Report of the Royal Agricultural Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

[Continued]

Salt was used in this way upon the Society's farm last summer with very favorable results, but from the unequal manner in which the land had been manured for the previous turnip crop, no certain result could be arrived at; in another year this will be different.

Barley has been the most marketable crop during the Autumn, and your Committee are desirous of directing the attention of farmers more particularly to its successful cultivation. Last Spring your Committee imported a small quantity of two-rowed barley, of the variety called "Chevalier," which is said to contain more saccharine matter (sugar) than the common, and ought, consequently, to be worth more per bushel for malting purposes. This was sown upon the Society's farm, found to answer well, and the produce—which was considered a superior sample—has been sold in small quantities to farmers in different parts of the Island at 8s. per bushel; a sufficient quantity has been retained to sow 7 acres on the farm in the Spring, and the produce will in like manner be distributed throughout the Island.

Your Committee, in a previous part of their Report, alluded to the failure in the potatoe crop, the disease in which was thought to be on the decrease. But the hopes of the farmer have again been subject to disappointment; for, during the past year, the blight returned with greater virulance than ever—the crop in many fields being hardly worth the expense of raising. A new variety, called "Jenny Linds," seem to be more hardy than others, for they were only partly infected, while "Cups," and other kinds planted alongside, were a total failure. But the mere advantage of this kind of potato withstanding the disease better than others, is counterbalanced by the low estimation in which they are held in the markets to which potatoes are usually sent from this Island, so that in another year they will be nearly unsalenable. Turnips, which contain considerably more nutritive principle for feeding, and give a much greater quantity of bushels per acre, than these watery potatoes, will pay the farmer much better.

This disease in the potatoes has baffled the knowledge and science of the most practical men, some of whom consider that the blight is caused by noxious influences in the atmosphere; others, that it is a natural and gradual decay of the tuber, and that to renew the plant, it should be cultivated from the apples of healthy plants—if such can be found—for several generations continuously, "until the hereditary taint is removed, and then to distribute the healthy tubers to such as will pledge themselves to abandon entirely the culture of the present exhausted varieties." Your Committee believe that English seed was brought here some years ago and sown, and have been told that many of the small tubers took the disease in the ground, and that the remainder rotted afterwards; but the seed may have been taken from tainted plants. A trial, however, of this nature is well worth the attention of the Society, and your Committee would recommend that next season a quantity of the apples be procured from some dry and healthy locality, and that a fair trial of the suggestion be made. It has been found that when the *sets* have been planted in very rich land, or land that has been manured at the time of planting, or upon wet or naturally heavy land, the disease attacks the plant with greater virulence than when planted upon poor land, or dry sod land without manure. This points out the propriety of having the manure perfectly decomposed, and incorporated with the soil previous to planting; and that they should be planted nowhere but upon a naturally dry and warm soil, where there will not be too great a growth of top or show. The *size* of the cuttings appears immaterial.

