MISCELLANEOUS.

SKILFUL REPRIMANDING.

As I travelled one night, some years ago, outside a coach, there sat beside me an old Berkshire shepherd, whose clean white smock and long thin silvery hairs presented a portrait of nature's rural aristocracy, which involuntarily drew one's feeling of respect. As the hours wore on, and the frosty cold struck in, and the moon herself looked paler in spite of the hard brightness that made an effort to soften the wintry rigour by a fair smile that shone like sympathy, the old shepherd cursed the blast, as "so trying to old folks."

I made no reply at the time, but, observing he had no warmer garment on him than the thin smock, whose whiteness glistened like a sheet of snow, and chemically aggravated the cold, I offered him a share of my cloak; wrapped up in which, and huddling together, we chatted about sheep and sheep-dogs, of which a sagacious specimen lay curled up in a knot between the shepherd's feet, as if the knowing creature meant to have a nap, and had tied itself on accordingly. Some strange stories he told of the dog, and then passed on to the bloodthirstiness of those dogs that worry sheep: adding, "there's no cure for a hound that's once tasted sheep's blood; leastways," said he, "only one, and that's hanging. He's like a murderer, sure to do it again." Then the analogy struck me which he added: "There's summat in blood that's like publican's drink; it makes the drunken thirsty for more." I expressed the hope he didn't drink.

He plucked a handful of his hoary locks with a significant twirl of triumph, as he replied, "Ye don's make malt of that coloured barley," adding a curse on "his old pate, that had kept clear of the beerhouse shearing."

I gently quoted the text, "*Swear not at all; neither by thy head, for thou canst not make one hair black or white.*"

The poor old man took it kindly, for he asked my pardon, said he "meant no harm; 'twas only a way he'd got."

"True, my friend," I said; "but the same good book tells you and me—'*There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof is the way of death.*'"

He fell back upon the dogs, observing—

"Them sheep-worriers might soon be all made away with."

"How so?" I inquired.

"Why, whenever a sheep was found worried in the fields, squire used for to send me and another lad round to every cottage in the parish. We tied up by the heels every dog, good and bad, till they were sick. If they throwed up none, well and good, they were set free; and so on, till we tied up a dog as throwed up blood and bits o' wool; oh! that was his death-warrant, for then we knowed he was the worrier; and so condemned out'a his own mouth, we turned him neck upwards, hanged him the right way, and he worried no more sheep." Smiling at the detective device, we presently reached the village, where he left us, thanking me for the cloak, as I thanked him for his stories. "Try to give up the swearing, old friend," I said, as I shook him by the hand.

"Don't be like the man who, David said, '*clothed himself with cursing, like as with a garment.*' I am sure you would wish a better cloak than that awful damnation you so often swore about to-night." The old shepherd made no answer, but gently squeezed my hand, as if he felt more than he said. The coach drove on, and I saw him no more. I think, however, he was all the better inclined to listen to me because I listened to him, and didn't talk *at* him, but with him, as he talked with me. Never talk *at* people, if you wish to do them any good; talking *at* them is like *backbiting before their face*, and combines the offensiveness of both kinds of censure. But to talk *with* them, you must leave room to let them talk with you—*The Rev. J. B. Owen's Lecture on the "Talkers of Society," delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association.*

Some people will tell you the Bible is not true. It is a serious thing that the people who disbelieve the Bible are the sinful and unhappy, and those who believe it are full of peace and joy. But as to its not being true, that is a lie of the devil's invention because the Bible warns us against his tricks, and teaches us to escape him. There is a paper called the "Hue and Cry," which gives an exact description of run-away thieves, so that any person who reads it may know them if he meets them, may bring them to justice, and get a reward. Do you think any thief would be fool enough to show or recommend the paper that describes him? No more will the devil, if he can help it, let us get a sight of God's great Hue and Cry, the Bible, which puts poor sinners on their guard, and shows them escape like.—"*Weeping Women,*" *by Charlotte Elizabeth.*

