

S OINTMENT.

URE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER SUFFERING. . William Galpin, of 70, Saint with, dated May, 15, 1951 with, dieled May, 16, 1683. the deted May, 16, 1683. the (who is now 61) central to violent a weet since that time they have been amed. Her agonics were districtly, deprived entrely of rest and sleep, deprived entrely of rest and sleep, deprived entrely of service. I had and advised her to try year. Fills and and advised her to try year. Fills and and advised her to try year fills and and advised her to try year fills and the weets of the legs was publicly of the She communeed as weeks apply and the try of the legs was publicly of the stath. Her figs was publicly of the daring the last 43 persistency of the fire advised in the difference of a stath, you would induced fieldelight-freath, you would induced for delight-

add WILLIAM GALPIN. GE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF IRS' STANDING Vin. Adds. Builder of Ges Gens, refield, duted, May 51, 1851.

there y reare from a bad log, the coult is at Gae Works; accompanied by ourse to a variet of method advice, was even told that the log much bo that opinion, your "File and Clathient short a time, that few who had not wit-

fered from Bud Breasts for morgthan is period had the bast medical aftend, sfore healed an av for wond in my own feter miner danin to me your Filo and em atrial is her case, and fortunate it mouthan perfect more was effected, and anches of my family lange derived from 1 now atomgly recommend them to all

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

welling on each side of the log; rather sars, which increased to a great size. I Surgeons here, and was an innate of weeks. A ther various modes of treat-arged as incitrable. Having heard so et, I determined to try ikeu, and in by cursel. What is mose remarkable y in the Hay Harrest, and although I pation throughout the winter, I have splaing.

HE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED. Francis Arnol, of Breakouse o', dated April 29th, 1851.

To any wife has been subject, from mation in the site, for which she was at fail the plan could not be famoural. The papers, the wonds fay earsy effect of thought will wond give during the far to give the source give during the factor of three weeks, the plan in the side for three weeks, the plan in the side for three weeks, the plan is for the side as enjoyed the best of benth for, the

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| , Giandular | Scurvy |
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Strand (near Temple Bar) London, and afor P. E. Island, in Boxes and Pole, we is a very considerable saving in

ace of Patients are affixed to each Pot





CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1859.

Miscellancous.

GUENON ON MILCH COWS. The following letter from a farmer on the merits of this singular book we command to the attention of every person engaged or interested in rearing Cattle :

CHAD'S FORD, Brandywine, Del. Co. Pa., Aug. 17, 1852. To the Editor of the American Farmer.

It has been about six years, I beliave, since a book, cal-led 'A Treatise on Mileh Cows," by Mr. F. Guenon, was, translated from the French by N. P. Trist, Esq., and re-published in this country. It purposes to teach a method of ascertaining the milking qualities of cows, by the mam-ner of growth of the hair on the hind part of the udder and thishes.

of ascertaining the milking qualities of cows, by the mam-ner of growth of the hair on the hind part of the udder and thighs. The author ascerts, that not only can good milkers be distinguished by this rele; from the very bad, but that all the shades of difference can be thus ascertained with great certainty. Of course; allowances are to be made for differ-ences in age, size, food, do: As there does not appear to be any natural connection bepresen the milking qualities of the cows and the growth of the hair on their udders, farm-ers and dairymen; in this part of the country, were at first disposed to rate this as one of the humburgs of which this age is so remarkably prolifie : which I may remark, appear to bear, in numbers, and impudent pretensions, about the same proportion to the number and imputance of real sci-entifie discoverers that they have done in any age. A brief examination and trial will always separate the grain from the chaff. The false is rejected, and the true is accepted, to become, in its turn, a starting point for new discoveries. Years of trial have sanctioned and vindicated the claim of Mr. Guenon to a share of the tamiration and gratitude whigh is accorded to those benefic tors of their acce who dis-cover important truth in science. In the catern provision of Chester and Delaware Counties.

of Mr. Guenon to a share of that admiration and graditude which is accorded to those benchators of their race who dis-cover important truth in science. In the castern pertion of Chester and Delaware Counties, are many extensive and fertile farms, managed by intelligent and skilful dairymen, who supply the Philadelphia market with fresh butter, milk and cream. Of course, the discove-ry of Mr. Guenon would be of great value to them, if true. Some of them-commoneed with great doubts, and much se-creey, lest they should be laughed at by their neighbours for their credulity, to compare the 'escutcheons' on their cows with the drawings in the book. This was testing the matter specifiy and fairly, for every dairyman knows which are his best milkers. Soon their secrecy had another mo-tive. It was to conceal this important knowledge from those who might become their competitors at the sales of cows. For, in every case, the escutcheons delineated in the book as good cows, were found to correspond with the na-tural marks on the best milkers in the heard. Further in-vestigations have shown the 'Guenon's method,' as it is called here, is true in the minutest details. It has been tho-roughly tested by many of our most intelligent dairymen and farmers, who, being actuated by no other motive than to advance their own interests, having given the subject a careful and caudid examination. Every person who inves-tionate the abbect. to advance their own interests, having given the subject a careful and candid examination. Every person who inves-tigates the subject, becomes convinced of its truth and im-portance. Some of my neighbours have procured good herdia, by buying the best marked 'wo-year old heiders that are brought here in droves from New York and Ohio. The very best marked cows are far from common; but as the escutcheon may be distinguished on the calf, the applica-tion of the rule to the selection of the heifer calves for rais-tion of the rule to the subject of grad caves.

escutcheon may be distinguished on the call, the applica-tion of the rule to the selection of the heifer calves for rais-ing, will give an abundance of good cows. The mark is equally plain, too, on the bull : and breed-ters are thus enabled to proceed understandingly, in their selection of animals to breed from. In short, a well-marked of apparently equal value. Guided by the light of this va-luable discovery, I have selected from the herds of C.P. Hokeom, of Delaware, L. P. Morris, New York, and else-where, a few superior marked Decombines, Avrshires and Durhams, for breeding purposes. Relying on the well-however much they may differ in others. I confidently ex-pect to raise some chice milkers. In due time you shall hear the result of the experiment. It is my intention to exhibit at the next agricultural exhi-bition, some well-marked heifers and a bull, together with a erib or bin for hay, &c., such as is used in every well man anged barrward in our County, but which, I belivee, is not in general use elsewhere. Respectfully yours,

general use elsewhere.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. HARVEY.

rine warfare, that no ship could attack a castle, or other strong fortification, with any hope of success. The early part of his maral enter was occupied in opposing and de-feating the piratical performances of Prince.Rupert, which Mr. Dixon refuses to interpret in such mild colours as War-bittoi and others. Blake's atmost vigilance and activity were required to put down this extraordimary system of free-booting ; and by the time that he had successively overcome Rupert, and the minor but stubborn adventurers, Grenville and Carteret, he was in request to conduct the formfehble war with Holland, and to cope with such veterains as Tronip, De Witt, De Ruyter, &c. Of the various encounters in which he thus signalised himself, his biographer gives most spirited descriptions, such as their length alone detres us from quoting. On one occasion only, did Blake suffer a defeat: and this one is easily explained by—first Tromp's overwhelming superiority of fore: secondly, the extreme dediciency of men in the English flact; and thirdly, the cowardice or disaffection of several of Blake's captains at a critical moment in the battle. Notwithstanding, this di-ster, not a whisper was heard against the admiral, either in the Council of State or in the eity; his offer to resign, was flatteringly rejected, and he soon found, that the 'mis-fortune which might have ruined another man, had given him strength and influence in the county.' This disaster, in fact, gave him power to effect reforms in the service, and to root out abuses which had defied all his efforts in the day of his success. He followed it up by the great battle of Port-land, and other triumphant engigements. Then came his sweeping *tows of force* in the Mediterra-nean; in six months the set of the such of Nort-ind, and other triumphant engigements.

or his success. He followed it up by the great outle of Port-land, and other triumphant emgigements. Then came his sweeping tows de force in the Mediterra-nean; in six months he established, himself, as Mr. Dixon says, as a power in that great midland eac, from which his contrymen had been publically excluded since the age of Crusades-teaching nations, to which England's very name was a strange sound, to respect its honours and its rights; chastising the pirates of Barbary with unprecedented seve-rity; making fathy's petty princes feel the power of the northern Protestants; causing the Pope himself to tremble on his seven hills; and startling the council of chambers of Venice and Constantinople with the distant echoes of our guns. And be it remembered, that England had then no Malta, Corfu, and Gibraltar, as the bases of naval operations in the Mediterranean : on the contrary, Blake found that in al-most every gulf and island of that sea-in Malta, Venice, Genoa, Leghorn, Algiers, Tunis, and Marseilles--there ex-isted a rival and an enemy; nor were there more than three or four haghours in which he could obtain even bread for lowe or money. or money.

or money. After this memorable cruise, he had to conduct the Spanish war—a business quite to his mind; for though his highest ronown had been, gained in his conflicts with the Datch, he had secredly dialized such encounters between two Protestant states; where it in the case of Popish Spain, his soul leaped at the anticipation of battle—sympathising as he did with the Puritan convection, that Spain was the devil's stronghold in Europe. At this period, Blake was suffering from illness, and was safely cruiped in his naval equipments, having to complain constaty of the neglect at home to romedy the exigencies of the service. Our ships,' he writes, 'extremely full, winter drawing on, our men falling sick through the batters of which, and esting their victuals boiled in salt water for two months' space, (1655.)' For nearly a year, remarks his biographer, 'he had never quitted the foul and detective flag-ship. Want of exercise and sweet food, beer, wine, water, hread, and regetables, had helped to develop seurry and dropsy: and his sufferings from these diseases were now acute and continuous.' But his services were indispensable, and Blake was not the man to shrink from dying in harness. His son set glorionsly at Santa Cruz—that miraculous and unparallefed action, as Clarendon calls it, which excited such grate-ful enthusiasm at home ! words of fascination to the mainmed and enfective the glaudits of parliament, and the jewelled ring sent him by his loving countrymen, reached him while homeward bound. But he was not again to tread the shores he had defended so well. As the ship rolled through the Bay of Biscay, his sickness increased, and bries affecting as a fibring the Bay of Biscay, his sickness increased, and brie homeward bound. But he was not again to tread the shores he had defended so well. After this memorable cruise, he had to conduct

At last, the Lizard was announced. Shortly afterwards the bold cliffs and bare hills of Cornwalls loomed out grand-ly in the distance. Bat it was too late for the dying hero. He had sent for the captains and other great officers of his

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN. BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

There is much elamour in these days of progress respecting a grant of new rights, or an extension of privileges' for our set. A powerful moralist has said, that 'in competition for power, both the pillosophy and poetry of life are dropped and trodden down." Would not still greater less accrue to demestic happiness, and to the interest of well-balanced society, should the innate delicacy and percegative of woman, as womans, be forfeited or sacrificed ? 'I have given her as a helpmate,' said the voice that cannot err, when it spake anto Adem, is the cool of the day, amid the trees of Paradise. Not as a toy-clog, a wrestler, a prizz-fighter. No, a helpmate, such as was litting for man to desire, for a woman to become.

A helpmate, such as was litting for man to desire, for a womai bo become. Since the Creator has assigned different spheres of action to the different sexes, it is to be presumed, from unerring wisdom, that there is work shough in each department to employ them; and that the fulfilloi performance of that work will be for the benefit of both. If he has made one the prisetess of the inner temple, com-mitting to her charge its answealed ancities, why should she seek to mingle in the watfare that may thunder, at its gates or rock its tursts. Need she be again tempted by pride or saviesity, or glow-ing works, to batter her own Eden. The true nobility of woman is to keep her awn sphere, and to adorn it—not like the he compet, dagating and perplexing other systems, but as the pare star, which is the first to light the day and the last to leave it. If she shares not the fame of the roler and the blood-shedder, her good works, such 'as become those who profess godiness,' though they-leave no 'foot prints on the sands of time,' may be found recorded in the 'Lamb's book of life.

and the blood-shedder, her good works, such 'as become these who profess godiness,' theogh they-leave no 'foot prints on the sands of tune,' may be found recorded in the 'Lamb's book of life.' Mothers, are not our rights sufficiently extensive—the sanctity of love, the throne of the heart, the 'moulding of the whole mass of mind in its formation.'' Have we not poliver enough in all the realms of sorrow and suffer-ing—over all forms of ignorance and want—all forms of ministra-tions of love, from the cradle to the shpalcher ? So let as be content and diligent, all grateful and joyous, making this brief life a hymn of -praise, until called to that choir which knows as discord, and whose meledy is eternal. WANT or COURAGE.—A great deal of talent is lost to the workd for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of chesters open who have only remained in ob-scrity because their timidity has prevented them making the first effort: and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability, hare gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in order to de any thing in this world that is worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank and think of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating rives, and adjusting nice chances : it did all very well before the flood, when man could consult his friends spon a publication for a hundred and fifty years and then live to zee its success for siz or seven centuries alterwards: but at present, a man wnitk, and deubts, and heistater, and con-sults his brother, and his uncel, and his particular friends, that he has no time left to follow their advice. There is such little time for grer-queamishness at present, the opportunity so easily slips away, the very period of his life a which a man chooses to ven-ture, *if erer*, in confined, that it as ab had rule to preach up the ne-cessity, in such instances, of light whole boer calculation.—Syddey Smile.

Smith ETTRAORDITARY DISCOVERY.-PERFETEAL LIGHT.-A most carious and interesting discovery has just been minde at Lan-gres, France, which we have no deakt, will cause a searching sci-entific enquiry as to the material and properties of the perpetually burning lamma, said to fave been in use by the nucients. Work-went were recently excevating for a foundation for a new building in debris, evidently the remains of a Galla-Roman erection, when they came to the roof of an under-ground sort of cave, which time had rendered almost of metallic bariness. An opening was, how-ever, effected, when one of the workmen instanly exclaimed, that there was a light at the bottom of the cavera. The parties present workmanship suspended from the roof by chains of the same metal. It was entirely filled with a combustible substance which did not appear to have diminished, although the probability is, that combus-tion has been going on for ages. This discovery will, we trust, throw souse light on a question which has cased so many disputes anong learned aniquaries, although the batted, that one was dis-covered at Viterbo, in 1850, from which have ever, no fresh infor-mation was allorded on the subject. STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA via THE

BATCON WAS ADDREED ON THE SAMPLEY. STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA TIA THE ISTEMUS OF PANAMA.—The project which has been so long and naivously desired, of traversing the vast Pacific Ocean by means of steam, is on the eve of being accomplished. The Australasian Pacific Mail Company, which has been recently incorporated by Royal charter, has entered into arrangements and formed contracts for the immediate construction of five first-class iron screw steam ships, which are to ply across the Pacific from the Isthmus of Pa-nama to Sidney in New South Wales, calling at the islands of Ta-hiti and New South Zealand as intermediate stations. The ressels are to be of 1560 tons burden and 300-horse power; and as they are to be constructed of iron, it was considered more conducive to harmony of action for the ship and enzines to be included in one are to be on roted tons harden and zonnoise power, and is they are to be constructed of iron, it was considered more conducive to harmooy of action for the ship and engines to be included in one contract; according, the buildes of the ship will maudiacture the machinery. Mr. R. Napier, Glasgow, is building two of the ship-; Messes. Caird & Company, of Greenock, one; Messes. Reid & Company, of Port Glasgow, one; and Messes. Miller, Ravenbill & Company, of London, one. The first vessel is to be ready in nine months from the present date, and will be ready in nine months from the present date, and will be at once despatched to Sidney as a pioneer of the line, and thence to occupy the Pacific station to Panama. The highest rate of speed possible has been the only condition imposed on the contractors, and it is, therefore, ex-pected that these vessels will provide for the most rapid and regu-lar route to Australia. The comunication each way is to be month-ly, and the Australias. The onuncication steam will steamers from Cha-gres to Southampton. It is anticipated that Sidney will thus be ted that Sidney will thus be gres to Southampton. It is anticipated that Sidne reached in from fifty to fifty-five days from Southam

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A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL—An invention has, it is stated, just been patested. for the adaptation of a preparation of coke and other substances, by which bricks, paving-slabs, door and stair steed, just been patested, for the adaptation of a preparation of coke and other substances, by which bricks, paving-slabs, door and stair streng, the produced with a perfection and e cost which it is espected by the investor will effect a complete revolution in the heiding trade. The price at which it is appeted by the investor will effect a complete revolution in the heiding trade. The price at which it is appeted to offer the coke hrick to the public, is startely one-third of the cost of the clay brick, while is point of durability it is aspected by the investor will effect a complete revolution in the heiding trade. The price at which it is approach, the interior of which, are of the exact form required, the statest of the clay brick, while is point of cash-iron moulds, the interior of which, are of the exact form required. When, takes from the mould it undergoes a finishing rocess, in which varish is applied to the end or side, and while we acasting of powdered glass, with an admittare of a mineral colouring matter, sifted over it. The brick is then and the trade for particular purposes, as in manuf is rendered frave hardle over it. The brick is then future application of muriate of alumina, and it is impervious to the degree of solidity which may be obtained. It is further to the degree of solidity which may be obtained. When the solidity material, and also an extraordinary amount for compression, are necessary; and then there is hardly any limit to the degree of solidity which may be produced from the material is formation. When its columns for interior we, cornices, capitals of plain of the degree of solidity which may be produced from the material is started and supplied in a finished to the degree of solidity which may be produced from the material is starticles is formation. The material is rendered from the materia state.-London paper.

DECISION ON THE USURY LAW IN NEW JERSEY. — A corre-spondeut of the New Jersey Herald furnishes the subjoined sketch of a case of usury recently decided in that State. " The law upon this subject provides not only that all usurious ontracts are oid, and m hat a good de

nd Life and Equitable ompanies of London, y Acts of Parliament. of Fire Insurance for P. F. Island. Hon, Charles Hensley, P. Long-ten, Est, Thomas Dancon, Esq. mesderably reduced prensum. I other information, may be obtained fee, Charlottelown. L. W. GALL Aradi L. W. GALL, Agent.

its on Lots 9 & 61. Power of Attorney, dated the 6th an appointed Agent to take charge of the Property of Lawrence Sultan hose Townships, that all result, and id Property, are required to be paid a sutherized to receive the same sceive the same. JAMES YEO.

"ROSE."

1 leave Ch at six o THOMAS OWEN, Manager.

Fur tiale by a Dochostar-st., Oct. 26, 1862.

Sec. Sugar

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

ADMIRAL BLAKE.

Charloutown Dec. 6, 1862.

floot to hid them farewell ; and while they were yet in flect, to bid them harewell; and while they were set in the cabin, the undulating hills of Deronshire, glowing with the tints of early autumn, came full in view. But the eyes which had so yearned to behold this scene once more, were at that very instant closing in death. Foremost of the victorious squadron, the St. George rode with its precious burden into the Sound; and just as it came into full view of

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LONGEVITY IN CANADA.—The Monireal Herald mentions some singular instances of longevity which were brought to light by the late census. It says:

the late census. It says: • We understand, that more than twenty persons are to be re-turned, whose agis are said to exceed one hundred years. The most venerable Patriarch of these, if we make no mistake, resides in the township of Grey, Simcoe county, aged 115 years. Ninety-five years ago, he scaled the eilfied Gaebee with General Wolf, so that his residence in Canada is coincident with Brinish role in the Province. He has attached himself to the Indiana, and lives, in all respects like them. This veteran is named Abraham Miller, Gallantry will so the permit us to omit honorable mention of an equal-ly distinguished person of the other sex. Helen Magnire is one hun-dred and six years of age. She still dresses without help, and walks out for air and exercise whenever the weather is sufficiently fine to tempt her from the chimney, curner. She still has all her faculties, and threads a needle without spectacles.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

We learn from the Miril, that Dr. Charles T. Jackson made some interesting experiments on Friday afternoon, for the pirpose of demonstrating the scientific conclusions which we published in our columns on Saturday, that a fatal poison exists in chloroform in the form of what is supposed to be the ter chloride of smyl, or anyl compound, found in the pare fasel oil [from Whiskey.] The following accounts of these experiments will be read with inte-

rest: "Dr. Burnett had procured for Dr. Jackson a large rat, was placed by Dr. Jackson ander a large glass receiver in th

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contracts are void, and makes that a good detence where it good be proved, but also that any person who shall, directly or indirectly, take, accept, or receive more than lawful interest on any loan, shall forfeit the full amount of the money loaned, one half to the use of the State, and the other to the prosecutor to be recovered with costs by action of debt on the case, in any court of record having cognizance thereof.

court or record naving cognizance increof. It is not simply making the usurious contract which subjects the lender to this penal action; he must not only contract for unlawful interest, but siterwards receive it in pursuance of the

contract. On the 15th of October, 1846, a citizen of Frankfort, in this county, loaned to one of his neighbors \$300, and took his noie with two friends as sureties, for \$350, payable in two years with interest-making a shave of \$50; on \$300 lent. When the note became due, the lender sued the three makers upon it. There uses no winces to prive the source except the borrower, and he being sued with the others it was out of their power to set up usery as a defence to the note, for want of evidence to prove it. The securities then paid the \$350 and interest, and

and he being sued with the others bit was out of their power to set ap usary as defence to the note, for want of evidence to prove it. The securities then paid the \$350 and interest, and the lender under the law above referred to for the penalty of \$300, heing the amount loaned. The suit was tried in the forent Court of this county, before Judge Ogden, Agust term of tSO. The usary was proved by the borrower, and the judge found a verdict for the plaintiff for \$300, besides the costs. The defendant moved in arrest of judgment, which the judge refused, and then remanded the suit by wit of error to the sopreme Court. The cause was argued at the last February term of the Supreme Court, and at the term just closed the coart unainmostly affirmed the judgment." The New York Tribuse thinks, that the salvent of the Dem-orating party to power, in the United States, is the forerrouncer to a large addition of territory to that country ; and it therefore adjuces the most proper course to be pursued, under the incrementances. In the first place, it recommends the abandou-ment of all buceaneering designs on Cuba as worse than hopeless and urges that the island be quietly parchased from the Spanish Government, as tho only possible way of obtaining it. It gives a bit of several countries that can be easily annexed to the buited States. In this last the Brisish Frontier. The disposal of Mexico is a lase sorken of with certainty. In the most, business way possible, the Northern part of that country is parcelled out into three, states, which, it is assertied, can be added to the United States, in she frontier.