The turnip crop of 1856 was not so heavy as in former years; and although complaints have been made relative to the quality of the seed, your Committee attribute the failure to the careless manner in which the crop is generally cultivated, combined with the ungenial nature of the weather in June. The want of the usual rains in September and October, with the injury the crop sustained from a hurricane of wind and hail, accounted for the lightness of the crop in many districts. One of our most extensive farmers in this quarter sowed a field of purple-top Swede, drilled and manured in the usual way, and in finishing, he manured and ploughed the headland, which, after harrowing well, he sowed with the remainder of the seed and rolled in. In the drilled portion scarcely a seed appeared; whereas, in the headland, not a seed missed! In the one case the moisture—both in the soil and manure—was, no doubt, very much exhausted; this, however, was not the case on the headland, which was ploughed, harrowed, sown, and rolled before the drouth could have much effect upon it. In this way the majority of complaints—which have been principally confined to Prince County—may be accounted for; the seed sent to that District was of the same age, quality and kind, as sent to other depots, and the same, in every respect, as that retailed at the Society's store in Charlottetown. To test the quality of the different kinds of Swede seed, your Committee directed them to be sown in alternate drills on the Society's farm, and the manager reported that the green-topped Swede germinated more slowly than the others, but that there was not a blank in any part of the field; the seed was sown at the rate of 2 lb. per acre. If the land is clean, and the weather showry at the time of sowing, the seed will germinate readily, even should it have been kept for years, provided it has been properly kept; but should the weather prove dry and sultry at the time of putting the seed into the ground—the soil like ashes, and the manure scorched from being left exposed too long in the drills—the best and freshest seed ever sown will fail almost entirely; that which does germinate, will do so in such an unhealthy manner as to become an easy prey to the voracious fly. Your Committee would again recommend to those who are not much acquainted with turnip cultivation, the perusal of Judge Peters' pamphlet, entitled "Hints to Farmers." In that work they would find it stated that the land for turnips should be deeply ploughed in the Fall, and cross-ploughed, rolled and harrowed in the Spring, until the soil is brought to the finest tilth; that it should be perfectly cleaned from weeds, and all the stones carted off previous to drilling, the drills being 26 or 28 inces apart. The different operations of drilling, manuring, spreading, covering in, and sowing, should follow each other as rapidly as possible, in order that the moisture—should the weather prove sultry—be prevented from escaping, either from soil or dung. When the manure is covered in, let a light roller be passed over the drills, sow at the rate of 2 lbs. of seed per acre, and finish with another rolling, and the seed is sown in 999 cases in 1000 is sure to vegetate. The after cultivation consists in destroying the weeds as soon as they appear, by using the hoe and cultivator.

It has been fully ascertained that Swede turnips of the largest size, contain more nutritive matter, in proportion, than small ones; but it is different with the white and yellow; a medium-sized turnip containing more of the nutritive principle than very large ones. This points out to the intelligent farmer—when thinning the Swedes—the propriety of leaving a considerable space between each plant—say 12 or 14 inches—that they may acquire a large size; and to prevent the white or yellow growing to too great a size, he may leave them thicker in the rows. It is also well known that turnips grown upon land which has been limed—even at a remote period—are nice feeding for both cattle and sheep.

On account of the dryness of the season at the time of sowing, many of the early crops were cut off by the turnip fly. Many remedies have been invented to check this evil, such as sprinkling soot and quicklime upon the young plant as soon as it appears above ground; these, slacked with urine, and let fall into the drill along with the seed, and many others have been tried with partial success. It has been ascertained that, in sowing alternate drills with Swedes and soft turnips, that the soft, i. e., white or yellow, were attacked first, the fly caring little for the Swedes while the others lasted; so that, generally, the Swede had time to get into the rough *leaf* before the others were consumed. The fly also prefers the common radish and mustard; and without going further into the matter, your Committee would recommend the trial of a mixture of turnip, radish, globe and mustard seed—both of which germinate or stand much sooner—among the Swedes; more especially when it is found desirable to sow early, or when an attack from the fly is anticipated. This insect generally disappears about the 15th or 18th of June, which is considered the best period at which to sow Swedish turnips.

Your Committee have not much of interest to report relative to Shows, Exhibitions, &c., the number of which they considered it desirable to curtail *for one season*, judging that the money usually expended in premiums would be better applied in starting the Stock Farm in connection with the Society, the funds for this desirable object being restricted. In the following year, however, your Committee hope that they will be in a position to warrant them in offering the usual prizes for competition in the different Counties; and trust that their successors in office may be induced to give the importance of an Annual Industrial Exhibition their full consideration, with a view to the more general extension of the benefits of such an exhibition, by an increase on the number or value of prizes, or otherwise, that the capabilities of the whole Island may be fully tested.

The Easter Show of fat stock was held on Wednesday, the 17th March, and it was very generally acknowledged that many of the animals exhibited were in the highest degree creditable to the breeders and feeders—not only as regards size—for this, by a little management, when the animal is young, may always be attained—but in symmetry and the level manner in which the fat was laid on.

