

OINTHENT.

RE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER UFFERING.
Il illiam Galpin, of 70, Saint h, duted May 15, 1851.

(who is now 61) enught a violent ever eintee that time thisy have beed seed. Her agonies were distracting, ieprived entirely of rest and sleep, rised was treat, but without effect, state of het legs was terrible. I had advised her to try your. Fills and after every other remedy had proved he communered six weeks ago, and, alth. Her legs are paniles, without I and undisturfeed. Could you have limited the less the state of her to the communer, and contrast health, you would indeed feeldelight-greatly ulleviating the sufferings of a

d) WILLIAM GALPIN.
E CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF
RS' STANDING
a. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens,
field, doted May 31, 1851.

thirty years from a bad leg, the result is at Gas Works; accompanied by urse to a variety of medical advice, was even told that the leg must be hat opinion, your Pills and Ontment thorta time, that few who had not wit-

WILLIAM ABBS. be verified by Mr. W. P. England lersfield.
ST CURED IN ONE MONTH.
Frederick Thrner, of Penshurst, scember 13, 1850.

red from Bad Breasts for more than ered from Bad Breasts for more than period had the best medical attend-for healed an awful wound in my own determined again to use you Pills and m a trial in her case, and fortunate it north a perfect cure was efficied, and mehes of my family have derived from now strongly recommend them to all

FREDRICK TURNER. A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF KNEE. rfar, an Agriculturist, residing at cham, dated May 15, 1850.

welling on each side of the leg, rather ears, which increased to a great size, it Surgeons here, and was an inmate of weeks. After various modes of treat-arged as incurable. They up head out, I determined to try them, and in ely cured. What is more remarkable y in the Hay Harvest, and although I pation throughout the winter, I have mobaint.

DOHN FORFAR.

JOHN FORFAR.

HE SIDE PERFECTLY (URED.

Francis Arnot, of Breakouse,

v, dated April 29th, 1851.

years my wife has been subject, from martion in the side, for which she was at; still the pair could not be removed, the papers, the wonder for core effects at thought she would give them a trial 1-light, she got imadistate relief from for three weeks, the pair is her side has enjoyed the best of health for the

FRANCIS ARNOT. intly with the Untmentin most of

Sore throats Skin diseases Scurvy Sore heads Tumours Ulcers Wounds Fistulas Glandular

Swellings Lumbago Price Rheumatism Scalds Sore Vipples

Sore Supples | Handon, and | Handon, and | Handon, and | Handon, in Boxer and Pots, nere to a very considerable saving in

coul Patients are affixed to each Pot



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ere claims for loss can be met, without

any. , and any other information can be ob Treasurer's Office, Kent Street. fe Assurance Company.

VERNOR. GHT HONOURABLE ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. r-General of Canada.

o F F I G E9

GEMENT IN HALIPAX FOR Prince Edward Island, Charles Twining. Esq Barrister.
John Bayley Bland, Esq.
Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchan

en have been appointed Officers of the and Island, and will be prepared to furnish ciples and practice of the Commany and

Adviser—H. A. Jöhnson, M. D., Agent— Lydiard, dviser—David Kaye, M. D., Agent— in Sanderson, Adviser—Joseph Bell, M. D., Agent— is Hunt.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

Constitution (dressaves) limit, Jollie charletonican, Nov. 23, 1902.

HASKAND, bt his Office, Queen Square

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1852.

Miscellancous.

VOL. 22.

(From Village Life in Egyptewith Sketches of the Said.) of the sit of circumstary and the said.)

A NATIVE EGYPTIAN STORY.

"About durc, makings from the lower, of Leuts, they is able a propele as empid, that they cannot count their core floer, and all man and the approach to the property of the property of the control of the late." You may be a direct and the purpose two hands for the control of the late of the la

OATMEALS DO BE . PATRICE GELLIGIN, Cont.

