolatry a God-dishonoring, a man-debasing, and a soul-destroying sin, odious and abominable in the sight of Almighty God. That Popery strikes at the root of the British Constitution, and that no Papist can be a loyal and obedient subject of our most gracious Sovereign, but must, from the very principle of his so-called religion be an ardent promoter of every or any measure tending to deprive the people of Great Britain and Ireland of their civil and religious liberty, and to prostrate them in an abject submission before the feet of the so called Bishop of Rome. That your petitioners view with alarm and dread the course which the Ministers of the Crown and the Parliament have of late years pursued with respect to Popery, fostering by one step and then by another a system which if not at once and for ever discountenanced and put away from the nation, will draw down on our beloved country the righteous indignation of Almighty God. Your petitioners, therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to take the premises into your serious consideration, to retrace the steps which Parliament has taken in recent times with relation to Popery, and to withdraw at once and forever all patronage of a system as inimical to the liberties of mankind as it is opposed to genuine and Evangelical Christianity. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c. Signed by the Moderator, in the name and in behalf of the Association. (Signed) George Whitehead, Moderator.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS GREAT HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE ranks among the leading necessaries of life, as it is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is so well established as that the Sun lights the World, and are wonderfully adapted to this Climate

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of their liver, stomach, or bowels, which, if not quickly removed, frequently settles into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills is the only remedy that can be relied upon in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of these Pills in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician. Thousands in this part of the world can bear testimony to the truth of this statement.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

Such as may suffer from weakness or debility, or where there is a want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and act upon the mainspring of life, giving strength and vigor to the system. Young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions: and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be the most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger, they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health, particularly so in these latitudes.

DERANGEMENT OF THE KIDNEYS.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day, as salt is forced into meat, the Ointment would penetrate into the kidneys, and correct any derangement of these organs; should he suffer from stone or gravel, then the Ointment ought to be rubbed into the neck of the bladder also, and a few days will convince the sufferer as to the astonishing effect of these two remedies.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Any derangement of these delicate organs affects disastrously both the body and the mind. To the nervous invalid Holloway's Pills are an article of vital necessity. As they impart tone and vigor to the internal organs, and consequently to the nervous system which pervades and connects them. Hence their marvellous cures of hysteria, low spirits, spasms, fits, headaches, nervous twitchings, and other kindred complaints are all radically removed by the use of these invaluable Pills.

COMPLAINTS OF FEMALES.

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially so in this quarter of the world.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of the organ, so often deranged in these latitudes.

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

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

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

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

CATTLE SHOW!

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW for 1850, will be held on Queen Square, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, 9th October.

PREMIUMS, &c.

Best Entire Blood Colt, foaled in 1857,		£2	0 0
2d	do do	1	0 0
3d	do do	0	10 0
Best Blood Filly,		1	10 0
2d	do do	1	0 0
3d	do do	0	10 0
Best Entire Colt, for Agricultural purposes, do		2	0 0
2d	do do	1	0 0
3d	do do	0	10 0
Best Filly,		1	10 0
2d	do do	1	0 0
3d	do do	0	10 0

CATTLE.

Best Bull, dropped since 1st Jan., 1857,		1	10 0
2d	do do	1	0 0
3d	do do	0	10 0
Best Cow, of any age, giving milk,		1	0 0
2d	do do	0	10 0
Best Heifer, dropped since 1st Jan., 1857,		1	0 0
2d	do do	0	10 0

SHEEP.

Best pen of 3 Ewe Tegs, (Leicester breed)		2	0 0
2d	do do	1	0 0
3d	do do	0	10 0
Best pen of 3 Ewes of any age,		1	10 0
2d	do do	1	0 0
3d	do do	0	10 0
Best Ram under 3 years, (Lambs excluded)		1	0 0
2d	do do	0	15 0
3d	do do	0	10 0
Best Ram Lamb,		1	0 0
2d	do	0	15 0
3d	do	0	10 0

Competition for prizes this season will be open to all parts of P. E. Island, without distinction of Counties.

REGULATIONS.

No imported stock, of any description, will be allowed to compete. No person will be allowed to exhibit stock in competition unless he be a subscriber to the Society, or to one of its Branches. All animals must be *bona fide* the property of the exhibitor. No prize will be awarded unless there be, in the opinion of the judges, sufficient competition. No animal allowed to compete in more than one class. All animals intended for competition must be entered and on the ground before 12 o'clock, otherwise they will positively be excluded.