Formerly, at the Smithfield club cattle show, prizes were given to animals which were perfectly weighty, the fat being in great hillocks, as it were, on different parts; but this has been done away with, and symmetry as well as fat is now looked to. Farmers who witness these annual exhibitions, with a view to acquire knowledge, cannot help drawing the comparison between the old race of cattle, which it was almost impossible to feed until they were seven or eight years old—and even then it was a laborious business to get any fat under their thick hides—and many of the improved breed exhibited, which were rolling in fat at the tender age of two or three years, as witness a Durham ox bred by R. F. Fellows, Esq., of Binstead, and fed by Mr. John Thorne, which weighed—the 4 quarters—1042 lbs.; and Mr. Georg Beer's oxen, two years and nine months old, one weighing 1005 lbs., the other 910 lbs. The Judges also could not help remarking, that the cows exhibited by Messrs. Thorne and Johnson, of Newstead, were very superior of the kind, and did great credit to the feeders, &c. That stock of any kind coming to maturity at an early age, pay to both breeder and feeder much better than a mongrel breed, which are extremely difficult to feed at any age. The great advantage of the short horn breed is, that they can be fattened at a very early age, thus enabling a farmer to turn off one half more at least, if not a greater proportion of beef from the farm or stall, than could possibly be done with any other breed.

Well bred bull calves, the produce of the imported Durham bull "Prince Edward," can now be readily obtained; and when the animal is approved of, the Society are always willing to pay a portion of the price, and farmers should apply to the Secretary, who keeps a list of the young bulls for sale.

The September Cattle Show was well attended; and it must have been very gratifying to those who have interested themselves in these matters, to observe that their labors were attended with such convincing proofs of the justness of their views in regard to the introduction of the short horn breed of cattle. Many extremely fine animals were shown; and your Committee need only instance the young Durham bull, shown by the Messrs. Haythorne, and bred by Judge Peters, which surpassed any animal of the kind ever shown in this Island. Very great merit was also attached to the heifers bred and exhibited by Mr. Brecken, senr., Mr. D. Hodgson, the Hon. Mr. Coles, Mr. DeBlois, and very many others whose names escape their recollection. It may be said that the improvement in this description of stock is confined to Charlottetown and suburbs. This may be true; but improvement must commence somewhere; and the public must recollect that the produce of these fine animals, in the majority of cases, go into the country, and in this way the remotest parts of the Island will be gradually benefitted by the care and attention bestowed by amateur farmers in and around Charlottetown. The production and general distribution of the magnificent cattle now seen in almost every portion of Great Britain, has been brought about in this way. The Bakwells, Collingses, Booths, &c. &c., were men possessed, possibly, of a little more intelligence, money-means and far-sightedness than their neighbors; and though they were not understood at the time, the present generation, who are reaping the benefit of their labors, and in many instances, sacrifice of fortune, would do well to raise monuments to their memory as great public benefactors. Had one of these men prophesied that before many of the young farmers of their day had run their course, a two year old bull of the breed which caused them so much care and anxiety, would have fetched the enormous sum of £1200 sterling, they would have been hooted; but this has actually taken place within the last ten months. The prize Durham bull "Favorite," at the Cattle Show of the Royal Agricultural Society, Chelmsford, bred by Colonel Townley, was sold for the above sum to go to Australia. No doubt the same, on a smaller scale, will take place in this Island. Great results have often small beginnings; and although a breeder may be disappointed in his first efforts, let him *persevere*.

The early part of the day appointed for the Cattle Show was very fine, and an immense number of people congregated from all parts of the country, many of them bringing stock for exhibition of a very superior description,—evidently showing that there is a spirit of emulation springing up among country farmers, who now begin to see the advantages of breeding improved stock, not only as a means of putting money into their pockets, but of enabling them to compete with amateur farmers.

