"PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE."

Voyager upon life's sea,
To yourself be true,
And where'er your lot may be,
Paddle your own canoe.
Never, though the winds may rave,
Falter nor look back;
But upon the darkest wave,
Leave a shining track.

Nobly dare the wildest storm,
Stem the hardest gale;
Brave the heart and strong the arm,
You will never fail.
When the world is cold and dark,
Keep an aim in view,
And toward the beacon mark
Paddle your own canoe.

Every wave that bears you on
To the silent shore,
From its sunny source has gone,
To return no more.
Then let not an hour's delay
Cheat you of your due,
But, while it is called to-day,
Paddle your own canoe.

If your birth denied you wealth,
Lofty state and power,
Honest fame and hardy health
Are a better dower.
But if these will not suffice;
Golden Gain pursue:
And to reach the glittering prize,
Paddle your own canoe.

Would you wrest the wreath of fame
From the hand of fate?
Would you write a deathless name
With the good and great?
Would you bless your fellow-men?
Heart and soul imbue
With the holy task, and then
Paddle your own canoe.

Would you crush the tyrant wrong,
In the world's free fight?
With a spirit brave and strong,
Battle for the right.
And to break the chains that bind
The many to the few;
To enfranchise slavish mind,
Paddle your own canoe.

Nothing great is lightly won;
Nothing won is lost;
Every good deed, nobly done,
Will repay the cost.
Leave to heaven, in humble trust,
And you will to do;
But if you succeed, you must
Paddle your own canoe.

Coach-Maker's Magazine.

MISCELLANY.

HOOPED SKIRTS.

We clip the following from the New York *Evening Post*:

Fortunate, the inventive genius of our age has supplied the defects and removed most of the objections which were chargeable to the hooped skirts of an earlier pattern. The skirts which are manufactured in this city combine lightness with strength and flexibility to a degree which can hardly be exceeded. Not long since a "skeleton skirt" was sent by mail, folded up in a letter envelope, weighing only four ounces, and yet on being taken out, it was found as good as new—bursting open and expanding its bell-shaped proportions like a fresh-blown morning glory, and exhibiting the elastic tension of a well-spread umbrella. Such is the convenience of wearing them that the first woman of this country thus emancipated from her swadling clothes—a woman over eighty years of age—confessed that she never had enjoyed the free use of her limbs before.

The style of skirts are quite numerous, varying in shape, size and cost. Not less than 75 kinds are sold in one establishment, the wholesale prices of which range from $6 to $75 a dozen. There are, for example, the Skeleton skirt, several varieties of the Zephyr skirt, the LaGrange skirt, the Congress, La Sylphide and the Union skirt. Silk muslin, haircloth, cractus-cloth, and other materials are employed in their manufacture, besides the tape, cord, bone and steel which are needed to give them their set. In the matter of [illegible], a general preference is expressed for the round whalebone [illegible] in oil, [illegible] that brittleness which [illegible] the main objection to its use. Some, however, [illegible] steel, and others insist upon cord, which, with crinoline, constitutes a sort of compromise fashion.

The most popular style of skirts at present appear to be the Union, the Skeleton and La Sylphide. The latter is a simple graceful article, bell-shaped, and in size a just medium between the ungraceful straight peticoat with its folds collapsing round the hips and legs, and the full-blown ultra mode which is such an annoyance to the wearers' companions in the theatre or the omnibus. It has three bones or hoops, the length of which are 56 inches at the top, 74 in the middle, and [illegible] at the bottom. These are considered the proper proportions, though we have seen skirts which, at the lower bone, measures no less than 115 inches in circumference. As for the number of hoops, tastes differ. Some ladies go as high as six, while few are content with less than two.

The skirts most universally worn last summer were the "Skeleton skirt." They were first made of round whalebone hoops, held together by tape; but these were complained of as being apt to trip up the wearer. A deep border of muslin was then added, which rendered them all that could be desired. Their great merit consisted in their extreme lightness. During the busy season, three thousand a day were made of this kind alone. Another style is called the "Union Skirt." It is made of white or dark cloth, with the lower part quilted in large diamonds, finished round the bottom with jute cord. Above the quilting is a whalebone hoop, and about a quarter of a yard above that, another. The back is then finished by three small hoops of whalebone, which form skirts one above another and extend over the hips. These are joined by tapes a quarter of a yard in length, which are suspended from the front of the binding and attached to the hoop in front of the skirt.