A Short Chapter on Dancing.—The moral portion of Pagan Rome repudiated dancing as disreputable. We have an oration of Cicero, in which he defends Murena, the Consul elect, whom Cato endeavoured to restrain from the office, partly on the ground that he had been indulging in this effeminate amusement. Hear Cicero repel the charge: "Cato calls Murena a dancer. If this reproach be true, it is an outrageous calumny. Wherefore, Cato, as your authority carries so much influence with it, you ought never to snatch a charge from the mouths of the rabble, or rashly call the Consul of the Roman people a dancer: but to consider how many other vices a man must needs be guilty of before that of dancing can be truly objected to him; for no one ever dances even in solitude, or in private meeting of friends, who is not either drunk or mad. Dancing is always the last act of riotous banquets, gay places, and profane pleasures." With us it may be the *first* act, instead of the last, in these "places of gayety and of profane pleasures; and it is shocking to hear a Christian apologizing for that which has never yet een separated from the most dangerous associations.

The very manner of it, especially when we take into the account the indelicacy of waltzing, cannot fail to make impressions dangerous to virtue.

Intercessory Prayer.—Great, very great is the comfort of praying for those whom we love—still greater if assured that they also are praying for us. We feel all the joy and gladness of a mutual meeting before the throne of God; there is imparted to the heart, however desolate before, an inexpressible sociality, may I say, a holy conviviality; and we then, more than at any other time, are anxious for the indissoluble union which we have obtained by being one in the Lord.

Dorking and Cochin China Fowls.—The rage for "Cochin Chinas" has quite evaporated in Britain, and Fowls of this breed which formerly brought many pounds may now be purchased for a few shillings; the coarseness of their flesh, the enormous quantity of grain they consume, and the smallness of their eggs, having opened the eyes of breeders, and caused a great reaction in favor of the Dorking kind; this latter Fowl is generally supposed to have five toes, or rather two hind toes instead of one; but it is a mistake, the production being quite accidental. The color has likewise given rise to much discussion, many affirming the pure white to be distinctive of purity of blood; but the colors most in request are the grey or speckled; the writer last summer was shown some pens of speckled Dorkings in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham priced at the high figure of Forty Pounds per pair.

Dirt in Chimneys.—When a stove grate has remained for some time without having a fire in it, the chimney, grate, &c. become cold, and when the fire is first lit, it does not heat the air fast enough to produce a current necessary for the draft; and as the smoke will not ascend, it issues into the apartment. This effect is often attributed to the supposed coldness of the chimney instead of the grove cause: for after the grate and flue become warm, the draft is restored, and the chimney ceases to smoke; when the smoke rushes into the room, let the house-maid light a piece of paper and hold it as far up the flue as possible: the air will very soon become sufficiently heated to cause it to ascend freely.

Salt in Butter.—A small portion of salt is invariably used in making what is termed "fresh butter" with the view of keeping it; whereas the butter would keep better without it. All persons are aware that a sufficient quantity of salt will preserve butter for many months, in which case it causes under the denomination of "salt butter," but very one is not aware that a small quantity of salt induces to putrefaction in all animal matter.

ROMANISTS SHCOOLS—AN ILLUSTRATION OF THEIR EFFECTS.

The following facts occurred just as I have related them, with the exception only, that for the sake of her relations, I have inserted "Emily H———" instead of her real name.

When I first went to Detroit, Emily H——— was a fair young girl of about fourteen years of age. Her parents were both Americans; her father strongly Protestant in sentiment, though not a member of any church, while her mother was a member of one of the evangelical churches of the city, an excellent lady, and I doubt not a true Christian. They were a most amiable family, in easy circumstances, and surrounded by kind friends who esteemed and beloved them.

Owing either to the terms on which I stood with her friends, or to the great interest which she took in the French language, I soon became well acquainted with her. She had studied French, had a very fine pronunciation, and seemed anxious to avail herself of every opportunity to practice in conversation what she had acquired. For this purpose she became introduced to two or three persons who attended our church, and by their means promoted the object she had in view. There was another way, however, in which she was perfecting her French of which I was then ignorant, and to which I shall presently advert.

It is proper, however, for me first to state, that that young girl possessed an intelligence, beauty, and attraction of manner which are seldom surpassed; and as she grew in years, those ripened and expanded under the moulding influence of a liberal education.

Some time before I arrived at Detriot, how long I know not, she had attended for six months the Roman Catholic school of the "Sisters of the Sacred Heart."

It was but a short time, and no one dreamed that any effect would result deleterious to her principles. Beside, she was then very young, and if aught had occurred prejudicial to her more early training, surely time and subsequent impressions would very soon efface it. But she took pains to assure me there was no danger of this; for I one day inquired of her.

"Do the Sisters make no efforts to lead you toward Romanism?"

"Oh no," said she: "they never do."

"Ah, are you sure?"

"Yes; for they do not speak of the views of Protestants, and do not even allow any religious converse among the pupils."

I had been in Detroit about four years, when she took a class in our Sabbath schools for the purpose of instructing some French children, and for a while seemed interested in this work. But soon, either from the distance she lived from our church, or that her heart was not in it, (the latter, as it afterwards turned out,) she became frequently absent, and then gave it up.

Some months after this, a young lady who was acquainted with her, inquired of me:

"Have you heard about Miss H———?"

"No."

"She has made arrangements to join the Roman Catholic Church."

I was startled—surprised. I had never suspected that she had even thought of it. Was it possible that she was going to give that church the benefit of her intelligence, her education—all the attractions of her person and mind? These thoughts passed before me as I hurriedly inquired:

"When?"

"She is to be baptized this week."

Her friends expostulated—her mother pleaded; but all to no purpose. She was fixed as the rock on which the ocean breaks its foam-crowned billows.

Before I saw her again, Emily H——— was a member of the Church of Rome, and residing with a family belonging to that communion.

And it occured in this way. While she attended the school of the "Sisters of the Sacred Heart," during those six months, they took pains not to arouse her religious feelings by any reference to the difference between Protestantism and Romanism. They forbade religious conversation between the pupils, because Protestant children, young as they were, might have told the children of Roman Catholic parents, things which the Sisters would not have desired young and loyal Romanists to hear. But while they avoided everything that could arouse Emily's suspicions, they exercised all that courteousness and politeness for which the French are proverbial, and the French nuns no less so than others, in gaining to themselves her innocent heart. For this purpose, I doubt not, they told her of all the refinements of their country, of the gorgeous churches, of the swelling music of their choirs, of the dim arches, the ornaments, the number of the priests, their robes, their gentle tones in the confessional; and when there was any danger of coming too near those yet cherished doctrines which her mother had taught her, they branched off and exptaiated on the beauties of the French language. Six months were enough to win her heart; and when her father brought her home their work was more than half done.

Attracted by their society, again and again she called at the school to visit them. Again and again they urged her not to forget her French, but to come and practice it with them occasionally; and here was the secret of her attachment to the French language, and here was the way, to which I have referred, in which she was perfecting her knowledge of it, during all those years when the impressions received in six months were silently ripening to their harvest.

Shortly after her baptism, I had a long conversation with her excellent mother, from whom I learned some of the facts I have stated. I shall never forget the bitter sorrow and tears with which she spoke of it. She made every effort to turn her from her resolution, but had only succeeded in prevailing upon her to delay a single week. At the end of that week, she was received into the bosom of the papal church at the cathedral in Jefferson Avenue.

When I left Detroit, Emily H——— was in the nunnery recently erected in the upper part of the city. Whether she intended to enter it as a novice I did not learn; but I have related sufficient to show the extreme peril of sending a child to the Sister's schools, or to any other school under Romanist influence. They may acquire the French language, they may acquire French accomplishments and French politeness, but these will be dearly bought, if for them we barter our children away to the nunnery and Rome.—*French Mission Life.*

Cant.—This is defined by Dr. Johnson to be a whining pretension to goodness. There is a great deal of it in the world; and although by no means confined to the Church, yet there is much of it there, and sufficiently disgusting too. "But what then?" a cotemporary asks; "are we to have no pretensions to goodness, because there is such an offensive thing as 'a whining pretension?' Are those who, by promise and obligation, are bound to shine 'as lights in the world,' to keep themselves as dark lanterns?" These are very pertinent inquiries. Many persons are so afraid of the appearance, or the charge of canting, that they hold their tongues even when silence is a sin. They forbear to use the very words of inspiration, (such as "spiritually-minded," "carnal," &c.) because those words have been extensively used by noisy pretenders. They utter no reproof, even when reproof is imperatively called for. They express no dissent from monstrous opinions avowed in their presence. They say not a syllable for precious truth, however unjustly assailed. All because some curling lips may hiss out the dreadful word—cant! Such persons should take heed lest it turn out that they have been "ashamed of Christ and his words." The fear of cant may put the light under the bushel, when it ought to be set on a candlestick; may set a watch before the lips, and keep the door of the mouth, instead of letting God and conscience do it; may, pointing to God's words and God's truth, call evil good, and good evil. —*Christian Intelligencer.*

The *Moniteur du Loiret* says that everything that Verger wrote during his imprisonment has been burnt by the authorities.

Flannels.—As man is not furnished with down or fur on his skin, it is wise in cold weather, and our varied climate, that his clothing next to his body should be in imitation of that which God has provided for the most houseless animals. Weight and thickness are not the important considerations in selecting a material from which to make this compensating protection. Non-conducting character in regard to heat is the essential thing. Wool or silk cloth of any kind is suitable for undershirts and drawers, because they do not readily conduct off the heat generated within the body. On the other hand, cotton cloth is comparatively a bad non-conductor, and is not materially rendered otherwise by scratching up a nap on one side of it, and calling it cotton flannel. Hence it is a delusion to rely on this cheap substitute for an under garment.—*Boston Transcript.*

Errors in print.—Every statement in print receives, from this very circumstance, a kind of authority, and what has not been said in print? Newspapers, much as they contribute to general information also contribute much to the propagation of unfounded reports.

Brandy in Preserving.—Writing paper, dipped in brandy, is usually put over jams and jellies, to keep them, whereas it has the contrary effect; for the spirit soon evaporates, and the watery particles produce mouldiness.

DR. A. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Sides or Breast, Rheumatism, Cramp in the Stomach, Spitting of blood, and all Lung Complaints. Manufactured by I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine. Dr. A. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT, an entirely vegetable preparation, prepared and intended for Internal and External application.

The Inventor of this article was in the constant practice of medicine for 20 years, and by a long course of experiments upon the various diseases for which this Liniment is recommended, he became perfectly satisfied of its efficacy, and offers it with full confidence to the afflicted, as the result of his long experience and best efforts.]

This has long been a standard medicine, and enjoys the singular privilege of being known and patronized by a large portion of the medical Faculty, wherever it has been introduced.

With the firm conviction that it is the best remedy of the present age for all diseases for which it is recommended, the proprietor offers his Liniment to the Public, not doubting that it will sustain the high reputation it has already acquired. We do not affirm that this article is a cure for the ten thousand ills humanity is heir to, but let those who are afflicted with the following diseases, try it, and we can assure them, they will find relief.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, Rose Cold, Catarrh, Hard dry Cough, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness and common Cold, Pain and Soreness in the Lungs, Stomach and Sides, caused by lifting or otherwise, Asthma, influenza, for Sore Throat and Weak Lungs, for Chronic Diarrhœa, caused by Rheumatism in the bowels, for Cramp in the Stomach, for Strangury, Gravel and Stone, Blind Piles, &c.

Externally it will have the most happy effects, in all cases where any other Liniment would be used, especially for Rheumatic Affections, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Sore Lips; it is a sovereign remedy for the bites of flies and other insects. There is nothing of equal efficacy to this for Horses and Oxen where they are carked, cut, bruised, strained or chafed by the harness, and it possesses more than double the power of any other Liniment.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, for the cure of this disease it has been wonderfully successful. Those who had cases of long continuance have found permanent relief. S. D. Ward, Esq., (No. 10 Court Street, Boston) who had a case of three years' standing has kindly permitted us to refer to him in proof of the efficacy of this valuable medicine; also in the case of a Rose-Cold. This cold comes on when the flowers bloom in the spring, and continues till the leaves fall in Autumn—if this disease is not attended to in season, it ends in consumption. Take of the Liniment according to directions, and a cure will result.

Catarrh, and noise or confusion in the head may be cured by a faithful trial of this Liniment; drop one or two drops in each ear at night before going to bed, and take it internally according to directions.

In all Coughs, the Anodyne Liniment is a well known remedy, particularly for Whooping Cough. The first symptoms should be checked, and not the least difficulty will occur in the cure of this complaint. For children, half a teaspoon full of Liniment night and morning.

This Anodyne Liniment for sore throat and weak lungs, that complaint so common in all countries, especially in this climate, stands unrivalled, and in every case, a complete trial will be marked by the most complete success.

The Blind Piles. The Anodyne Liniment has in a great number of instances of this distressing disease, made permanent cures. In connection with taking the Liniment internally, external application should be made.

The sale of this invaluable medicine is rapidly increasing, and the Proprietor can say with confidence that he has been the favored instrument of giving relief to thousands of the afflicted and suffering. He earnestly solicits all who may be afflicted to give this Anodyne Liniment a fair trial, satisfied that if taken with a full determination to test its utility, they will find relief.

JOHNSON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Sugar Coated, in Glass Bottles.

For the Cure of a great variety of Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, and Obstructions in the Organs of Digestion.

These Pills may be used in all forms of Diseases, with the most decided benefit, and without fear of injury. Being of Vegetable extract, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame or weak constitution, but will be found particularly useful, by stimulating the weakened and distempered parts into healthy action.

The most delicate female, and children of the tenderest age, can take these Pills with perfect safety, and the most salutary results will follow. Being coated with pure White Sugar, prevents that general aversion which most persons have to ordinary Medicines, for nothing but the taste of sugar is apparent when administered.

Married Ladies, under all circumstances, will find these Pills a safe, and in small doses, a mild cathartic.

The best time to administer these Pills is on going to bed at night, though they can be taken at any time beneficially; at night, however, they have a more general and universal influence over the whole body; the mind, body and nervous system at that time being in a quiet state, gives the Pills an opportunity to operate with the fullest effect upon the whole system.

They are an excellent article to be taken

In the Spring of the Year,

To Invigorate and give Tone to the System.

These Pills have a great advantage over other Sugar-coated Pills, in that they are put up in GLASS BOTTLES, well corked; consequently will keep for any length of time without injury, and are not affected by damp weather.

The Proprietor of these Pills has spared no expense in getting up an article that he trusts will meet the universal approbation of the public, and he does not doubt they will, when known, take a stand beside his well known and extensively appreciated AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT.

They are purely Vegetable in their composition, are peculiarly mild, give no pain, yet efficient in their operation, and require no change of diet or confinement while taking them. They require only a trial, and need no puffing to recommend them. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

For sale at the Apothecaries' Hall, and at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson and M. W. Skinner, and sold at all the Stores throughout the Island. Persons wishing supplies of the above Medicines, can be furnished at Proprietor's prices at the Drug Store of

M. W. SKINNER,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

Nov. 5, 1856.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE ABOVE COMPANY NOW Insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons Insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the Interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. S. Aitkin, Esq., Georgetown; John Hazzard, Esq., St. Eleanor's; James C. Pope, Esq., Summerside; Stephen Wright, Esq., Bedeque; Edwin Parker, Esq., Traveller's Rest; James Bearisto, Esq., Princetown Royalty; Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., Cavendish; James Pidgeon, Esq. New London; Richard Hudson, Esq., Tryon; George Wigginton, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. Macgowan, Esq., Souris; Hon. James Dingwell, Bay Fortune, or John Sutherland, Esq. St. Peter's Bay.

Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—1si

Grist and Saw Mill for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his Grist and Saw Mill for sale, situated at St. Margret' on Lot or Township No. 44, in King's County. They are erected on the most approved principle, being each propelled by a 14 feet overshot water-wheel, and in a good stand for business.

Terms made known on application to the subscriber, by letter post paid, or otherwise, and also at this office.

JOHN DIXON.

Gleneaglen Mills, Dec. 1, 1855.

LOT 48.

THE TENANTS AND SETTLERS on that portion of Lot or Township Number Forty-eight the property of Robert Gun Cuninghame, Esq., are hereby required to pay all sums of money due by them for Rent or otherwise to the undersigned, without delay, he being duly empowered to receive the same.

ROBERT STEWART.

Victoria Hotel, Dec. 9, 1856.

GREAT CLEARING OFF!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER IN GRATEfully acknowledging the very kind and extensive patronage of his friends and the public during the past twenty-eight years, begs most respectfully to inform them, that having agreed to take Mr. Frederick P. Norton into partnership, and having now completed his FALL IMPORTATIONS, he is selling off the whole

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

His present extensive STOCK OF GOODS comprises almost every description of Merchandize usually imported into this Island, and as

THE WHOLE MUST BE SOLD OFF FOR CASH, preparatory to the new arrangement, no matter at what sacrifice, GREAT BARGAINS may be expected.

DANIEL BRENAN.

Charlottetown, November, 1856.

N. B.—An early settlement of all outstanding Debts is earnestly solicited.

Notice to the Tenants and others on Townships 24 and 32.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE death of my dear friend William Hodges, Esquire, of Eustico, in Prince Edward Island, I have, by Power of Attorney, dated the 17th of this present month, appointed Henry Jones Cundall of Charlottetown, to receive money and to transact business generally for me.

JOHN HODGES WINSLOE.

Henlly's Vale, near Newport, Monmouthshire, February 18th, 1857.

NEW STORE AT TRYON RIVER.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR Sale, 60 barrels FLOUR (warranted good), TEA, Sugar, Molasses, Sole and Neats Leather, Soap, Candles, Confectionery, Buckets, Tobacco, Brooms, Crockeryware, Clocks, Chairs, Manure and Hay Forks, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, India Rubber Shoes.

Quantity of Ready-made Clothing.

Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, variety of Shawls, Victorines, Boas, Ladies' Dresses, Ladies' Bonnets, Shirting Cotton, Printed Cotton, Bedticks, Delaines, Cobourgs, Orleans, and other Dresses, Room Papering, Venetian Blinds, Cotton Warp, Indigo, Saleratus, Soda, Cooking and Franklin Stoves, Nails, Augers, Locks. And a variety of useful articles, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or Oats at Cash price.

JOHN HOWATT.

Tryon River, March 4, 1857.

N. B. Wanted, a few thousand bushels good OATS, for which Cash will be paid on delivery.

Seed Wheat, Barley and Potatoes.

FOR SALE, AT THE WARREN FARM,—100 bushels TEA WHEAT,
100 bushels GOLDEN STRAW WHEAT
50 do PERUVIAN BARLEY
50 do CALICO POTATOES, grown from seed imported last Spring from Cornwallis, N. S.

—ALSO—

600 bush OATS, 500 bushels TURNIPS, and 10 tons good fresh STRAW. Apply to

18th Feb., 1857. 1si&2x6w J. LYALL.

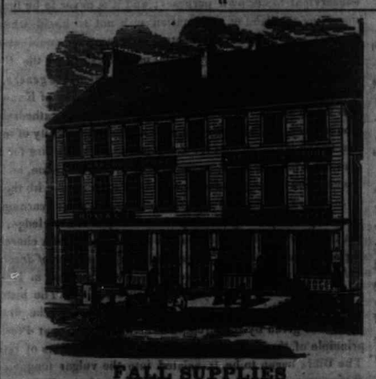
FARM FOR SALE!

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE FARM, containing 60 acres of good LAND, situated on the Winloe Road, about 7 miles from town. There are on the premises a DWELLING HOUSE and two BARNS, one of them a new frame Barn, 40x26 ft., and a good stream of Water, sufficient to drive a Mill, with 10 acres of young growth of Wood.

Also—50 acres of LAND, about three miles from the above, 30 acres of which are clear.

March 4, 1857. tfx2i ROBERT DIAMOND.

BOSTON PACKET.



THE FAST-SAILING clipper BRIG "Galena," will leave BOSTON, for this Port, on or before the 1st of May next, and will continue her trips between this Port and Boston during the Season. Her accommodations for FREIGHT are such as will induce parties at either Ports to ship by this Vessel, as it will enable them to receive their merchandize at all times with quick despatch. Parties wishing to make a quick market of their PRODUCE, will find this a great convenience.

The above BRIG has superior accommodations for PASSENGERS, having a CABIN fitted up expressly for the purpose.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SAMUEL A. FOWLE.

Old Custom House, Peake's Buildings, March 11th, 1857.

FALL SUPPLIES

BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT the CITY DRUG STORE, *No. 14 Queen Street.*

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago, and Corn Starch.

Also, in store, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c.,

W. R. WATSON.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

BY THE AID OF A MICROSCOPE we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the human body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

FILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff	Stiffness
Burns	Joints	Scurvy
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore Heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Sore-nipples
	Gout	Soft Corns
	Glandular swellings	Tumours
Corn-ney	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chiego-foot	Piles	Wounds
Chilblains	Rheumatism	Yaws.
Chapped Hands	Scalds	

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, also 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—4s 1s 3d; 8s 3d; and 2s each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

G. P. TANTON'S DAGUERREOTYPE ESTABLISHMENT,

Great Geo. Street, opposite Thomas & Dawson's, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Rooms open from 9 a. m., to 4 p. m. Jan. 2

A CARD.

HAMMOND JOHNSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,—may be consulted at the Dispensary, or at his father's Residence.

Ch. Town, P. E. I., July 17.

R. B. IRVING,

Notary Public, Conveyancer & Accountant.

OFFICE—At his residence, in the house lately occupied by Mrs Cullen, Pownal-Street, Charlottetown.

DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE OF all descriptions of Leasehold and Freehold Estate, including Assignments, Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c., prepared with accuracy and despatch; Merchants' Books, Partnership, and other complicated accounts, &c., arranged and balanced at moderate charges.

Charlottetown, Dec. 18th, 1856.

EASTER SHOW.

A SUBSCRIPTION SHOW OF FAT STOCK will be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY the 8th APRIL, 1857. A list of the prizes will be published shortly.

Subscriptions received by Mr. Irving at the office of the Royal Agricultural Society.

February 25, 1857.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, Margate, New London.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG TO inform their friends and the public generally that they have received a very extensive stock of Goods, comprising every thing in the three branches, namely: Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, all of which they will sell lower than Charlottetown prices for cash or produce.

Oats, Oatmeal, Flour, Barley, Pork and Butter will be taken.

TUPLIN & HYNDMAN.

Nov. 1st, 1856.

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDing to change his present Business on the First day of JUNE next, hereby gives notice to all parties indebted to him, and whose Accounts have been repeatedly furnished, that unless the same are paid on or before the above date, they will be handed to an Attorney for collection, without distinction.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Feb. 25, 1857.

TO LET.

THE SHOP AND PREMISES of that commodious BRICK DWELLING HOUSE nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Coles, now occupied by SAMUEL PROWSE; possession given on the 1st May. For particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, or Mr. George Foster, Stanhope.

18th Feb., 1857. tf JAMES J. BEVAN.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE HERE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 1, 1854.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse most effectually. If they will cure others as they do me, the world will be worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE, *Clerk of Steamer Clarion.*

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 7 Feby 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Colic, and Worms.

Post Office, Harland, Liv. Co., Mich., Nov. 18, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (said) live in her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctor bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

Geo. J. Griffin, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1855.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of numerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Bowler, of the Methodist Episc. Church.

Putnam House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1855.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism, notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

Sehan's Creek, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring a active purge, they are an invaluable remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, yet disease is a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it widely known. Nay, for are the pulmonary ills in any civilized country on this continent without some painful experience of its efficacy; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not amongst them some living trophy of its triumph over the colds and lurking diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful remedy that is known to man for the formidable diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be employed by children and young persons. Parents should take no more upon the hideous assertion that crude opium is contained in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, than they would upon their unsupported. We have abundant grounds to believe the Cherry Pectoral saved more lives by its timely use in preventing fatal lung diseases, than all the opium, and cure your cold while they are curable, for neglect those until no human skill can restore the shattered system that, fastened on the vitals, cuts your life away. We have the cordial testimony of living witnesses, and as they have tried the virtues of this remedy, we need not do it more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no skill to produce it the most perfect preparation that this age can afford, that it may be the best cough medicine which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY

T. DERBRISAY & Co., General Agent.

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