WEEKLY CALENDAR—AUGUST.

☾ Last Quarter, 9th day, 5h. 10m., evening.
● New Moon, 16th day, 6h. 7m , evening.
☽ First Quarter, 23d day, 8h. 36m., morning.
○ Full Moon, 31st day, 4h. 44m., morning.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn.	Moon sets morn.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
26	Sunday	5 14	6 47	6 26	0 13	13 30
27	Monday	5 15	6 45	7 33	1 18	27
28	Tuesday	5 17	6 43	8 34	2 26	24
29	Wednesday	5 18	6 41	9 26	3 34	20
30	Thursday	5 19	6 39	10 12	4 40	17
31	Friday	5 21	6 37	10 53	rises	14
Sep 1	Saturday	5 25	6 35	11 28	6 42	10

MAILS,—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Mails for the neighboring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—

For Nova Scotia, *via* Pictou, every Thursday and alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, *via* Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock

For Newfoundland, every Monday.

The Mails for England, Bermuda and the West Indies, via Pictou, will, on and after Monday, the 9th July next, close at 12 o'clock, noon, instead of 4, p.m., as formerly advertised, viz: July 9th and 23d; August 6th and 20th; September 3d and 17th; October 1st, 15th and 29th; November 12th and 26th.

Farm and Garden.

Culture of Carrots.

Much has been said in the Rural and other Agricultural papers, urging farmers to grow a greater amount of roots, particularly carrots; but notwithstanding all that has been urged in favor of this crop, farmers, generally, are still blind to their own interests. They admit that from 600 to 1,000 bushels can easily be produced per acre, yet say that they are not a profitable crop for two reasons:—1st. They think they are of but little value, comparatively, as an article of food. 2d. They require *too* great an amount of labor. These objections I shall attempt to remove, and I cannot do it more effectually than to give my own experience in their cultivation.

For the last four or five years, we have raised from 200 to 600 bushels of carrots on an piece of land varying from one-third to three fourths of an acre. These we have fed to all our stock, principally to the hogs.—(which we have wintered almost entirely on carrots for the last four or five years,)—and have thus learned, to our entire satisfaction, that one bushel of carrots is equal in value, for feeding hogs, or any kind of stock, to a like amount of poor corn, in the ear,—that two bushels are equal to a bushel of sound corn in the ear, and, consequently, that four bushels are equal to a bushel of sound shelled corn.

During the past winter we steamed the carrots, mashed them, and mixed a bushel of buckwheat bran to six bushels of carrots, which lasted our four shoats from five to six days. Although this was not big feed, our hogs would average nearly 200 pounds on the first of April, and were fat enough for market.

And now as to the second objection "that carrots are not profitable because they require *too* great an amount of labor." It is not generally known that the hard, drudging labor can be almost entirely avoided, by attending to a few particulars, which I shall mention

In the first place, land intended for carrots should be free from stone, and rich; either rich in itself or made so by manure. Carrots cannot be raised profitably on *poor* ground.

Secondly, the seed should be dampened, and put in a warm place for three or four days, or until some begins to sprout. Care should be taken not to allow it to sprout *too* much, or the seed will be injured in sowing. The seed being damp, it must be sown by hand, as it will injure the sprouts to make it dry enough to sow with a machine. A person will sow and cover from one-half to three-fourths of an acre in a day, if he understands it. Carrot seed, if sown dry, requires from two to three weeks to come up, whereas, if treated in the way I have described, will all come up in a week, and some may be seen in three or four days from the time of sowing. The carrots will, in this way, get ahead of the weeds, and with a little trouble will keep ahead.

Third, The rows should be at least two feet apart, as this is as close as can be worked well with a horse and cultivator. I need not speak of the advantage of substituting animal power for that of man, or a horse and cultivator, in the place of the hoe. This will be apparent to all. It is impossible to loosen the soil to as great a depth with a hoe as with a small plow, or cultivator, made for the purpose. Our practice has been to go through them as soon as they can be seen in the row (twice in each row,) with a small plow made for the purpose, or with a common sized plow, (taking off the mold-board,) throwing the ground away from each row, leaving for the hoe not more than five or six inches. We next go through with a hoe, and as the carrots are by this time quite large, there is but very little to be done in the way of weeding. After hoeing we go through once a week with a horse and cultivator, for five or six weeks When the carrots are nearly as large as a person's finger, we go through them and thin out so that they stand a foot, or even more, apart. Some may think that this is entirely too much space, but it is close enough, if the land is rich, and no wise man will attempt to raise carrots on poor land. Carrots at a foot apart will yield more than they will closer together, besides it is more encouraging to dig carrots from four to six inches in diameter than from two to three.