Ordered, That the following gentlemen be a committee to make all necessary arrangements for the Cattle Show, viz: Henry Longworth, Charles Haszard, and B. E. Wright, Esqrs.

JAS. D. HASZARD, Sec'y.

September 22d, 1850.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Keep your Money on the Island!

DIXON'S CLOTH MILL.

THIS MILL BEING NOW IN first-rate order—several recent improvements having been made—the proprietorie enabled to turn out Cloth with despatch, and equil in finish to any Establishment in the Provinces. Cloth left with the Agents will be forwarded weekly by mail, and quickly returned.

JOHN DIXON.

AGENTS:

Charlottetown, George T. Haszard
Georgetown, Messrs. Owen & Moore
St. Andrew's, Patrick Griffin
St. Peter's, William Sharpe.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES and Agricultural Productions will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30 of NOVEMBER, when the following Premiums will be distributed:

For the best 10 yards of Cloth of Island wool, spun and wove on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island or in the Province of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick,	£1	10 0
For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and pressed,	1	0 0
10 do., milled, dyed and finished,	1	0 0
10 do., fancy mixture, do.	1	0 0
10 do., Shepherd's Plaid,	1	0 0
10 do. twilled Flannel,	0	10 0
10 do. plaid do.	1	10 0
10 do. woman's wear,	0	10 0
10 do. wool and cotton do.	0	10 0
Best pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than two yards square,	1	0 0
" Hearth Rug, made of woolen yarn,	0	10 0
" do. made of rags,	0	10 0
" Woolen fancy plaid Shawl,	0	10 0
" do shepherd's plaid do.,	0	10 0
" do not Shawl,	0	10 0
" do long Shawl or Scarf,	0	10 0
" 10 yards of Carpeting,	0	10 0
" 10 yards of checked Flannel, for shirts,	0	10 0
" 6 Shirts, ready made (all wool or half wool)	0	6 0
" pair of thick knit woolen Stockings, for Overalls,	0	5 0
" 3 pairs woolen Socks,	0	3 0
" do woolen Gloves,	0	2 0
" do woolen Mittens,	0	3 0
" linen Table Cloth,	0	10 0
" 6 yards linen Toweling,	0	10 0
" 3 linen Sacks, capable of holding four bushels each,	0	10 0
" Bonnet, made of grass plait,	0	10 0
" Hat do do	0	5 0

Agricultural Products.

Best tub of Butter, not less than thirty pound weight,	0	10 0
2d do do do	0	5 0
Cheese, not less than twenty pounds,	0	10 0
2d do do do	0	5 0
Half-dozen Swede Turnips	0	3 0
do Carrots for the Table,	0	3 0
do Root Blood Beet,	0	3 0
do Roots of Mangold Wurtzel,	0	3 0
do Roots of Parsnips,	0	3 0
do Ears of Indian Corn,	0	3 0
do Onions,	0	3 0
do Apples,	0	3 0

Poultry.

best pair, (male and female), Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old, (alive),	0	5 0
do Cochin China, do	0	5 0
do Turkeys, do.,	0	5 0
do Geese, do.,	0	5 0
do Ducks, do.,	0	5 0

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the list.

All articles exhibited must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, with the exception of the first mentioned in the list. And all articles for competition, excepting live Stock, must be sent in to the Secretary on or before 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th of October, otherwise they will be excluded.

The Exhibition will be open to the public at 12 o'clock.

By order,
J. D. HASZARD, Sec'y.

Committee Room, Sept. 7, 1850.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

IS A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE, A corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expulsion of this foul disorder from the blood and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in impurity of the blood is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

for all the purposes of a Family Physic, are so compound that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints—Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Apetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. Prepared by—

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.