In regard to hoops, we are told that every day adds something to the novelties which are said to combine all the advantages, with none of the difficulties, of those which preceded them. The gutta-percha hoop, a late invention, have proved quite impracticable in wearing. They break immediately, and will not bear stretching twice in one place. Another strong objection is the fact that, on becoming warm, they emit an unpleasant odor, which soon renders them intolerable. The steel hoops, a still later production, are free from some of these objections, but are neither so elastic or flexible as the round whalebone boiled in oil, which is the best material for hoops we have seen. Made of very highly tempered steel, they are also very expensive, $6 each being the price asked for some, which were only of common materials. They are also very apt to break, an example of which was afforded a few evening's since at one of Thalberg's concerts. A lady's steel hoop broke and sprung into her leg nearly an inch deep; the wound was very severe, and may make amputation necessary.

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PERSECUTION OF NEW IDEAS.—Harvey, who first discovered the circulation of the blood, was styled 'vagabond or quack,' and persecuted through life. Ambrose Pare, in the reign of Francis I., introduced the ligature as a substitute for the painful mode of stanching the blood after the amputation of a limb—namely, by applying boiling pitch to the surface of the stump. He was, in consequence, persecuted with the most remorseless rancour by the Faculty of Physic, who ridiculed the idea of putting the life of man upon a thread, when boiling pitch had stood the test for centuries! Paracelsus introduced antimony as a valuable medicine; he was persecuted for the innovation, and the French parliament passed an act, making it penal to prescribe it; whereas it is now one of the most important medicines in daily use. The Jesuits of Peru introduced to Protestant England the Peruvian bark (invaluable as a medicine), but, being a remedy used by the Jesuits, the Protestant English at once rejected it as the invention of the devil. In 1693 De Groot [illegible] the curative power of cantharides in dropsy [illegible] [illegible] President of the College [illegible] cantharides internally [illegible] [illegible]

THE POETRY OF A STEAM-ENGINE.—There is, to our thinking, something awfully grand in the contemplation of a vast steam-engine. Stand amid its ponderous beams and bars, wheels and cylinders, and watch their unceasing play; how regular and how powerful! The machinery of a lady's Geneva watch is not more nicely adjusted—the rush of the avalanche is not more awful in its strength. Old Gothic cathedrals are solemn places, preaching solemn lessons touching solemn things; but to him who thinks, an engine-room may preach a more solemn lesson still. It will tell him of mind—mind wielding matter at its will—mind triumphing over physical difficulties—man asserting his great supremacy—'intellect battling with the elements.' And how exquisitely complete is every detail!—how subordinate every part towards the one great end!—how every little bar and screw fit and work together! Vast as is the machine, let a bolt be but the tenth part of an inch too long or too short, and the whole fabric is disorganized. It is one complete piece of harmony—an iron essay upon unity of design and execution. There is deep poetry in the steam-engine—more of the poetry of power than in the dash of a cataract. And ought it not to be a lesson to those who laugh at novelties and put no faith in inventions, to consider that this complex fabric, this triumph of art and science, was once the laughing-stock of jeering thousands, and once only the waking phantasy of a boy's mind as he sat, and, in seeming idleness, watched a little column of vapour rise from the spout of a tea-kettle!—*Illuminated Magazine.*

SLIPS OF THE TONGUE.—The oft-told tale of the actor, who in Richard III., instead of adhering to the text, and repulsing the intrusive Gloster with 'My lord, stand back, and let the coffin pass,' addressed him in cockney dialect, 'My lord, stand back, and let the pass'un cough,' is not a solitary instance of the perversion of sense and the inversion of language sometimes heard upon the stage. We were present at the first representation of a lively interlude, the name of which escapes us at this moment; but Farren personated a sort of English Dominie Sampson, grafted upon Doctor Syntax; and the mysterious discovery of an infant constituted the mainspring of the plot. The unseen baby was much talked about. Blanchard, who played an irritable old man, in the course of the piece called for a lantern, having resolved to search the grounds despite a heavy storm, rendered audible to the audience by the mechanism employed behind the scenes to imitate rain and wind. The servant, who was supposed to be in the confidence of the parents, endeavored to throw an obstacle in the way of the old man's determination, and *should* have said 'Going out, sir? Why, 'tis pouring with rain!' instead of which he substituted, to the great amusement of the audience, who appeared deeply interested in the fate of the innocent child, 'Going out, sir? Why, 'tis roaring with pain!' We have also heard a provincial Shylock gravely ask, 'Shall I lay surgery upon my pole?' though *perjury* upon his *soul* was the correct reading. And have been told of a Haymarket King of Denmark loudly desiring his attendant nobles to 'Suck them a plunder!' though plucking asunder Hamlet and Laertes at the grave of the fair Ophelia should have been his majesty's direction.

SCENES ON THE OCEAN FLOOR.

Besides the countless varieties of the fucus, the bottom of the sea is overgrown with the curled, deep purple leaves of the lettuce, with large porous lichens, and many branched hollow alga, full of life and motion in their rosy little bladders, thickly set with evermoving tiny arms.

Those plants form submarine forests, growing one into another, in apparently lawless order; here interlacing their branches, there forming bowers and long avenues; at one time thriving abundantly, till the thicket seems impenetrable, then again leaving large openings between wold and wold, where smaller plants form a beautiful pink turf. There a thousand hues and tinges shine and glitter in each changing light. In the indulgence of their luxurious growth, the fuel especially seem to gratify every whim and freak. Creeping close to the ground, or sending long-stretched arms crowned with waving plumes, up to the blessed light of heaven, they found pale-green sea-groves, where there is neither moon or star, or rise up nearer to the surface, to be transcendently rich and gorgeous in brightest green gold and purple. And, through this dream-like scene, playing in all the colors of the rainbow, and deep under the hollow, briny ocean, there sails and chase each other merrily, gaily-painted mollusks, and bright shining fishes. Snails of every shape creep slowly along the stems, while huge, gray-haired seals hang with their enormous tusks, on large tall trees. There is the gigantic Duhong, the sires of the ancients, the side-long shark with his leaden eyes, the thick-haired sea leopard, and the sluggish turtle. Look how these strange, ill-shapen forms, which ever keep their dreamless sleep far down in the gloomy deep, stir themselves from time to time! See how they drive each other from their rich pastures, how they seem to awaken in storms, rising like islands from beneath, and snorting through the angry spray! Perhaps they gaze peacefully in the unbroken cool of the ocean's deep bed, when, lo! a hungry shark comes slyly, silently around that grove; its glassy eyes shine ghost-like with a yellow sheen, and seek their prey. The sea dog first becomes aware of his dreadful enemy, and seeks refuge in the thickest recesses of the fungus forest. In an instant the whole scene changes. The oyster closes its shell with a clap, and throws itself into the deep below; the turtle conceals head and feet under her impenetrable armour, and sinks slowly downward; the playful fish disappear in the branches of the morocystis, lobsters hide under the thick, clumsily shaped roots, and the young walrus alone turns boldly round, and faces the intruder with his sharp pointed teeth. The shark seeks to gain his unprotected side. The battle commences; both seek the forest; their fins become entangled in the closely interwoven branches; at last the more agile shark succeeds in wounding his adversary's side. Despairing of life, the bleeding walrus tries to conceal his last agony in the woods, but, blinded by pain and blood, he fastens himself among the branches, and soon falls an easy prey to the shark, who greedily devours him.—*Putnam's Monthly.*