Fourth, Our practice in digging has been to plow a deep furrow as close to the row as possible, and then to pull the carrots out toward the furrow. In this way the carrots come up very easily, so that two persons will dig and cut off the tops of 150 bushels in a day.

I would state that, although our crop was a failure last year, (the seed being bad,) still the actual cost of a bushel of carrots did not exceed ten cents, making due allowance for extra manure, labor, and everything. On the same ground, the year previous, we raised double the number of bushels, at a cost of from six to seven cents per bushel. I could give the account of the labor expended on them for the last year, but this article is already long enough.—*Cor. of Rural New Yorker.*

Dayton Wheat—Its Success.

Many of our farmers are much pleased with the Dayton wheat, and think it preferable, in districts where the midge is feared, to any other variety. Our own opinion of it is quite favorable, as Rural readers are aware, and we are glad to hear encouraging reports from those who have just harvested the Dayton. A number of farmers have reported favorably, one of whom—Mr. L. A. Beebe, of Lima—writes us as follows:—"Last year I obtained of Elisha Harmon, of Wheatland, a few bushels of Dayton wheat, which I sowed, and the result is highly satisfactory. Some of it I sowed in the same field side by side with the Mediterranean, and I find it is quite as early, and I think it will yield one-third more from the same straw. It is a white wheat, resembling what the 'Soules' used to be. A head of this was found to contain thirty kernels, while the Mediterranean has only twenty. There is still another advantage—the Mediterranean is very apt to get down, the straw being limber, while that of the Dayton is stiff and seldom gets down. In short, I think the Dayton is the wheat for the times."—*Ibid.*

Miscellaneous.

Lord Palmerston on National Defences.

We give below a condensed report of Lord Palmerston's speech on the National Defences, which occasioned in France quite a sensation, and the policy of which has been seriously questioned in England:—

In Committee of the whole House, Lord Palmerston moved a resolution relating to fortifications. Its object was to carry into effect the recommendations of the Commission on National Defences, for fortifying the dockyards and establishing a central depot for arms and stores. Referring to the maritime supremacy which this country had attained at the close of the war in 1815, and the exhausted condition of all the nations of Europe, he stated that a long peace was looked forward to, and this country, depending on its fleets, was not called on for any expenditure on fortifications of our ports and dockyards. But the introduction of steam had changed the nature of naval warfare, and deprived us of the advantages of our insular position, and rendered necessary a more complete system of fortification. He traced the attempts at improving the defences of the country since 1847, when the Duke of Wellington drew attention to the subject, showing what had been done towards fortifying our dockyards and arsenals, in which a great deal had been effected. He then referred to the Report of the Defence Commission, which recommended an outlay of above £11,000,000. He contended that it was absolutely necessary for the safety of the country that the recommendations of the Committee should be carried out. It might take a series of years—perhaps eighteen or twenty—to do the work out of the annual revenue; but he should propose to raise a sum for their immediate completion, by means of terminable annuities for, perhaps, thirty years. If these were necessary, the necessity was immediate, and their completion could not be postponed for twenty years. The objection to raising money every year for the ordinary expenditure, did not apply to the course now proposed; as it was intended for a pressing and immediate improvement, the expense of which was spread over a certain number of years without its becoming a permanent burden to the country. No one could look at the state of Europe without seeing that its atmosphere was charged with clouds which might break into a storm. It was no use denying that allusion was made to our nearest neighbor, who ought not to take offence at precautions which were founded solely on principles of self-defence. The army of France was far too great for purposes of defence. No nation could possibly intend to attack her. He did not mean to say that that army was raised for purposes of aggression; but the means of aggression often cause the desire for it. It was not only on land that France was in a state of preparation of war, for she had created a navy which was nearly equal to our own, and which was not necessary for her purpose of defence. Our Navy, owing to the change from sailing to steam ships, had greatly diminished since the last European war, although we were fast bringing it up to a proper standard. A country like ours had no right to rely on the forbearance of a powerful rival state. For the sake of peace, it was desirable that we should be able fully and effectively to defend ourselves. We should be exposed to three dangers: invasion for purposes of conquest, and occupation of the metropolis; and a third—the most likely—by a sudden attack to get possession of our arsenals, and by thus striking at the root of our naval strength, with a view to further objects. London was too vast to be surrounded by artificial fortifications, but must be defended in the field, and there were strong positions where an invader might be successfully met. So long as we retained our naval power, an invading army, even if it landed—cut off from its resources, and hopeless of return—would be eventually destroyed. The most feasible project was the destruction of our arsenals and dockyards. In order to place as large a force as possible for service in the field, it was necessary to place those points in such a state of defence as to require a small body of men to occupy them. It was, therefore, proposed to confine the fortifications to the points indicated by the report of the Commission. As to the amount required being large, other countries not requiring defences so much as we do, had spent sums nearly equal. In that respect it was proposed to exclude the estimate for armaments from the vote, and a sum of £9,000,000, which included the purchase of lands, would be asked. France spent in 1841 above £13,000,000 in fortifications; Cherbourg had cost above £8,000,000 and works were in progress at Toulon. The Netherlands had expended above £6,000,000 on fortified works. In Germany more than £5,000,000 had been similarly spent. Russia had spent nearly £7,000,000 with the same view. The works proposed for the country, if completed in a reasonable time, would place the land in a position, humanly speaking, of satisfactory defence. It was the duty of the Government to ask the House to give it the means of carrying them into effect. The noble Lord then moved a resolution to the effect that for this purpose a sum of £2,000,000 be charged this year on the Consolidated Fund, the Government to be empowered to raise the same by terminable annuities for thirty years. The remainder of the £9,000,000 could be raised as required in each successive year during which the works were going on. An appropriation bill would be brought in, making this sum a separate account, applicable to no other purpose. Certain terminable annuities, involving a charge of £580,000, would drop in 1866, which was more than the charge which would be caused by the proposed annuities; so that the new charge would only last until the other annuities fell in 1867.

The Policy of the Emperor Napoleon towards England.

The following important letter from Napoleon to M. de Persigny will attract attention. It was written at a moment when Lord Palmerston's famous speech on the Defences of England had created a panic in Paris, and general distrust was excited throughout Great Britain by Napoleon's interference in Syrian affairs:—

"Sr. Cloud, 25th July, 1860.

My dear Persigny,—Affairs appear to me to be so complicated—thanks to the mistrust excited everywhere since the war in Italy—that I write to you in the hope that a conversation, in frankness, with Lord Palmerston will remedy the existing evil. Lord Palmerston knows me, and when I affirm a thing he will believe me. Well, you can tell him from me in the most explicit manner, that since the peace of Villafranca I have had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with my neighbors, and especially with England. I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extraordinary additions to Piedmont alone caused me to resume the desire to see reunited to France provinces essentially French. But it will be objected 'You wish for peace, and you increase immoderately the military forces of France.' I deny the fact in every sense My army and my fleet have in them nothing of a threatening character—My steam navy is even far from being adequate to our requirements, and the number of steamers does not nearly equal that of sailing ships deemed necessary in the time of Louis Phillippe. I have 400,000 men under arms; but deduct from this amount 60,000 in Algeria, 6000 at Rome, 8000 in China, 20,000 gendarmes, the sick, and the new conscripts, and you will see—what is the truth—that my regiments are of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign. The only addition to the Army List has been by the creation of the Imperial Guard. Moreover, while wishing for peace, I desire also to organize the forces of the country on the best possible footing, for, if foreigners have only seen the bright side of the last war, I, myself, close at hand, have witnessed the defects, and wish to remedy them. Having said this much, I have, since Villafranca, neither done, nor even thought, anything which could alarm any one. When Lavalette started for Constantinople the instructions which I gave him were confined to this—'Use every effort to maintain the *status quo;* the interest of France is that Turkey should live as long as possible.'

Now, then, occur the massacres in Syria, and it is asserted that I am very glad to find a new occasion of making a little war, or of playing a new part. Really, people give me credit for very little common sense. If I instantly proposed an expedition, it was because my feelings were those of the people which has put me at its head, and the intelligence from Syria transported me with indignation. My first thought, nevertheless, was to come to an understanding with England. What other interest than that of humanity could induce me to send troops into that country? Could it be that the possession of it would increase my strength? Can I conceal from myself that Algeria, notwithstanding its future advantages, is a source of weakness to France, which for thirty years has devoted to it the purest of its blood and its gold? I said it in 1852 at Bordeaux, and my opinion is still the same. I have great conquests to make, but only in France. Her interior organization, her moral developement, the increase of her resources have still immense progress to make. There a field exists vast enough for my ambition and sufficient to satisfy it.