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

J. Cornish, West Islands	J. Hayden, Vernon River
G. L. Anderson, H. St. Peter's B.	D. Gordon, Georgetown
W. Cousins, Park Corner	P. Stephens, Orwell
E. Tombs, Rustico	R. S Findlay, Head of Orwell
W. Ling, Wheatly River Bridge	Bourke & Moore, Mt. Stewart B.
W. Hubbard, Tignish	M. Kilbride, Lot 11
J. Reid, Cascumpec	J. O'Connor, Lot 16
J. L. Holman, St. Andrews	J. Binnie, Lot 19
J. Beer, Bedeque	J. J. Fraser, St Eleanors
C. A. Crosby, French River	W. S. Hunt, do. do.
C. W. Lannan, Summerside	F. Arsenault, Tignish
G. Wigmore, Crapaud	E. Robinson, Newtown
D. & P. McNutt, Malpec	D. Beaton, Souris.
H. Beer, Southport	W. Shaw, New Glasgow B.
G. C Garrett, Fife's Ferry	J. Pidgeon, French River
J. Muirhead, Richmond Village	E Robinson, East River
G. McKayShaw, Grhm's Creek	D. Rumsey, Port Hill.
P. Lessegre, Irish Town	

Sept. 27, 1850.

New and Greatly Improved Edition

OF CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION FOR the PEOPLE: each subject having been carefully revised, and brought up to the latest discoveries and improvements in Science and Art, and embellished by many new Wood Engravings in the best style. 2 Volumes, cloth lettered, at 25s

Contents of Vol. I.

No.		No.	
1.	Astronomy	29.	Architecture
2.	Geology	30.	Warming — Ventilation — Lighting
3.	Meteorology	31.	Supply of Water—Baths—Drainage
4.	Physical Geography	32.	Agriculture—Culture of Waste Lands—Spade Husbandry.
5.	Vegetable Physiology	33.	
6-7.	Systematic Botany		
8.	Animal Physiology—the Human Body	34.	The Kitchen-Garden
9-12.	Zoology.	35.	The Flower-Garden
13.	Natural Philosophy	36.	The Fruit-Garden
14.	Mechanics—Machinery	37.	Arboriculture
15.	Hydrostatics—Hydraulics—Pneumatics	38.	The Horse
16.	Optics—Acoustics	39.	Cattle—Dairy Husbandry
17.	Electricity — Galvanism — Magnetism — Electro-Magnetism	40.	The Sheep—Goat—Alpaca
		41.	Pigs—Rabbits—Poultry—Cage-Birds
18.	Chronology—Horology	42.	The Honey-Bee
47.	Chemistry	43.	The Dog—Field-Sports
29.	Chemistry applied to the Arts	44.	Angling
		45.	Fisheries
21.	Plastic Manufactures	46.	Preservation of Health
22.	Textile Manufactures	47.	Food—Beverages
23.	Mining—Minerals	48.	Preparation of Food—Cookery.
24.	Metals—Metallurgy	49.	Medicine—Surgery
25.	The Steam Engine	50.	Clothing—Costume
26.	Civil Engineering	51.	Index, Glossary of Terms,
27.	Inland Conveyance	52.	Titles, &c.
28.	Maritime Conveyance		

Contents of Volume II.

No		No.	
53.	Physical History of Man—Ethnology	80.	Mohammedanism—Hindooism—Buddhism
54.	Language	81.	Scandinavian Mythology, &c.,—Minor Superstition
55.	Constitution of Society—Government	82.	Key to the Calendar
56.	History and Nature of Laws	83.	Practical Morality—Personal and General Duties.
57.	History of Ancient Nations	84.	Practical Morality—Special Social and Public Duties
58.	History of Greece	85.	Political Economy.
59.	History of Rome	86.	Commerce—Money—Banks
60.	History of the Middle Ages	87.	Population—Poor-Laws—Life-Assurance
61-63.	History of Great Britain and Ireland	88.	Social Economics of the Industrial Orders
64.	Constitution and Resources of the British Empire	89.	Social Statistics
65.	Military and Naval Organisation	90.	Education
66.	Europe	91.	English Grammar
67.	England and Wales	92.	Arithmetic—Algebra
68.	Scotland	93.	Geometry
69.	Ireland	94.	Drawing—Painting—Sculpture
70.	Asia—East Indies	95.	Gymnastics—Out-of-Door Recreations
71.	Africa—Oceania	96.	
72.	North America	97.	Indoor Amusements
73.	South America—West Indies	98.	Archæology
74.	The Human Mind	99.	Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres
75.	Phrenology	100.	Printing—Lithography
76.	Logic	101.	Engraving — Photography
77.	Natural Theology—Ethics	102.	Household Hints
78.	History of the Bible—Christianity.	103.	Index, Glossary of Terms,
79.	Religious Churches & Sects	104.	Titles, &c.

GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

Recently Imported and for Sale,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN

BRITISH & AMERICAN HARDWARE,

AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND—

Mortice and rim Door Locks, with mineral, pearl white, glass and silver Handles
Thumb and spring Latches
Cupboard, drawer, chest and trunk Locks
Staples, Hooks and Staples, and Hasps and Staples
Round, square and flat Bolts
Brass and iron Padlocks
Butt Hinges, from 1 to 4 inches
Table Hinges
T, HL and trunk Hinges
Cut Tacks 2 to 20 oz
Brads ½ to 2 inches
Screw Bolts—from 1 to 8 inches long, and ¼ to ½ thick
Scythe Stones and Rifles
Cast steel Hoes and Spades
Axes—chopping, broad, shingling and bench
Fawcetts, of various sizes
Powder Flasks and Shot Belts
Gun Wegns
Brass Trunk Nails and Rivets
Brass Stair Rods and Eyes
Japanned Coat and Hat Hooks
Wardrobe Hooks
Japanned Buttons
Measuring Tapes
Shoemakers' Articles, viz., bleached and brown Thread, Closing do., Hammers, Zinc Points, Peg-awl Handles, Shoe Knives, &c.
Japan Ware—Canisters ¼ to 2 lbs, Wash Bowls, Dust pans, Match Safes, Candlesticks
Pincers, flat and round-nose Pliers
Wrenches for all sized nuts, wagons, &c. &c.
Lead Pencils—Fay's and Faber's
Do. for carpenters
Memorandum Books
Day Books
Ledgers
Writing Books
Inkstands (Britannia metal)
Do. (Berlin block)
Pocket Inkstands
Envelopes (Buff)
Do. (White)
Wafers in boxes
Sealing Wax
Tape Measures, 60 to 100 feet
Pocket Tape Measures
Board Rules
Butter Stamps
Carpenters' Planes—smooth, jack, jointers, astragals, Grecian ovolues, &c.
Gauges, rosewood and beech
Chisels—framing, socket and firmer
Chisel Handles—ebony, boxwood, appletree and beech
Hammers—nail, rivetting, claw and carpet
Gimlets and Auger Bitts
Cooke's patent Auger Bitts
Hollow Augers
Bitts—Turn-screw, rimmers and counter-sunk
Braces of various kinds
Saw Setts
Drawing Knives, from 6 to 12 inches
Bench Screws
Plumbs and Levels, with side lights
Spring Dividers and Callipers
Paint Brushes and Sash Tools
Compasses
Vices for the bench or hand
Chalk Lines—English and American
Oil Stones and Slips—Hindostan, Arkansas
Brad and Peg Awl Handles
Files and Rasps, of different kinds
Hand and Tenon Saws
Drawer Knobs—rosewood, mineral and pearl white
Castors, of various kinds and sizes
Screws—iron and brass for wood, ½ to 4in. long
Sand Paper, &c. &c.

Lowest prices for Cash.

At "Haszard's," South Side Queen Square.

July 23.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NORMAL SCHOOL.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Aug. 16, 1850.

THE SITUATION OF MASTER OF THIS Institution being now vacant, the Government of the Colony are desirous of obtaining the services of a gentleman to fill the vacancy.

The salary payable to the Master is established by the local Statute of 17 Vic. cap. 12, at Two Hundred Pounds per annum.

The principle of tuition adopted in the institution is in accordance with Stow's Normal system of training. Any further particulars relative to the subject way be learned on reference to John McNeill, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Education, Charlottetown.

Communications, testimonials, &c., &c., are to be addressed to the undersigned. No application for the situation can be received after the 1st day of November coming.

W. H. POPE, Col. Sec'y.

August 20th, 1850. 1m

JUST RECEIVED at HASZARD'S BOOKSTORE a further supply of STATIONERY, including Note and Letter Papers, Envelopes, White & Pink Blotting, Tissue paper, &c. &c.

Carpenters Spelling.

AND LENNIE'S GRAMMER—A NEW supply just received and for Sale at Haszard's Bookstore.

August, 20 1850.