

TE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER William Galpin, of 70, Saint i, dated May 15, 1851.

(who is now 61) caught a violent reer since that time they have been ed. Her agonites were distracting, prived entirely of rest and sleep-ized, was tried, but without effect; tate of her legs use terrible. I had I advised her to try your Pille and her every other remedy had proved a commanced six weeks ago, and, th. Her legs are painless, without and undisturbed. Could you have ring the hat 45 years, and contrast ralls, you would indeed feel deligh-westly atleviating the aufferings of a

WILLIAM GALPIN. CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF S' STANDING

1. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, leld, dated May 31, 1851.

birty years from a bad leg, the result at Gas Works; accompanied by se to a variety of medical advice, ras even told that the leg must be at opinion, your Fills and Olatment orta time, that few who had not wit-

WILLIAM ABBS. se verified by Mr. W. P. England refield.

CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Prederick Turner, of Penshurst,
ember 13, 1850.

ed from Bad Breasts for more than period had the best medical attendre healed an avful wound in my own termined again to me your Fills and a trial in her case, and fortunate is, ath a perfect cure was effected, and hes of my family have derived from we strongly recommend them to all

PREDRICK TURNER. DANGEROUS SWELLING OF UNEE. tr, an Agriculturist, residing at am, dated May 15, 1850.

dling on each side of the leg, rather re, which increased to a great size, largeous here, and was an immate of else. After various modes of trellared as incurable. Inving heard so I determined to try them, and in cured. What is more remarkable a the Hay Harvest, and although I tion throughout the winter, I have laint.

JOHN FORFAR. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, dated April 29th, 1851.

ars my wife has been subject, from ation in the side, for which she was satilithe pain could not be removed. he papers, the wonderful curse effect-thought she would give them a trial, light, she got immediate relief from r three weeks, the pain in her side s. enjoyed the best of health for the

FRANCIS ARNOT.

Fistulas Goat Glandular Swellings Lumbago Piles Rheumatism Scalds Sore throats Skin diseases Seury
Sore heads
Tumours
Ulcers
Wounds

Scalds
Sore Nipples
France (near Temple Bary London, and
for P. E. Island, in Boxes and Pots,
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TH. M. KENZIE, Pownal Street.

d Metallic PAINT.

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Butter !!! SOOD BUTTER, for which Casic S. C. HOLMAN. Fr of Pownal and Water Streets.

STRALIA! ne for Port Philip and 0th August.

11 new Clipper Ship WILLIAM

NG HAM, 1600 tone burthen,
nwn, will sail as above, from NEW
ip has superior accommodations for
nd clins and large state rooms for,
will accompany the Ship for the

ire of cet, New York, it Wharf, Boston, mmercial Wharf, Boston, [A will secceed the above, to said

JONATHAN WEATHERBE, P. E. Island.

"ROSE."

will run between this Island and ing the present season, and will leave tice, every Tuesday and Thursday ceiving the Mails, between the hours will return the days following, leave mornings of Wednesdays and Fri-

THOMAS OWEN, Manager. ARD, at his Office, Queen Squ

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1852.

NO. 1177.

# GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES, BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., NO. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK, CONTINUE TO PUBLISH THE POLLOWING BRITISH THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW (Liberal.)

AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

THESE Reprints have been in successful operation in this country for treaty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the competition they encountry from American periodicals of a similar class, and from the numerous Eclectice and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, anamally attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the Unsted States. Such works as "The Caxtone" and "My Agen Novel." (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal." The Green Hand." and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by these spublishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messes. Scott and Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely of faving the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

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79 Fulton Street, New York.
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Agent for P. E. Jaland.
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April 6, 1832.

April 6, 180z.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of Laurence Sulivan Eq., notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

Jo So ID IB A IL IS TO
Commission Merchant & Ship Broker,
SEVEN SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

BEGS to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public in
the Island, and particularly calls their attention to the eale
of Produce of every kind, having made himself well sequainted
with that market during his residence in New York.

Temperance Hall Company.

This Sabscribers are respectfully requested to pay the Balancer due on their Shares in the said Company to the Treasurer (Mr. George Beer, jon.,) or the Secretary, forthwith.

