WEEKLY CALENDAR—JANUARY.

○ Full Moon, 9th day, 11h. 10m., morning.
☾ Last Quarter, 15th day, 2h. 45m., morning.
● New Moon, 23d day, 5h. 4m., evening.
☽ First Quarter, 31st day, 0h. 59m., morning.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water morn.	Moon sets morn.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
29	Sunday	7 33	4 53	3 36		9 20
30	Monday	7 32	4 55	3 12	0 6	9 21
31	Tuesday	7 31	4 57	3 54	1 17	9 23
Feb. 1	Wednesday	7 29	4 59	4 42	2 26	9 30
2	Thursday	7 28	5 1	5 44	3 36	9 33
3	Friday	7 26	5 2	6 46	4 39	9 36
4	Saturday	7 25	5 3	7 57	5 37	9 38

Farm and Garden.

Fixed Facts in Agriculture.

Somebody has made up the following list of "fixed facts" in agriculture. Though calculated for the Eastern States, many of the facts are of general application:

1. All lands on which clover or other grasses are sown, must either have lime in them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied in the form of stone-lime, oyster-lime, or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have long been in culture, will be benefitted by application of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of flesh, ashes, or that of oyster-shell lime or marl—if the land needs it.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts, rich in the elements of the best mould.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits produced by admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep ploughing improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.

8 Sub-soiling around land, that is, land that is not wet is eminently conducive to increased production.

9 All wet land should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover, as well as the grasses intended for hay, mowed when in full bloom.

12. Sandy land can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into a compost with clay. In slacking lime, salt brine is better than water.

13. The chopping or grinding of grain to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value, by making them produce more, and by improving the health of the neighborhoods.

15. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

16. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.

17. By stabling and shedding stock during the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected; that is, one-fourth less of food will answer, than when the stock is exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent. to its produce.

19. Periodical application of ashes tends to keep up the intergrants of the soil by supplying most, if not all of the organic substances.

20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.

21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care is taken to provide an equivalent for the substance carried off the land in the land products grown thereon.

22. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top dressing, and roll them.

23. All stiff clays are benefitted by fall and winter ploughings, but should never be ploughed when wet. If at such ploughings the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl or ashes should be applied.

24. Young stock should be moderately fed with grain and watered, and receive generous supplies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in a fair condition, in order that the formation of muscle, bones, &c., may be encouraged and continuously carried on.

25. Milch cows in winter should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quarters, fed and watered three times a day, salted two or three times a week, have clean beds, be curried daily, and in addition to their long provender, should receive succulent food morning and night.

26. Full complement of tools and implements of husbandry are intimately connected with the success of the husbandman.

27. Capital is not only necessary to agricultural success, but can be properly used in farming as in any other occupation.

Feeding Stock.

No farmer can doubt, we think, that the system of stock management which exists in this country, is a very loose one, if indeed it merit the title of "system." We doubt if it is a system, unless it be systematic looseness, not to say slovenliness. It is true we urge the importance of keeping stock on a farm. We believe it essential to its continued productiveness. But no farmer who has not used a pencil, or kept a stock account, knows the amount of hard cash his stock of cattle swindle him out of. Talking with a farmer the other day, who has had considerable experience as a stock grower, we asked him if his stock in the spring, and the manure made during the winter, would be likely to market at a price which would cover the value of the food given them, the labor and care bestowed, and the interest on their market value to-day. He doubted if it would, but didn't know. We fear there are a good many farmers who do not know, much less consider that fact, yet persist in wintering and summering stock that is a direct tax upon them. It is a matter to think about and calculate upon. A herd of cattle are not always profitable as manufacturers of manure simply. In very many instances the cash they would sell for would purchase, and the labor expended in taking care of them would prepare more than double their value of manure. This is not an extravagant assertion, especially in a country where manure is so little valued as here.