· Table Landson

to save his life. Now it happened, that on that very morning, the hunchback, Hak. Hak, arrived in Cairo, and was seen by the Wexser reposing by the waysite. He was a droll-fooking follow, whom nobody could pass by annoticed; so the Wexser reposing by the waysite. He was a droll-fooking follow, whom nobody could pass by annoticed; so the Wexser thought to himself, 'Perhaps this deformity may be of service to me.' Then he coied aloud, O, traveller, will thou gain a hundred piaces of gold?' Hak Hak replied, 'The woman whe ettels my clothes, affored one piece of gold it is evident, O Greybeard, that thou desirest to steal my skin.'—But the Wexser explained to him, and he was satisfied. They went together to the nudience-chamber; and the Wexser, going in, found the King sitting salienly looking on the ground. He dared not speak, but waited patiently for the decree of fats. Meantime, Hak Hak hid behind the door, and showing himself now and then, began beckoning to the King; ind when he had attracted his attention, made signs that he wanted to speak to him in private. The King was anused by his droll gestere and grimaces, but did not move; upon which Hak Hak threattened him with his fats, and again began beckoning. At last the King Mohammed rose from his divan, and went out followed by the Wexser. Hak Hak did not wait, but walked before, all in aking signs with his hand, chaking his head, and rolling his eyes, and walking with long strides on tiptoe, and wagning his hump from side to side. Thus they proceeded, until they came to the centre of the Kara Meydan, when Hak Hak atoped, and beckoned to King Mohammed to stoop down, that he might whipper in his ear. The King at first was afraid, lest he might bite him; but at last complied, whereapon the hunchback said in a husky voice. 'King, not the very been to Damascus?'—'No.' was the reply.—'No more have I, O King,' quoth Hak Hak. For a moment the royal one looked puzzled, and then exclaimed, 'Seize this insolent sponter, whereupon the king laughed, till they were obliged

(From Godey's Philadelphia Lady's Magazine.)

INFLUENCE OF EXTERNAL NATURE ON MAN,

Resulting one eyes seem the earth, one attention is fast arrested by the great variety of seemery, and the different degrees of feetility that the securities is surface. The contrasts are canachable and established the street in the security of seemery, and the different degrees of feetility that the securities is surface. The contrasts are canachable and established the street in the security in the securities is surface. The contrast are canachable and established the street in the securities and established the proposition in the securities and established the proposition is statistical to be a securities and the securities and established the proposition is statistical to the securities and established the securities and established the securities and established the securities and established the proposition is statistically and the securities and established the securities and est

a favourite poet thus writes:

Thisy take perchance a well-directed aim,
Who seek it in his climate and his frame,
Liberal in all things else, yet Nature here,
With stern severity, deals set the year.
Winter invades the Spring, and ofter pours
A chilling flood on Summer's drooping flowers;
Unwelcome vapoure quench automal beams,
Ungenhal blant attending cur't the streams:
The peasants argu their harvests, ply the fork
With double toil, and shiver at their work:
Thus, with a vigor for his good designed.
She rears her favourite man of all mankind.'
ough this is postry, yet noctry uture a great many

Thus, with a vigor for his good designed.

She rears her favourite man of all mankind.

Though this is poetry, yet poetry utters a great many truths; and it is very curious and soggestive of fact, that English climate and character so entirely coincide. John Ball is a blustering fellow, just like his winds; and, if his elimate is fackle and calles in its changes, so is he moody and his tampers amortain. Are his winters frosty, and his summers gould! so are his likes and dislikes, his loves and his hates: he has much winter and not a little susshine mingled with his character.

Now, if we turn to France, we shall find a people of very different character, and an equally diverse climate. The atmosphere is soft and transparent, and the temperature uniform and gonisl. Every breeze is freighted with the odour of flowers, and every givers is vocal with the song of birds. Now, shough we would act accide sweethly the superior of antare around him?

The Freuchimm, way, debosair, and brisk,
Give him his lass, his fiddle and his frisk,
Is always happy, reign whosher may,
And langle the somes of misery away.

In Italy, the same correspondences exist between the face of the country and the character of the people; for, though it be true that tileness and sensually have debased the Italian character, and brought down its high apprings, yet such is the magic of their sunny since, that despite the most adverse moral influences, it will chancleso-like, reflects the lines of the sense annual which it is aurend.

We shall find a further confirmation of our idea by a reference to barbarous nations. The life of the poor Exquinnant is peculiarly derived to a sense of the sense annual moles of the sense is an interface or as much by their modes of life, as by their dimete. Captain Parry says, they are dull and grown, living together like awine, in new hough or heard to joke. All the circumstances id their free conducts to the vessile. A post has embodied has bless less in the fallowing heautiful lines?

That rears and ripons man, as

Here, human nature wears its rudest form
Deep from the piercing season sunk in caves,
Here, by dall first, and with unjoyees cheer,
They waste the tedious gloom. Immersed in furn,
Dezo the gross race. Nor sprightly just nor song,
Nor tenderness they know, nor aught of life.
Beyond the kindred bears that stalk without.