CURIOUS INDIAN TRADITION.—Some two hundred miles in the interior of the republic of Texas, where the flat interminable prairies have ceased, the rolling country has commenced, and the evergreen summits of the verdant and flowery hills are in sight, was built not long since, on the very skirt of the territory of the fiercest and most turbulent Indian tribes, a small town to which the name of Austin was given. For its healthy locality it was selected as the seat of government of the republic, and it gave every prospect of becoming one of the most populous and active, as it is the most lovely city in this exceedingly picturesque and beautiful country. Situated in a gently sloping valley on the banks of the wild Colerado, just below the cataracts, and surrounded on all sides by groves of trees, green hillocks, and sparkling fountains, it lies in quiet seclusion, almost hid from the sight of the passing stranger. In fact, the only object to be seen at a distance is the president's house, a neat white building on the top of a little hill. Not far from the town, gushing from the broad fissure in the rocky base of a hill, and falling into a deep natural basin, almost like a well, is a pure and delicious fountain, known as Barton's Spring. Perhaps no water was ever more truly cool and refreshing. Surrounded on all sides by rocks or lofty trees, interminable groves of which branch off on three sides, it does not feel the effect of the sun's rays but during a very short period of the afternoon, when, through a large opening between certain lofty and stately cedars, the beams of the great luminary fall upon the spring, and gild its sparkling and virgin waters with every tint of the rainbow. This lasts during about three quarters of an hour, when the sun sinking still lower, its rays are utterly concealed from the fall. This has given rise to a most curious and characteristic superstition on the part of the many tribes of Indians who at different times have camped near the spring. In ages gone by, they say, during a severe and terrible storm, of which they profess merely to hand down the tradition, a more than usually gorgeous rainbow was driven along with such force against the base of the hill from whence the spring gushes, as to shiver the rocks, and give place unto the water which instantly welled forth. They farther add, that the rainbow received equal damage with the more durable material, and being shattered to pieces, the fragments were mingled with the fountains, and caused the prismatic colours which, though brought out by the sun, are never resident in the translucent body of the fountain; and the tints of the rainbow were blent with the wave.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP AND CATTLE.—A. B. Dickisson, of Steuben County, New York, delivered an address some two years ago before the Courtland County Society, in which, among other things, he spoke of the mode of curing the foot rot in sheep, and foul in the feet of cattle. He said, "I have had some experience for twenty-five years, with what I once considered as one of the most injurious diseases to cattle, and more especially, to sheep. I now regard it as of little consequence, and I will trouble you with one of the twenty-five years' operation, and to that end will take the year in which the disease was most malignant, which was in 1850. I purchased in that year more than 20,000 sheep and not less than 1,000 head of cattle upon my farm. During the pasturing seasons more than one-half of all my sheep were affected with the rot, and because they were thus diseased, I purchased so largely. Men came all the way from Ohio to sell me their sheep, expressly on this account. My remedy is simple and plain, and my cure equally sure. I fenced a three cornered field, and at the pointed corner I made a lane. In this lane, or neck of the field, I set a trough twelve feet long, twelve inches deep of the same width, in which I fasten some scantling, substantially, [illegible] ing out, then cover the scantling with boards, so that only one sheep or steer can go through the lane at a time. In a trough I place 50 or a 100 pounds of blue vitriol, fill and keep it as full of water as it should be, covering the liquid over with straw, and set the sheep or cattle marching through. By leading a tame ox, the rest will follow. A good shepherd dog will drive through 10,000 in one day. This vitriol will kill the disease. It makes or replaces hoofs, or parts that have rotted of.—*Mich. Farmer.*

TO MAKE HENS LAY.—Provide them with a warm, light, dry place and not crowded. Give them easy access to clean water, and a variety of food, such as corn, corn and cob meal, into which are stirred a few scraps, with boiling water in cold weather, together with boiled potatoes, pounded oyster or clam shells, gravel, pounded dry bones and oats, barley or wheat, if convenient. But the corn, cob meal, potatoes and scraps are the chief items. Under such treatment, we have never known any breed of hens that did not lay liberally.

WIDOWS.—"Do you think moire antique becoming on a widow?" said a young widow to Mrs. Partington, as she exhibited a mourning dress elaborately trimmed, and a bonnet of the latest mode. The old lady scanned her attentively through her glasses, before she answered—"*More* antic!" she said at length, and her finger raised up like a note of exclamation. "I should think less antic would be more becoming in a widow. Widows more antic must be them spoken of by Paul to Timothy, who will marry. Well, well, let 'em though; where a woman has once married with a congealing and warm heart"—looking straight at the rigid profile of the captain on the wall—"and one that beats responsible to her own, she will never want to enter the maritime state again." There was a tremulous tear in her eye, like a dew-drop on a morning glory, the finger fell to her side, and she turned to look out of the window after Ike, who was sailing a shingle boat in a rain-water tub, with a garden-toad as a passenger. The young widow withdrew to read what Paul had said, evidently disgusted with the dame's misapprehension of her question, though there was a lesson to her in the blunder.

A handsome young widow applied to a physician to relieve her of two distressing complaints with which she was afflicted. "In the first place," said she, "I have little or no appetite.—What shall I take for that.'

"For that madam, you should take air and exercise."

"And, doctor, I am quite fidgetty at night, and afraid to lie alone. What shall I take for that?"

"For that madam, I can only recommend you to take—a—husband!"

Ye who are eating the apple dumplings and molasses of wealth should not forget those who are sucking the herring bones of poverty.

"Sir," said a little blustering man to a religious opponent "to what sect do you suppose I belong?" "Well I don't exactly know," replied the other "but to judge from your size and appearance, I should think you belonged to a class called the *insect*."

The New Orleans *Picayune* defines a quandary thus: "A baker, with both arms up to the elbows in dough, and a flea in the leg of his trowsers."

LET US REASON TOGETHER!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK? IT HAS been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexes and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

—

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit, that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

[illegible] 3s. 6d. and 20s. Currency each Box.

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

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

GEORGE T. HASZARD,
Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

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.B. AITKIN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedeque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BEARISTON, 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.—Isl

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL,
Agent for P. E. I.

April 7th, 1854.

SEED BARLEY FOR SALE.

AT THE ROYAL AGRICULtural Society's Store, in Charlottetown—being the produce of Chevalier, 2 Rowed Barley, imported from England last spring, and grown upon the Society's Farm.

By Order,
W. W. IRVING,
Secy. R. A. Society.

[illegible] Rooms, Dec. 27th, 1856.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810.

T. DESBRISAY & CO. HAVE JUST received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising DRUGS and CHEMICALS, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and prising, in the whole, an extensive and varied assortment of other Toilet requisites, Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices; Confectionery, Medicated and other Lozenges; all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (*See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.*) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the Market.

Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

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, RoseCold, 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 Stranguary, 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.

MAILS—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAILS FOR THE NEIGHbouring Provinces, Canada, the United States, &c., will be forwarded, during the winter, and until further notice, via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine,

They will be made up every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at five o'clock, precisely; and letters for transmission will require to be posted before that hour, as the office will then be closed for two hours on those days.

Mails for England will be made up and forwarded, at the same hour, on—

the 23d and 26th December,
the 6th, 9th, 20th and 23d January,
the 3d, 6th, 17th and 20th February,
the 3d, 6th, 17th, 20th and 31st March, and
the 3d, 14th and 17th April,

Letters to be registered, and newspapers, must be posted half an hour before the hour specified.

A Mail for Newfoundland will be sent every Friday.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, December 19th, 1856.

CLOTH!

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTfully returns his thanks to the public for their past favors, and begs leave to inform them that, having completed the improvements in his Cloth Mills, he is now prepared to turn out a larger quantity of work and in a better style than formerly, and he hopes by strict attention to be able to give general satisfaction.

JOHN DIXON.

AGENTS.

Charlottetown.—Messrs. Haszard & Owen, and Mr. James Purdie.
Georgetown.—Hon. Joseph Wightman.
Vernon River.—James L. Hayden, Esq.
Head of Orwell.—Robert Finlay, Esq.
Pinette Mills.—Alex. Dixon, Esq.
Mount Stewart Bridge.—Kemble Coffin, Esq.
St. Peters.—Wm. Sterns, Esq.

JOHN DIXON.

Glenfinlas Mills, Dec. 1, 1856.

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.

To be Sold by Private Sale.

MARYFIELD—THE PROPERTY of CHARLES DALGLEISH, Esq., being the Southern half of Pasture Lot No. 40, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing six acres, wholly under cultivation, on which is erected a new Cottage 30 feet by 30, with a good cellar underneath the whole. It is fenced round with Post and Rail. There is also a Barn on the Premises, 40 feet by 16, and a never-failing well of water near the house.

If not sold by the sixteenth day of June, it will then be offered for Sale by Public Auction, either together, or in Lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply at the office of Hon. Wm. Forgan, or to Mr. Dalgleish on the premises.

2 m

Grist and Saw Mill for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his Grist and Saw Mill for sale, situated at St. Margaret's 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.

Glenfinlas Mills, Dec. 1, 1856.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE 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.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

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 at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is 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 Feb., 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, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 15, 1855.

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 (dead) from 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 doctors' 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, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long 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. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

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.

SENATE CHAMBER, 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 an active purge, they are an excellent 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 skilful hands, is dangerous in 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 already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHERRY PECTORAL saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them, it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY
T. DESBRISAY & Co.
General Agent.

And by
Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,
" EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,
" EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's [illegible]
" J. J. FRASER, St. [illegible]
" GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud,
" JAS. L. HOLMAN, St. Eleanors,
" JAMES PIDGEON, New London.