It was difficult for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the peace of Villafranca. As to Southern Italy, I am free from engagements, and I ask no better than a concert with England on this point, as on others; but in Heaven's name, let the eminent men who are placed at the head of the English Government lay aside petty jealousies and unjust mistrust.

Let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other.

To sum up, this is my innermost thought. I desire that Italy should obtain peace, no matter how, but without foreign intervention, and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without compromising the security of the Pope. I could very much wish not to be obliged to undertake the Syrian expedition, and, in any case, not to undertake it alone; firstly, because it will be a great expense, and secondly, because I fear this intervention may involve the Eastern question, but, on the other, I do not see how to resist public opinion in my own country, which will never understand that we can leave unpunished, not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning of our consulates, the insult to our flag, and the pillage of the monasteries which were under our protection.

I have told you all I think, without disguising or omitting anything. Make what use you may think advisable of my letter.

Believe in my sincere friendship,
NAPOLEON."

The London *Times*, while still distrusting the Emperor, is glad of any occasion which has elicited the profession of such friendly sentiments, and trusts they foreshadow a policy under which England may enjoy peace without being compelled longer to support all the burdens of war.

The Prince's Suite.

The following particulars relative to the more prominent members of the suite of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, may, we believe, be relied upon, and are specially interesting at this moment

Henry Pelham—Fiennes—Pelham—Clinton, K. G., is the fifth Duke of Newcastle of the Pelham family; and the successor, if not the lineal descendant, of Thomas Pelham, the first duke, who just a century ago, held the seals as prime minister of Great Britain, while the "great commoner," William Pitt, (Lord Chatham,) shared with him the responsibilities of administration, as principal secretary of state, and leader of the House of Commons. The present Duke of Newcastle was born in 1811, and succeeded to the title in 1851. In politics he is a Peelite, or liberal conservative; though belonging to a liberal administration. Mr Gladstone, the chancellor of the exchequer, and Sydney Herbert, the war secretary, belong to the same school—men who, like their great leader, have engrafted the principles of progressive statesmanship upon a tory stock. He first came into office in December, 1834, (being then Earl of Lincoln,) as one of the junior Lords of the Treasury in Sir Robert Peel's first, short lived ministry. In 1841, on the restoration of his chief to powar, he was made first commissioner of woods and forests. Later in the same administration (1846) he was chief secretary for Ireland, having followed the fortunes of his leader on the repeal of the corn laws, and consequent dismemberment of the tory party. In 1852 was consummated the first fusion of the Peelites with the whigs, under the leadership of the Earl of Aberdeen. In this ministry, the Duke of Newcastle at first held the office of colonial secretary, to which was attached the duties of the war department; the full title then being—"secretary for war and colonies." Upon the breaking out of the war with Russia, however, the duties of the two departments were found to be too onorous for one man to perform, and a new "secretaryship of state for war" was created, the Duke of Newcastle accepting the seals. The inferior office of "secretary at war" was soon after abolished. The utter inefficiency of the British army in the Crimea, and the disasters which accompanied that campaign, brought great discredit upon the administration, and especially upon the Duke of Newcastle, as head of the war department Lord John Russell, who was president of the council, resigned office upon the question of the ability of the Duke of Newcastle to conduct the war; and he did it so maladroitly, and with so little courtesy towards his colleagues, as to precipitate, if not to occasion, the fall of the ministry. No civilian could be fairly charged with evils which grew out of the neglected condition and relaxed discipline of the army, and subsequent investigations did full justice to the industry and ability with which the Duke of Newcastle had conducted himself in office, and exonerated him from a great measure of the blame with which he was at first visited. In the succeeding administration of Lord Palmerston, he held no place, but when the same minister came into power in June, 1859, on the fall of Lord Derby, he was reinstated in his old office of Colonial Secretary. His Lordship was married very early in life to a daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, but subsequently divorced.

Edward Granville Eliot, G. C. B., the third Earl of St. Germans, was born in 1798 and succeeded to his title in 1845, having previously borne the title of Lord Eliot He too has been long in public life, and is of the same political school with the Duke of Newcastle, though personally less distinguished He first held office, as a junior lord of the treasury, in Mr. Canning's ministry in 1827, and continued in the same position through the following ministries of Lord Goderich and the Duke of Wellington, till displaced by the advent of the whigs to power under Sir Robert Peel's ministry, he was sent by the Duke of Wellington, then foreign secretary, on a humane military mission to Spain, to endeavor to mitigate the atrocities of a civil war then raging between the rivals of the Spanish throne. In this mission, he was eminently successful, and the means of saving many lives on both sides. In 1841, he was chief secretary for Ireland, and in 1846 postmaster general. Under the Aberdeen ministry (1852 to 1855) held the more responsible office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His present position he received from Lord Palmerston in 1857, and was restored to it last year, upon the return of that statesman to office. As has been already stated, the Lord Steward is the highest office in the Queen's household, and as such "has the control of all offices and servants except those of the chamber, the chapel and the stable. He has no formal grant of office, but he is appointed by the delivery of a white staff, which he always carries in the sovereign's presence. Upon the demise of the crown, he breaks his wand of office over the royal corpse, and thus dismisses himself and his subordinates from their situations."

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW.

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

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

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

W. R. WATSON General Agent for the Island.

M. STEVENSON,

SHEET IRON AND TIN-PLATE WORKER,

KENT STREET,

[*Nearly opposite Dr. Johnson's Dispensary*],

CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND.

M. S. Keeps always on hand an assortment in his line suited to the public want, of good material and workmanship. He will always attend promptly to orders, and warrant satisfaction. He respectfully solicits a share of public support. july7—1y

A CURE FOR THE MILLION!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

IS HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT GOOD OR BAD?

IF BAD, WOULD THE WHOLE COMMUNITY in all parts of the world allow themselves to be grossly deceived or imposed upon for a quarter of a century? It must be apparent that the medical profession in every climate would, as in duty bound, make their voices heard against it. Would it be tolerated that millions should buy it and use it year after year if there was any thing better to be had, or were it not now known to be the most powerful remedy ever discovered for the cure of ulcers, wounds, sores, skin diseases, and other external ailments? Let any one ask himself the question, and decide for himself.

CONTRACTED OR STIFF JOINTS.

All the medicines in the London Dispensaries would rarely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable Ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the benefit will be immense. Paralytic patients even can derive advantages from this fine remedy, and from no other.

SCORBUTIC HUMORS—SCALD HEADS AND SKIN DISEASES.

Scorbutic humors arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault. The Pills will speedily restore these to a healthy action; while the Ointment, if well rubbed in at least twice a day, will soon cure any case of the above classes of skin diseases, by totally eradicating them from the system. Soldiers, sailors and miners, use this famous Ointment in all parts of the world.

DROPSY.

Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint, which frequently creeps upon us at first by a simple swelling of the feet, and very little notice is taken of this, perhaps, till the legs begin to swell. There, again, the root of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach; therefore set to work earnestly by taking these famous Pills according to the printed directions, and by rubbing the Ointment very effectually into the swollen parts. Live principally upon solids, avoiding the use of slops, and everything that will derange the stomach and liver. Most cases readily yield to the combined influence of the Pills and Ointment.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In any of the above complaints more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means than is frequently brought about in six months by any other treatment. In bad cases, if a small pot of the Ointment be rubbed into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, it will quickly penetrate, and, in most cases, give immediate relief; but perseverance is necessary to effect a cure. Six or eight of the Pills should be taken nightly, according to circumstances. Whoever tries these Pills and Ointment will not do so in vain, but, on the contrary, the result will be most wonderful.

DIPTHERIA, SORE THROAT, &C.

These cases are of so serious and frequently of so dangerous a nature, that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means may fail, if applied immediately, and not when the patient is beyond recovery. It is a sovereign remedy for sore throats, under any circumstances. Any settled coughs, cold on the chest, or wheezing, even if of twenty years' standing, will be promptly removed. Mothers should rub this remarkable Ointment into the chest of their infants whenever there may be any hoarseness, tightness, or anything else affecting the breathing or otherwise.

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

Bad Legs	Contracted and Stiff	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts	Joints	Sore Throats
Burns	Elephantiasis	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Fistulas	Scurvy
Bite of Moschetoes	Gout	Sore Heads
and Sand-flies	Glandular Swellings	Tumors
Coco-Bay	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chiego-Foot	Piles	Wounds
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Yaws
Cancers	Scalds	

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, viz.—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s. sterling.

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 pot.

G. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. Island.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia, or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from *Impurity of the Blood.*

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

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

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Sept. 17, 1859.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

IN MANY THOUSANDS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEVER AND AGUE.

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

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

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

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

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

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORISED AGENT.

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

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