Dogs the gross race. Nor sprightly jest nor song,
Nor tenderness they know, nor aught of life.

Beyond the kindred bears that stalk wishout.

It may be said, that the vices of these people have blunted their smeibilities, and rendered them brutal and dull. If we but turn our cyes to the islands of the Southern Pacific, see shall see a people more degraded, equally low he natural endowments. But do we find the same dulless, grossmas, stupidity, and gloominess that characterize the Lequimans? Here, the sau shines in all his glory, gliding the mountains and trees and wraters with his radiance, and making the earth beautiful to look upon; here flowers bloom, birds sing, and warm and soft breezes blow. Can man be gloomy, here? Can he resist the spirit of gladness that breathes around? The islanders are expert and elegant dancers. Unlike their northern breathrea they rejoice, in a rade music, and take pleasure in social assemblages and personal display. Dancing is generally regarded as an indication of hisraty, and some degree of exhibitation of animal apirits, though, is promisenous assemblages, captainly stated the surface of the description of animal apirits, though, is promisenous assemblages, captainly stated description of animal apirits, though, is promisenous assemblages, captainly its man and the promises of the surface of the earth. Wherever extremes in eliments and striking characteristics of natural scenery obtain, we are certain to find corresponding development of character in the people. Certainly the instances are not all equally striking or manifest, yet are we never without some and all equally striking or manifest, yet are we never without some of all equally striking or manifest, yet are we never without some of all equally striking or manifest, yet are we never without some of all equally striking or manifest, we are over the contrary, we believe, that Yustre hys or the finance of other nations, to traditional and religious observances, and other causes.

If our fants and observations have establ

the tubular principle, and placed beneath the level of the ground to the southward of the mill and communicate with the chimney (2500 feet high) at the custom extremity of the works, to which is given the effect of an Italian campanile. The oughn-boarse are sinuted on either side of the principal entrance to the mill; and some idea of the angultude of these vest machines may be gathered from the fact, that the engine bod has absorbed apward of 1,200 loss of solid stone. The engines will be supplied with water by means of itannels passing below the casal and communicating with the Aire. Another series of tunnels will return the water back to the river when used.

A branch from the railway will pass under the central erches of the mill, at which point there will be two boists for leading and annotating railway trucks, and two for ordinary wagners, and at the north end of the warehouses the same number of beins will be provided, two for wagner, and two for leading and unleading vessels on the canal.

A branch from the railway will assu under the central erches of the mill, at which point there will be two boists for leading and under the mill, at which point there will be two boists for leading and under an investment and the works and two for congons, and two for leading and unleading vascale on the canal.

The whole of the works thus described are being constructed of stone, supplied by twenty quarries in the surrounding neighbourhood, and, for extreme measureness and solidity, have no equal in this or any other country.

The gas-works, to be situated between the canal and river, are to be upon White's patent hydro-carbon system, and are calculated to supply 100,000 feet per day for 5,000 lights, in the mills, sheds, attrest and houses of the work people.

When the works are finished, 4,500 hands will be required to keep them going. This will involve an addition to the papelation of Saltaire of from sine to ten thousand persons. To accommodate these, Mr. Salt proposes to creet forthwith 700 dwelling-houses of various classes, replete with every convenience requisite for the health and comfort and well-being of the inhabitants. The sroblects are expressly enjoined to use every presention to prevent the pollution of the air by modes, or the wrater by severage or other impurity: and from the high professional character of those gaulemee, and their known sympathy with annitary reforms, there is every reason to believe, that the object will be realized, ground for respect, as well as in many others, the new two of Saltaire will teach an important practical leason to the mother town of Bendford. With streets, spacinus squares, with gardens attached, ground for recreation, a large dining-hall and kitchess, baths, and wash-house, a covered marks, schools, and a church; each combining, every improvement that modern art and telence have brought a light, are ordered to be proceeded with by the gentleman who has originated this undertaking. Whether the holdness, or the energy, or the philanthropy of this enterprise i

English Mail of November 13.

(From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Nov. 13.)

LATEST FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Service structures to chestrolesses. These references to the recent control of the proposite, and be above a presumential of most objects.

288. SALTE GIGANTIC FACTORY.

[From Exchight (Explored, Observe)]

388. SALTE GIGANTIC FACTORY.

278. The inverse most of the college product of the lower structure of the college products of the lower structure of the lower st