There are one or two points to be considered in the care of stock. Unless you are a fancy breeder, and sell at fancy price, it is not profitable to keep any animal that is not constantly improving, or yielding you a revenue in the shape of milk, or, in the case of sheep, wool or an increase of the flock. It is a sure good animal that pays the care and cost of keeping and interest on market value either by direct product or advance in value. We do not assert there are no such animals, but we do assert that in proportion to the whole number in the Northwest, they are few. An animal should improve constantly—we speak of neat cattle—and where the point has been reached, beyond which the improvement costs more than it comes to, it is safe to sell at once. And that point is a nice one to discover. It is attracting the attention of the best breeders and feeders in this country and elsewhere. Science is looking after it. How to supply an animal with such food, and in such quantities as to insure the largest amount of increase, with the smallest possible loss, is a matter to be sought out—a problem to solve.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Miscellaneous.

The Important Battles of the 19th Century.

Austerlitz—Dec. 1805—French, under the Emperor Napoleon, 70,000; Russians and Austrians, commanded by Gen. Kutusoff, the Emperors being present, 90,000. Killed, wounded and prisoners, 12,000 French—30,000 Allies.

Maida—July 4, 1806—The British, commanded by Sir John Stewart, 5,675; French and Neapolitans, commanded by Regnier, 6,500. Killed and wounded, 327 British—2,450 F. & N.

Jena—Oct. 14, 1806—French, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon, 30,000; Prussians, commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, 110,000. Killed wounded and prisoners, 4,100 French—53,000 Prussians.

Eylau—Feb. 8, 1807—French, commanded by Emperor Napoleon, 85,000; Russians, commanded by Gen. Benningsen, 75,000. Killed, wounded and prisoners, 18,000 French—25,000 Russians.

Friedland—June 14, 1807.—French, commanded by Emperor Napoleon, 101,000; Russians, commanded by Gen. Benningsen, 66,000. Killed and wounded, 8,000 French—18,000 Russians.

Aspern—May 21 and 23, 1809—French, commanded by Emperor Napoleon, 80,000; Austrians, commanded by Archduke Charles, 90,000. Killed and wounded, 18,000 French—20,000 Austrians.

Wagram—July 5 and 6, 1809—French, commanded by Emperor Napoleon, 130,000; Austrians, by the Archduke Charles, 100 000. Killed, wounded and prisoners, 23,000 French—38,000 Austrians Americans killed and wounded, 13—English 1,902.

Wavre and Waterloo—June 16, 1815—French, commanded by Emperor Napoleon, 75,000; the Allies under Wellington and Blucher, 110,000. Killed and wounded, 33,000 French—29,000 English. Americans killed and wounded, 756—Mexicans 2,100.

Alma—Sept. 20, 1854—Allies, under Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, 51,000 viz: 25,000 French and 26,000 English; Russians, under Prince Menschikoff, 50,000. Killed and wounded, 3,100 Allies—6,000 Russians.

Inkerman—Nov. 5, 1854—Allies under Gen. Canrobert and Lord Raglan, 13,000, viz: 8,000 English and 5,000 French. Russians under Gen. Dannenburg, 46,000. Killed and wounded, 4,126 Allies—10,500 Russians.

Montebello—May 20. 1859—Allied French and Sardinians, under Gen. Forey, 11,500; Austrians, under Count Stadion, 25,000. Killed and wounded, 900 Allies—2,000 Austrians.

Magenta—June 4 and 5, 1859—Allies, under Napoleon III., 140,000 (?); Austrians, under Marshal Hess, 140,000 (?) Killed, wounded and prisoners, 3,000 (?) Allies—20,000 (?) Austrians.

Solferino—June 24, 1859—Allies, under Emperor Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel, 200,000; Austrians, under Emperor Austria, 250,000. Killed and wounded, 25,000 French—30,000 Austrians.

Popular Taste.

Mr. Albert Smith, who must be allowed to have had more experience in forming an opinion on the popular taste than most public characters, made the following noticeable and significant remarks in the course of the address with which he closed the last representation for the season of his entertainment, "China," on Saturday last:—"To-night is the 268th representation of the entertainment, and you may be interested to know that I had given it 50 times before I could find out which way the tastes of my audience inclined, it was altogether so new. As long as I kept them on continental railways and steamboats, or amongst diligences, table d'hotes, restaurants, and autumnal tourists, I knew that I was pretty safe to hit them. But here was another world, imperfectly understood, and not allowing the introduction of any familiar, holiday types. Some said I did not give enough of China, others that they did not care about the mere statistical descriptions, or history of the country, but wanted what they vaguely described as 'the fun.' But finally finding that they all recommended different things, I did not attend to anybody, but went on polishing, altering, omitting, and inserting, guided entirely by the manner in which I felt the audience received my changes. And this unceasing attention finally led me to a very terrible conviction—painful for an intelligent mind to contemplate in this age of progress and high-pressure intellect—that my audience did not care one straw for mere instruction, unless it slipped into my lecture under cover of joke or allusion, but that they came here entirely to be amused; and that Brown on the pyramids, and Edwards on the Canton river, rivetted their attention at once, when young Aboy the tailor, and even the great Yeh himself, were only politely tolerated. So that at last I saw my course pretty clear, like a carrier-pigeon over the racecourse, which first makes many wide circles, until it finds itself on the right track, and goes off ahead at once to its destination."

Confession of a Drunkard.

Some years since there was a pamphlet published in England, entitled the Confessions of a Drunkard. The statements made in it are asserted on good authority to be authentic, and what does the writer say? "Of my condition there is no hope that it should ever change; the waters have gone over me; but out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have but set a foot in the perilous flood.

"Could the youth to whom the flavor of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly found paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a passive will; to see his destruction and have no power to stop it, and yet to feel it all the way emanating from himself; to perceive all goodness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to bear about the piteous spectacle of his own self-ruin; could he see my fevered eye, feverish with last night's repetition of the folly; could he feel the body of the death out of which I cry hourly, with feebler and feebler outcry to be delivered, it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation."—*London Quarterly Review.*

Something like Eating.

At the late Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, England, which was attended by 80,000 persons, eating and drinking would seem to have been one of the principal enjoyments, if we may form an opinion from the amount consumed, which some industrious reporter has been at the trouble to discover and give to the world as a specimen of British capacity for nutriment.

"We find," says the item, "that during the festival the consumption of creature comforts was something as follows:—1,600 dozen sandwiches, 1,200 dozen pork pies, 400 dozen Sydenham pastries, 800 veal and ham pies, 650 pigeon pies, 480 hams, 3,500 chickens, 120 galantines of lamb, 240 fore-quarters of lamb, 150 galantines of chicken, 60 raised game pies, 3,022 lobster salads, 2,325 dishes of salmon mayonnaise, 300 score of lettuce, 41,000 buns, at two cents each; 52,000 do., at four cents; 32,249 ices, 2,419 dozen beverages, 1,250 do. ale and stout, 403 Crystal Palace puddings, 400 jellies, nine tuns of roast and boiled beef, 400 creams, 350 fruit tarts, 3,500 quarts of tea, coffee and chocolate, 485 tongues. The consumption of wines, which was enormous, had not been ascertained when our account was made up."—*Scientific Amer.*

Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

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JOHN W. PICKARD RESPECTFULLY informs the public of P. E. Island, and former patrons of the establishment in particular, that, having taken the OLD STAND for many years occupied by Mr JOHN STUMBLES, next door east of JOHN TERRAMAN, Esq.'s, he is prepared to execute, in good style and of the best material, all orders in his line, promptly and at moderate prices. He always keeps on hand a select assortment of HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS, &c., to which he invites attention.

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N. B.—Country Dealers would do well to call, before making purchases elsewhere.

Nov. 5, 1859. 3m

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS GREAT HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE ranks among the leading necessaries of life, as it is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is as well established as that the Sun lights the World, and are wonderfully adapted to this Climate

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of their liver, stomach, or bowels, which, if not quickly removed, frequently settles into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills is the only remedy that can be relied upon in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of these Pills in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician. Thousands in this part of the world can bear testimony to the truth of this statement

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

Such as may suffer from weakness or debility, or where there is a want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and act upon the mainspring of life, giving strength and vigor to the system. Young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions: and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be the most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger, they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health, particularly so in these latitudes.

DERANGEMENT OF THE KIDNEYS.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day, as salt is forced into meat, the Ointment would penetrate into the kidneys, and correct any derangement of these organs; should he suffer from stone or gravel, then the Ointment ought to be rubbed into the neck of the bladder also, and a few days will convince the sufferer as to the astonishing effect of these two remedies

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Any derangement of these delicate organs affects disastrously both the body and the mind. To the nervous invalid Holloway's Pills are an article of vital necessity. As they impart tone and vigor to the internal organs, and consequently to the nervous system which pervades and connects them. Hence their marvellous cures of hysteria, low spirits, spasms, fits, headaches, nervous twitchings, and other kindred complaints are all radically removed by the use of these invaluable Pills.

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The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially so in this quarter of the world.

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The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of the organ, so often deranged in these latitudes.

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

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Sore Throats	Asthma	Dysentery
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Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Tic-Douloureux	Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds
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Venereal Affections	Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Worms of all kinds	Head-ache	Consumption
Gout	Debility	Scrofula or King's Evil
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.	Indigestion.	

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Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Filling, Extracting, and Cleansing attended to as usual. Charges moderate.

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Charlottetown, November 18, 1859. tf

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SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL

IS A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE, A corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or abnormal matter, which, in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in impurity of the blood is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

for all the purposes of a Family Physic, are so compound that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints—Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and morbid inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Apetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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for the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. Prepared by—

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

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BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its health and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs three shillings for a half pint bottle.

TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a new growth of new hair. I trust that others, similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours, very truly,
SUSAN B. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

☞ A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the *best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co. Boston.

For sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle, and by

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

GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Kent Street, Charlottetown,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS THE ATTENTION of Persons visiting the City, and the Public generally, to his very large and extensive Assortment of

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Tete-a-Tetes, Lollings, and Lounges;
Chamber Sets, highly finished;
Grained and Painted Do., very cheap;
Drawing Room, Parlor and Extension Tables;
Bureaus, Sinks, Light Stands, Whatnots, Tempory;
Hat Stands, Towel Racks, Cribs, Cradles,
Bedsteads, all styles and prices;
Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows;
Window Cornices, Bands,
Curtain Fixtures, Tassels, and Cord;
Drawing Room, Parlor, and Dining Room Chairs;
Arm, Rocking, Invalid and Recumbent Chairs;
Cane and Wood seat Do., of every description;
Office Chairs and Cushions;
Looking-glasses and Pictures;
Gilt and Oak Mouldings for Picture, Portrait, and Photograph Frames;
And a great variety of Furniture, too numerous to mention, —all of which have been selected with great care, and will be sold at very low prices.

☞ For anything in the above line, call and examine Goods and Prices before making a selection.

GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Kent Street (adjoining the residence of the Hon. Geo. Coles), Nov. 30, 1859. 2m.

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Consisting of in GROCERIES—

Tea, Coffee (green, roasted and ground),
Sugar, Rice, Soap, Raisins, Currants,
SPICES, &c, &c.

—IN—

HARDWARE,

BLACKSMITHS' ANVILS and BELLOWS, Tin, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Nails, Bed Screws; Rim, Mortice, Stock, Till, Chest and Cupboard Locks; Knives and Forks, Blacklead, Blacking, Matches, Shoemakers' Hemp and Flax.

GLASS (from 8 x 10 to 24 x 36), Putty, Oils, &c., &c.

Which he offers wholesale and retail cheap for Cash.

W. E. DAWSON.

Great George-street, 2d Dec., 1859. 6w

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December, 1859.

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