By Order of the Directors,

JAMES B. COOPER, Sec'y.

# POBULT.

FORGET THEE, NO !

Forget thee, no! I never can, My fond beloved friend, Forget the one I've loved so dear, When in a foreign land.

Forget thee, no! can I forget
The one that I adore?
The thought doth all my spirit fill
My heart with love runs o'er.

O for his softest, sweetest voice, 1'll watch o'er hill and plain; And hope, that he in safety may Return to me again.

I never will forget thee, no!
My love doth all sustain;
The triumphs of that happy hour,
That brings you back again.

### CHANGELESS LOVE.

BY MRS. FRANCES B. M. BROTHERSON. "Ah love ! that neither death nor change,

Oh! urge me not to seek, in life's gay maze, A solace for the bleeding heart I bear, Nor bid me fix my clouded, tearful gaze, On the enchantments that we deem so fair; Still let the rankling arrow linger here, In the deep recess of my stricken heart, Sad memories cling around it—vet so dear, I would not, if I could, withdraw the dart.

I tread my path alone, and weary-hearted,
Death's shadow rests upon my dreary way;
Save when fond Memory comes, with smiles long parted,
And vanished hours invoke Live's brightening ray.
How like an angel visitant it seemeth!
Bidding the clouds of sorrow flee away;
Would that the blissfell hours of which she dreameth,
Could take one tinge from Hope's once radiant day.

What now to me is beauty's flashing eye?
Though it may wear the glory of a star;
Shedding its brightness from its home on high,
A glinpase of what the inner glories are.
Alas! far down, within the quiet tomb,
Eyes that I love, are scaled in its calm sleep—
Their blessed lovelight brightnend once my home;
That home is dark—and therefore let me weep.

Bid me not listen to the thrilling tone,
Whose lingering cadence charms the list'ning ear;
I turn away, to think of accents gone,
I ne'er can find such mellowed sweetness here. I know that, eyen in youder for bright world, Her scraph voice gives back the sweetest strain; That when Love's baner o'er me is anfated. Those deathless notes shall greet mine our again.

Then shall the clouds that gather round me now, Fade in the light of heaven's resplendent ray, Grief's seal no more shall stamp my heart and brow, Taking the blessedness of life away; My fetter'd soul smould gladly burst its chain, And, dove-like, By to yonder deathless shore, Where I might find my treasure yet again, And death's dark shadow chill me never more.

— Dollar Newspaper.

# Miscellancous.

THE PARDONING POWER.

We give below a letter of Washinging Hunt, Governor of the State of New York, to the Sheriff of Duchess County. The letter was a written for publication, in answer to numerous appeals made to Mr. Hunt to pardon a murderess. He has taken a just view of his duties a...

duties:—
"Since granting the reprieve by which the execution of Ann Hong wins postponed until the 30th instant, I have received from your County, numerous communications, urging the exercise of elemency in her behalf. It would seem, that many of our citizens regard the pardoning power vested in the Executive as a personal peregarive, to be exercised at pleasure from the promptings of law your County, namerous communications, urging the exercise of elemency in her behalf. It would seem, that many of our citizens regard the pardoning power vested in the Executive as a personal perogative, to be exercised at pleasure from the promptings of law or the guilt of the offender. This partial and erroneous view of the subject, and the appeals which it naturally suggests, add much to the embarrassments accessarily incidental to the discharge of my duty in capital cases. On recurring to the real design of the Constitution, every candid mind must perceive, that the power of pardon lodged with the Executive Department, was not intended to defeat the objects of the law, by arresting its execution or changing its penalties in cases of well-established and deliberate guilt. It is a remedial power, to be resorted to for the correction of erzars and prevention of injustice. Its exercise is legitimate, whenever the conviction is founded upon inadequate proof, or when the verdict is inconsistent with newly-discovered facts; and in cases of frequent occurrence, when the crime is accompanied with mitigating circumstances, which diminish the moral guilt of the offender. None of these considerations can be advanced in favour of the pardon of Ann Heag. Her guilt is conclusively established. A careful examination of the testimony, precludes every doubt. Though circumstantial in part, a complete chain of proof is presented, as convincing to the mind, as the positive evidence of an eye-witness. The most errorest advocates of clemency, with few exceptions, candidly admit the justice of the verdict. The case presents no extensuing features to justify me in releasing her from the septence of the law. On the contrary, her crime was of the despest afrocity. Without even the poor plea of resentment, she destroyed a kind and confiding husband, by minging poison with his daily sustenance. She destroyed her lawful protector to gain a paramour, and obtain free scope for the indulgence of a guilty passion. Hawing conceived this dispo

the criminal code makes no distinction between the sexes in the painshment of crime. The woman who has renounced the virtue which adorns the female character, and prefaned the laws of God and man by the deliberate murder of her only legitimate protector, appears befire us disrobed of all those moral graces which entitle her to plead the prerogatives of the gestler sex. She ceases to be a woman; her hands are stained with the blood of the innoceat; she presents a melancholy speciatele of the guit and degradation to which our common nature may descend, when the nobler affections are extinguished by depraved and licentious passions. I cannot adopt the arguments which have been addressed me on this subject, without conceding that the law shall not be enforced against a murderess in any case whatever. The demands of pastice, the sacredness of the family compact, and the safety of society, forbid such a conclusion. It is a painful necessity; but the law must be my guide. In the case of Jonas Williams the coloured convict, who is also sentenced to be acceuted on the 30th instant, I must adhere to the decision which I communicated to you some weeks ago. Numerous appeals have been made to me on his behalf; on the ground that he did not contemplate the commission of murder. But where life is destroyed in the perpetration of a felony, the law has pronounced it a capital offence, and it is difficult to conceive a case to which this principle is more justly applicable than the present. The child whose person he violated, was his step-daughter, entitled to his protection; and if his crime (which was of a nature calculated to cause death) had not produced that result, his moral guilt could hardly be distinguished from that of the wildin nurderer. As his conviction is fully sustained by the evidence, and the sentence is in accordance with the law, I cannot perceive any sufficient grounds to justify a commutation of the sentence."

### LIEE IN A POWDER MILL.

Diekens thus descrices a visit to the Powder Mill at Hounslow

Dickens thus descrices a visit to the Powder Mill at Homslow near London:

'In this si'ent region, amidst whose ninety-seven work-places no human voice ever breaks upon the ear, and where indeed, no human form is seen, except in the isolated house in which his allotted task is performed, there are secreted upwards of two hundred and fifty work-people. They are a peculiar race, not of course, by nature, in most cases, but by the habit of years. The circumstances of momentary destruction in which they live, added to the most stringent and necessary regulations, have subdued their minds and feelings to the conditions of their hire. There is seldom any need to enforce these regulations. Some terrific explosion here, or in works of a similar kind elsewhere, leaves a fixed mark in their memories, and acts as a constant Warning. Here no shadow of a practical joke, or caper of animal spirits ever transpires; no witiesisms, no caths, no chafing or slasg. A laugh is never heard; a smile seldom seen. Even the work is carried on by the men with as few words as possible, and these uttered in a low tone. Not that anybody fancies that mere sound will awaken the spirit of combustion, or cause an explosion to take place, but that their feelings are always kept subdued. If one man wishes to communicate any thing to another, or to ask for any thing from somebody at a short distance, he must go there; for he is never permitted to shout or call out. There is a particular reason for this last regulation. Amid all this silence, whenever a shout does occur, every body knows that some imminent dangor is expected the next unoment, and all rush away headlong from the direction of the shout. As to running toward it to render any assistance, as common in all other cases, it is thoroughly understood, that none can be afforded. An accident here is immediate and beyond remedy. If the shouting be continued for some time (for a man might be drewned in a fiver), that might cause one or two of the boldest to return; but this would be a very rare

(From the London Times, August 17.)

THE FEMALE EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

THE FEMALE EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

About a fortnight ago, we gave some account of the departure of thirty-six female emigrants for Australia, under the auspices of the Female Emigration Society, established by the hon. Sydney Herbert, M. P., and his wife, and to-day, we have to make a similar announcement with regard to another body of women, thirty-five in number, who sailed yesterday from Gravesend is the Blackweall. Captain McKirley, an excellent ship belonging to these enterprising owners, the Messrs. Green. This forms the twenty-sixth party of emigrants who have been sent out by the society; and it is gratifying to know, that nearly 1,400 women belonging to a poor and deserving class, have been thus assisted, the great object of providing them with good and profitable employment in the colonies has succeeded beyond the expectations of the most sanguine promoters of the association. It is probably owing to a knowledge a poor and deserving class, have been thus assisted, the great object of providing them with good and profitable employment in the colonies has succeeded beyout the expectations of the most sanguine promoters of the association. It is probably owing to a knowledge of this fact, having been made generally known, that applications have been recently received from a better and healthier class of women than at first came under the notice of the society, many of them paying a portion of the passage-money out of their own resources, and others paying the whole, from a desire to enjoy the advantages which a connection with the society is sure to confer upon them in the colony to which they are sent. It has occasionally been painful to witness the traces which want and overstrained labour have left upon the countenance of a young and friendless woman, snatched from a live of misery, through the benevolent efforts of the officers of this association; but from whatever cause the change has arisen, no such unpleasant spectacles were to be seen in the party which sailed yesterday in the Blackwell. In point of health, spirits, and general appearance, they were much superior to the general run of their predecessors. The youngest of the party was 14 and the oldest 34, the great najority having hitherto been employed as demestic servants or needlewomen. As on all previous occasions, their antecedents have been carefully enquired after. Good character qualifications were required of each; and as these accompany them to the colony, as well as testimonials of good conduct during the voyage, if such are deserved, the rigid system of attestation thus followed becomes eventually of great importance to the amigrant. It is with much satisfaction, we are able to state, that the accommodation provided for the poor women, is of the very best description. They are placed midships, where a large and airy cabin for their common use is boarded off from the rest of the ship. The elsepting better seem to be exceedingly commodious, and every ar

CHILDREN OF PRISONERS.—'When I was in Berlin,' says a popular writer, 'I went into a public prison and visited every part of the establishment. At last I was introduced to a very large

hall, which was full of children, with their books and teachers, and having the appearance of a Prussian school-room. 'What !' said I, 'is it possible that all these children are imprisoned here for crime!' 'Oh no,' said my conductor, smilling at my simplicity; but, if a parent is imprisoned here for crime, and on that account his children are left destitute of the means of education, and are liable to grow up in ignorance and crime, the government places them here, and maintains and educates them for useful employment.' This was a new idea to me. I knew not that it has ever been suggested in this country.'

ROMANCE.—AN ENGLISH GROOM, REGENT OF PARMA

The correspondent of the London Daily Times writes as fel-

The correspondent of the London Daily Times writes as fellows:—

'The elevation of Ward to the regency of Parma is not only a singular instance of the mutability of human affairs, but of the tendency of the Anglo-Saxos race, when transplanted to fereign countries, to emerge to eminence, and surpass others by the homely but rare qualities of common sense and unfaltering energy. Ward was a Yorkshire groom. The Dake of Lacca, who obtained by his fall from horse-back in Rotten-row, the familiar soubriquet of 'Filthy Lacre,' spying the lad's merit, took him into his service, and promoted him through the several degrees of command in his stables, to be head groom of the ducal stud. Upon Ward's arrival in Italy with his master, it was soon found, that the intelligence which he displayed in the management of the stables, was applicable to other departments. In fact, the Duke had such a high epinion of Ward's wisdom, that he very rarely omitted to consult him upon any question that he was perplaced to decide; and the success which never failed to crown Ward's advice, gave him in the eyes of the feeble descendant of the Spanish Boarbons the prestige of infallibity. The expenses of the stables having been reduced to less than half under his administration, while the Duke's horses were the envy of all Italy, it struck the prince naturally enough that it would be a good thing if the same economy could be introduced into other departments. So Ward tried his hand on one thing and the other, continually enlarging his sphere of infleence, antil from household matters, he was led to those connected with the state; which, indeed, is such a miniature affair, that it does not greatly pass the limits of some private domestic establishments. Ward, now become the factotim of the Prince, win in the disturbances which preceded the revolutionary year of 1848, a diplomatic dignity, and was despatched to Florence upon a confidential mission of the highest importance. In 1845, when the Duke of Lucca resigned his other States to his son, War

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The drainage of the Castlebar lakes by the Board of Works, by which bundreds of acres of alluvial deposit once covered by a magnificant sheet of limpid water, are now exposed to human guge, has given an opportunity for the laboure of the geologist and the antiquarian. We have learned, that during the past week, seve ral canoes of extraordinary structure have been exhamed from the bed on which the lake reposed. One of the canoes, dug us near Blackfort, measured twenty-four feet by three in width, and was it an excellent state of preservation. It seemed to have been formed by the 'hollowing out' by fire of a large oak tree. It is also asserted, that upwards of 20 various sized canoes have been discovered in the same locality. The shores of the lake also present an interesting source of investigation for the geologiest, abounding in beautiful petrifactions of various reptiles, as also of timber, shells, and fishes. But what to us seems the greatest subject for the at tention of the antiquarian, is the presence of two artificial islands (or once were), composed of piled oak, regularly mortised in the joints, and of amazing strength; about each of them are traces of a fosse or stockade formed by spiked timber sonk in three regular rows around them. Whether these could have been the construction of Danish invaders, their predecessors or successors, we leave for the historian; but assuredly it is worth investigation, more particularly, when it is remembered that these relics of antiquity have been found contiguous to a rained castle and fort, and in the immediate vicinity of a churchyard, which has originated many a long of grounds of a form of the antiquity have been found contiguous to a rained castle and fort, and in the immediate vicinity of a churchyard, which has originated many a long of cones in excellent preservation; and on the other side quantities of bones of animals, and also various fossil remains; curiously shaped on a surgent state. The preservation; and on the other side quanti

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—M. Goudet, keeper of the archives of Toulouse, has written to the Assemblee Nationals, to state, that the root of the plant known in France as the Iris Germanique, is an infallible cure for hydrophobia. About 60 grammes (not quite two oances) of the root must be taken; they must be well washed and peeled, cut into pieces of the size of a die, and fried in hoge' lard or fresh butter; they must then be mixed with two or three eggs, and made into an omelette without sail. The person or animal bitten, must be made to eat one of these officients on three successive days. M. Goudet says, that he has known dogs bitten by mad dogs recover after eating of the ômelettes, whilst other dogs bitten at the same time have died. He says, also, that a physicism of Toulouse gave the omelette to his child, who had been bitten by a mad dog three months ago, and that the child has since experienced no ill effects. The remedy, M. Goudet adde, was communicated to him by an old monk of the abboy of Grand Selve, one of the religious houses destroyed in the revolution. This convent was at one time famous for its cures of hydrophobia. The Cure of Turretot, near Rouen, has written to the same journal to say, that the family of a letter carrier of Crequetot l'Esneval, have been known for between fifty and sixty years, is in possession of a socret for caring hydrophobia, and that they have very frequently applied it with great success. (Surely this statement ought to be tested.)

WOOL FROM THE VEGETABLE KINGBOM.—Two very extraordinary applications of fir-tree leaves to useful purposes, have been made in a domain called the 'Prairie of Itumbolt,' near Breslau, in Silesis. One consists in the extraction from them of a fibrous material which has been termed "vegetable wool;' the other in the establishment of medicinal baths with the refuse balsamic fluid, liberated in the course of the former municaure. The plans sylecatria, or wild pine, is the species which, in the case under notice, yields the fibrous material, but every member of the pine and fir tribes may, it would appear, be turned to similar account. The vegetable wool thus produced, is woven into counterpanes, blankets, and other similar articles. It has been used for a considerable period in many of the charitable institutions of Vienna, and is much approved of. Amongst other advantages, textures of this substance possess the excellent quality of banishing all manner of insects, which are criven away by a certain odour, not at all disagreeable, which the fibre never loses. WOOL FROM THE VEGETABLE KINGBOM .- Two very ex-

Professor Silliman says, that the certificate purporting to be ad him, recommending Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is a forgery, that he always refused that nestrum in any manner.