Your Committee would wish to impress upon all unsuccessful competitors the necessity of renewed efforts, and the folly of becoming discouraged by one defeat; rather let the defeat be a stimulus to renewed exertion. Well bred animals of all kinds can now readily be obtained, and what matters it should a farmer be obliged to give three or five pounds for a bull calf, when, in all probability, the stock of that bull may be worth 50 per cent. more than the unimproved. The same with sheep. Many farmers grumble at the hardships of having to give three pounds for a Leicester ram; why, the extra weight of wool from his stock the first year will, even with a farmer who has a small flock, repay him. Your Committee are aware that even three pounds is a large sum in the eyes of a poor man, struggling to pay five pounds a year of rent; but they would say to these men who have only a few ewes each, or a few milch cows, let a number of you join together, and buy good male animals, even should you be obliged to give twice three pounds. In breeding, one thing, however, must be remembered, for, let the stock be ever so good, unless they be *well fed and kept warm when young*, the result will be disappointment. Establish a good constitution, by putting the young animals well over the first year, and the improved stock will be as easily wintered as the common run of country cattle. In future Shows, your Committee would recommend a little more attention to be paid classification, so that the country farmer, having a moderately good animal, may have a chance of a prize, by not being compelled to compete with exhibitors of pure bred stock; and were a few medals given as prizes for certain classes of stock, in place of small sums of money, they might be more acceptable to many exhibitors. The show of colts and fillies surpassed, both in number and value, those shown in former years; and one very great, and it is to be hoped lasting benefit, has been conferred on this Island by the exertions of the Society, in the improvement of the breed of horses. The prices asked and realized for some of the animals shown, were most encouraging. We need only instance a two year old draught colt, bred by Mr. John Thorne, which sold for the handsome sum of £50; and your Committee have since understood that $450—£135—were offered for him shortly afterwards in St. John. No doubt feeding and good management had much to do with this; but what one man has done, another may, and as limiting the exertions of man, so there is no telling the number of good horses that might be raised if these exertions take the right direction. It is obvious to all that an ill-shaped, low-bred animal, consumes as much food as one of the finest symmetry and proportions; the cost of keeping the one is, therefore, precisely the same as of the other, though the intrinsic value is very different. An additional five pounds expended in raising a young colt, may add treble that amount to his value at two years old.

In sheep there was a very marked improvement; and among the names of the most successful competitors your Committee observe, as usual, that of your President, Henry Longworth, Esq., B. E. Wright, Esq., and Mr. Geo. Twomey, also carries off a number of prizes. That it pays these gentlemen to give attention to the improvement of their flock, is evident from the number of lambs sold to farmers from the neighboring Provinces, at prices varying from £2 to £3.

In order to improve the breed of sheep throughout the Island, as much as their limited means will admit of, your Committee have continued the practice of buying the best ram lambs they could meet with in the Autumn; keeping them over until the following Fall, and sending them for sale to the different Counties. This practice is attended with a considerable sacrifice of the funds of the Society; but your Committee cannot regret the loss, for by this means a large number of good animals are yearly distributed throughout the Island, and a great improvement effected in the breed of sheep. It is possible this very desirable object could not be attained in any other way. In all cases the rams cost the Society upwards of £5 each, and many fine sheep are sold in the Counties for the small sum of 30s. or 40s., well worth £8 or £10.

A Ploughing Match took place on the Society's farm on the 28th October. Nine ploughs commenced work about 11 o'clock. The morning looked gloomy, and the rain began to fall about half-past 2, and continued with unabating vigor during the remainder of the day, which prevented many of those interested in such matters, from attending. The whole of the work was done in a very creditable manner, and the Judges had some difficulty in awarding the prizes.

(To be continued)

The members of the Edinburgh Royal Physical Society have resolved to memorialise Government to purchase the late Mr. Hugh Miller's valuable collection, to be added to the new National Museum now in the course of formation in Edinburgh.

The Associated Societies of Edinburgh University have elected as their honorary president Sir John M'Neil, by a majority over Lord John Russell. The numbers were not declared.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

SOUTHFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

SR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last six years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EREN KNIGHT, M. D.

E. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your PECTORAL myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 7, 1856.

SIGNORE AYER: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 30 Jan., 1856: "I had a bellous Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of our clergyman; the first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. HAYSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

AYER HOGES, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, of SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow diseases, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent in the statement of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow men.

The Agent below named is placed in funds to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and testimonials of their cures, of the following complaints:—Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache, or Sick Headache, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Jaundice, Worms, Piles, Female Irregularities, Suppression, Retention, Worthless Blood, or Want of Blood, Costiveness, Inflammation, Worthless Diseases of the Bowels and Liver, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases arising from Disordered Stomach, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Nervous Affections, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Tumors, Ulcers, Scurvy, Tetter or Ringworm, Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Gravel, Stone and Gravel, Dropsy, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Worms of all kinds, Inflammation, Inflammation of the Liver and Kidneys, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Urinary Diseases, Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Stomach, and all other kindred complaints arising from a disordered state of the Stomach or Digestive Passages.

For sale by all the agents for Dr. J. C. AYER's Preparations, and by druggists everywhere.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cts. per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

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T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agent for P. E. Island.

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Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown.
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" GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud.
" JAS. L. HOLMAN, St. Eleanors.
" JAMES PIDGEON, New London.

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, Hallowell, Maine.

DR. A. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT is 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 on the various diseases for which this Liniment is recommended, he became perfectly satisfied of its efficacy, and offers it with full confidence to the afflicted, as the result of his long experience and best efforts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHNSON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Sugar Coated, in Glass Bottles.

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

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

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

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

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

They are an excellent article to be taken

In the Spring of the Year,

To Invigorate and give Tone to the System.

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

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

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

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

M. W. SKINNER,

General Agent for P. E. Island.

Nov. 5, 1856.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE ABOVE COMPANY NOW Insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons Insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the Interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. B. AITKIN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HAZZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedeque; EDWIN PARKES, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BEARISTOR, Esq., Princetown Royalty; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES PIDGEON, Esq. New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MACDOWAN, Esq., Souris; HON. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay.

Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—1st

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. 34, 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 st. of for business.

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

JOHN DIXON.

Mentalsie Mills, Dec. 3, 1856.

LOT 48.

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

ROBERT STEWART.

Victoria Hotel, Dec. 9, 1856.

GREAT CLEARING OFF!!!

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

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

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

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

DANIEL BRENAN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1856.

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

NOTICE!

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

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Feb. 25, 1857.

Notice to the Tenants and others on Townships 24 and 33.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE death of my dear friend WILLIAM HODGES, Esquire, of Rustico, in Prince Edward Island, I have, by Power of Attorney, dated the 17th of this present month, appointed HENRY JONES CUNDALL of Charlottetown, to receive money and to transact business generally for me.

JOHN HODGES WINSLOE,

Henlly's Vale, near Newport, Monmouthshire,

February 18th, 1857.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

Margate, New London.

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

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

TUPLIN & HYNDMAN.

Nov. 1st, 1856.

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER ANNOUNCES that he is now getting his MAHOGANY cut up in various sizes to suit customers. Any person desirous of having a Log cut up to any particular size, will please forward their order at once, as the whole will be cut up shortly.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

March 18th.

FOR SALE,

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, at the head of East River, Lot 38, with a MARSH that cuts from thirty-five to forty tons of Hay yearly. For further particulars, enquire of

SAMUEL NELSON.

Charlottetown, 25th March, 1857. 1s1

TO LET.

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

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

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.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION.

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach in its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channels through which the waste matter rejected in its production, is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistence to ordinary prescriptions, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secrets this fluid, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, and all the varieties of disease generate by an unnatural condition of the organ.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyance of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shortens life, are relieved for the time being and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild thorough alterative.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity, suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution, at the same time.

GENERAL WEAKNESS.—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

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:—

1s. 3d., 3s. 9d., and 5s. each Box.

N.B.—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,

Agent for P. E. Island.

POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL