WEEKLY CALENDAR—JULY.

○ Full Moon, 3d day, 0h. 51m., morning.
☾ Last Quarter, 11th day, 1h. 45m., morning.
● New Moon, 18th day, 10h. 7m., morning.
☽ First Quarter, 25th day, 1h. 27m., morning.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn.	Moon sets	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
29	Sunday	4 44	7 29	7 49	1 16	14 46
30	Monday	4 45	7 28	8 52	2 20	43
31	Tuesday	4 46	7 27	9 49	3 39	41
Aug 1	Wednesday	4 47	7 25	10 39	7 8	38
2	Thursday	4 48	7 24	11 23	7 42	35
3	Friday	4 49	7 23	——	8 0	31
4	Saturday	4 50	7 22	0 18	8 17	32

MAILS,—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Mails for the neighboring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—

For Nova Scotia, *via* Pictou, every Thursday and alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, *via* Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

For Newfoundland, every Monday.

The Mails for England, Bermuda and the West Indies, via Pictou, will, on and after Monday, the 9th July next, close at 12 o'clock, noon, instead of 4, p.m., as formerly advertised, viz: July 9th and 23d; August 6th and 20th; September 3d and 17th; October 1st, 15th and 29th; November 12th and 26th

Farm and Garden.

Errors in Shoeing Horses.

Crippled and hoof-bound horses are becoming more and more common where they are used on hard roads, and the methods of shoeing adopted by many blacksmiths to prevent lameness, in the opinion of the writer, only increase the evil. Usually shoes are made with the nail holes too near the toe. This leaves the heel unsupported, and throws the strain, in traveling and pulling, about midway between the heel and toe, which is the weakest part of the hoof. Often, when the shoes are removed, the sole of the foot is found torn loose from the hoof at the heels, leaving sores called corns. This is more common with heavy, wide-footed horses, though the same style of shoeing will produce it in all.

Burning the hoof with the hot shoe, to fit it to its place, is often practiced. A number of years' experience has taught me that this should not be done. When a horse's hoof is properly trimmed, the sole is less than a quarter of an inch thick: burning will crisp and destroy the life of the seam, causing the sole and hoof to separate. This is followed by sprawling and rottenness of the hoof, lowering of the sole, turning up of the toe, and general ill-shape of the foot, and the horse becomes a clumsy cripple.

Horses likely to become hoof bound, generally have small, tough, horny hoofs of rapid growth; but, with proper care, they may be kept free from lameness. If the shoe be not properly fastened near the heels, it causes the top to incline forward, the sole becomes hard and dead, the heels contract and the frog is injured. Lameness must follow from the action of the coffin-joint being retarded.

To keep the foot in its natural shape, the shoe should be made to fit wide at the heels; the "calk" should stand square, inclining a little outward. The shoe should be nailed well back towards the heels, say from an inch and a quarter to two inches from the calks, thus securing it so rigidly from heel to toe. When the foot is in its natural shape, as strong a nail-hold can be had at the turn of the heel as anywhere about the hoof.

The clip, or upward projection from the shoe, used by many, is worse than useless. The hoof is weakened by the notch made to receive it, and is injured by the burning given to fit it in. By this treatment, horses whose feet have been worn short at the toe, have often been lamed by crisping the sole and affecting the quick, causing it to fester in a few days after shoeing. After a horse's feet have been thus maltreated, it will most generally take from six months to a year's proper care to restore them to a sound condition.

A shoe, properly put on, should remain from ten to fourteen weeks. If a horse is shod oftener than once in two months, there will not be sufficient growth to afford a solid hold for the nails.—*Cor. of Am. Agriculturist.*

A Shiftless Farmer.

Just take a glimpse at him. He throws his manure out under the eaves of his barn, and lets it lie in sun and air, leaching away half of its strength into the neighboring streams. He neglects, also, to make use of many other useful matters which might go to increase the compost-heap—such as bones, ashes, chip-dirt, contents of privy, forest-leaves, droppings of hen-roosts, muck, etc., etc. Yet, at the same time, he buys stable-manure at the neighboring town, and carts it home at considerable expense.

He allows noxious weeds to overrun his land—white daisy, snap-dragon, burdock, yellow-dock, quack-grass, Canada thistles, and many other vile roots too numerous to mention. The time was, when most of these could have been exterminated by a little labor. When they first appeared in small numbers, a very little work with a weeding-hoe or dock extractor, would have headed them off entirely. But now, having had full swing for several years, they laugh at the shiftless man's puny efforts and windy threats. But this is not the worst of the evil. The neighboring farmers are active, enterprising men, and have done their best to keep their land clear of foul roots, but the seeds blow over in clouds from the shiftless man's fields, and they are almost in despair. What can they do!

He keeps poor fences. When he sees a rail broken here, a board off there, or a post rotten and falling down beyond, he is very sorry, and hopes a good time will soon come for fence-mending; but he don't repair it at once. Bad becomes worse; hungry cattle leap the tottering fence, and down it all comes: wheat fields, and corn fields and hay fields are trampled down; the farmer suffers loss, and, very likely he and his neighbors are soon having a delightful lawsuit.

These are only a few broad lines of our portrait: the likeness will probably be detected without any further touches of the brush.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Miscellaneous.

The late Sir Brenton Haliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

The following brief memoir of this esteemed and deeply venerated gentleman, who departed this life on the 16th inst., is given in a late No. of the Halifax *Colonist*:—

Sir Brenton Haliburton was the second son of the Hon. John Haliburton, who held for many years the office of head of the Naval Medical department in Halifax, and who also was a member of Council. This gentleman married a Miss Brenton of Rhode Island, then a British Colony, where he resided until the breaking out of the Revolution compelled him to leave, as he warmly espoused the cause of the mother county. His son Brenton was at that time a child of 7 years of age; and he used to relate, that when on one occasion the principles of loyalty which he imbibed from his father led him to give expression to his feelings aloud in the street, the indignation of the popular party was so strong that, child as he was, he was actually led off to prison; the jailer's wife, however, influenced by a kindly feeling toward the family treated his offence as it deserved, gave him a piece of bread and butter, and sent him home in safety.

After his father's removal to Halifax, he was sent to school in England; he then returned to Halifax and commenced the study of the Law; when the Provincial regiments were raised during the French Revolutionary war, he joined the Nova Scotia Fencibles, from which, at the recommendation of the late Duke of Kent, he was transferred to the 7th Royal Fusiliers then stationed at Halifax.

He discharged his military duties with so much zeal and ability as to secure the approbation and good will of His Royal Highness then commanding the forces in Nova Scotia. Brilliant, however, as were his military prospects, he abandoned them and resumed the profession of the law.

That in taking this step he acted with sound judgment we who have seen him close a judicial life of almost unparalleled length with signal honor to himself and advantage to the country, cannot for a moment doubt. During this long period he was ever a painstaking and conscientious Judge, and at the same time he was remarkable for his hospitality and cheerful disposition. In 1799 he married Margaret, the eldest daughter of the Right Rev Charles Inglis, D. D., the first Bishop of Nova Scotia. Eight years after his marriage, in 1807, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1846 he was appointed to a seat in the Council, then consisting of twelve members and discharging both Executive and Legislative duties. In 1833 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Province and became *ex officio* President of the Council, which latter situation he held until the year 1838, when the Council was remodeled, and the Executive separated from the Legislative, and the Chief Justice and Judges ceased to be members of either.

This series of appointments to successive offices of importance is doubly significant; it marks the estimation in which the man was held by his contemporaries, while by the applause which his discharge of the duties devolving on him secured, we have the best proof that their judgment of him was correct.

The singular combination of judicial with political duties thus thrown upon him, was an ordeal through which few men could have passed unscathed. Can we demand any better evidence of the unbending integrity and true liberality of Sir Brenton Haliburton through all these trying circumstances, than the fact that he has gone down to the grave at the venerable age of 85, without an enemy!

For a long period, owing to a combination of circumstances, he exercised almost the whole power and patronage of the provincial government, and although himself a warm member of the Church of England, he exhibited great liberality towards the members of other denominations.

He has now gone through the last scene of all. But little more than one short year has rolled by, since in his answer to the address of congratulation by the Bar on his elevation to a Knighthood, he closed it with the following touching words:—"And now, gentleman, accept of an old man's affectionate prayer for your welfare; may you at the close of life feel the great comfort of having made your peace with God through the merits of your Saviour. God bless you all."

An Exciting Scene with Mr Rarey.

The most exciting scene we ever witnessed was what we may fairly call a mortal combat between man and the horse. A powerful and most beautiful thorough bred stallion was introduced into the arena. The horse looked round the audience, stood on his hind legs, plowed up the ground, and presented the most vivid picture of a wild and irreclaimable beast. He literally roared in fury, and kicked out of pure viciousness. He snapped at the groom and Mr Rarey, and actually bit his own flesh severely in passion. He tore to pieces every strap which was placed upon him, hurling the groom who had come to Mr Rarey's assistance, ignominiously the whole length of the arena. At one time the horse broke clear away from all, and stood for a moment as a victor in the midst of the excited audience.—Mr Ryer, and Mr Farrell, both came to Mr Rarey's help, but they were utterly unable to hold the animal. He scattered every man and everything about him like chaff. He was bathed in a white foam, and sending up clouds of vapor from his body. At one moment he tossed upstraw wildly, at another he sent the strong barriers flying in all directions, and for some time he stood the complete personification of diablerie alone in the arena, roaring furiously, and tearing at the barriers with his teeth. Mr Rarey, having washed his hands and rested for a few minutes, again attempted to approach him. Then began a contest such as no one who witnessed can forget. It was a struggle of art and tact against overwhelming strength. Whoever saw that combat could never be skeptical as to the wonderful power of Mr Rarey. For full an hour the the battle, for it was nothing else, continued—now the man gained the victory, now the horse; and the animal, touching the earth, seemed to derive fresh strength from every fall. At last Mr Rarey extemporized a strap from the fragments of the broken bridle, and had gained his first step to conquest, still the horse fought furiously, endeavoring to bite his assailant or trample him down. It gave some idea of the animating scenes of the Roman amphitheatre to see a compact, slight, but sinewy man confronting so furious and vicious an animal. A long struggle ensued, but eventually the horse was fairly beaten out, and lay down panting and thoroughly subdued.—*Irish Times.*

To Young Women.

Trust not to uncertain riches, but prepare yourselves for every emergency in life. Learn to work, and not be dependent on servants to make your bread, sweep your floors and darn your own stockings. Above all, do not esteem too lightly those honorable young men who sustain themselves and their aged parents by the work of their own hands, while you caress and receive into your company those lazy, idle popinjays who never lift their finger to help themselves as long as they can get funds sufficient to live in fashion. If you are wise you will look at this subject as we do; and when you are old enough to become wives, who will prefer the honest mechanic, with not a cent to commence life, to the fashionable loafer, with a capital of ten thousand dollars. Whenever we hear remarked "Such a young lady married a fortune," we always tremble for her future prosperity.

Riches left to children by wealthy parents turn out to be a curse instead of a blessing. Young women remember this, and instead of sounding the purse of your lovers, and examining the cut of their coats, look into their habits and their hearts. Mark if they have a trade, and can depend upon themselves—see that they have minds which lead them to look above a butterfly existence. Talk not of the beautiful white skin and soft, delicate hand, the splendid form and fine appearance of the young gentleman. Let not these foolish considerations engross your thoughts.—*Ex*

A Great Discovery at Chicago—Making Gas from Prairie Stones

The Chicago Democrat chronicles an important discovery which has recently been made, in that vicinity. It says a large quantity of "prairie stone," near the Western suburbs of that city, has been found to yield immense quantities of gas and saltpetre. The particulars of the discovery, which was brought about while searching for indications of oil, are as follows!

"A small bit of this stone, a piece perhaps four inches square, was taken by Mr Wm. Cumberland, a well known chemist of this city, a day or two since, for the purpose of endeavouring to extract oil from it. The experiment, so far as the end in view was concerned, was a failure—but in the progress of it other discoveries were made of startling importance and great interest. The stone had been broken up and placed in a retort, which was then subjected to the action of the heat. A vapor was seen to issue from the neck of the retort, and a match being applied it ignited and burned brilliantly for half an hour. It gave a light fully equal to the same volume of coal gas, and emitted no odor of any kind! The burned stone was then analyzed, and found to contain fifty per cent. of saltpetre, which being removed, the residue was excellent lime!

"Here indeed was a discovery! A stone was found existing in inexhaustible quantities and obtainable at very little cost, which made gas as well and as freely as the best coal; which yielded fifty per cent. of pure saltpetre and which then was as good lime as could be had anywhere.

"Additional experiments having been performed, in the presence of the Superintendent of the Gas Works and others, resulting in a confirmation of the discovery, arrangements have been made to experiment on the manufacture of gas from prairie stone.

"A retort and gasometer will be prepared at the gas works, and a large quantity of it submitted to a test which will leave no doubt of the practical benefits growing out of this unexpected discovery.

"The Chicago Stone Coal Mining Company have, as it were, stumbled into an almost incalculable fortune. They own twenty acres of land filled with this treble valuable stone, and suddenly find it advancing in value from six or eight dollars to forty or fifty dollars a cord."

STATIONERY.

RECEIVED, PER *ISABEL*, FROM Liverpool, and for sale at HASZARD's Book-store—

Pink and colored Tissue Paper
Blank Day Books and Memorandums
Swan's Copy Book, with engraved headlines
Cream laid Note Paper and Envelopes, &c.
Arnold's Black Writing Ink

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

FANCY GOODS

EVER IMPORTED INTO THE EASTERN Provinces, is now offered for disposal, at *Cash prices*, previous to its exportation.

This Stock offers unusual inducements to Dealers in Fancy GOODS, as it includes everything sold in the Fancy Goods line—Jewelry, China and Glassware, Photographic Chemicals, Cameras and Stands, Cases, Matts, Preservers, and every article used in Photography.

The balance of Stock remaining on the 1st of October will be shipped off the Island, and intending purchasers will consult their own interests by making an early call.

JAMES McCOMB.

Charlottetown, May 12, 1860. 6w

FARM TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF SEVEN years from November next, that valuable Property known as "WILLOW FARM," situate about a mile from the City, on the Princetown Road, containing 79½ acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, and at present in the occupation of Mr. RALPH BRECKEN, Jun. The Farm is subdivided into 12 Fields, with substantial fences, with a neat COTTAGE, and an extensive range of Barns and Out-buildings.

For particulars, enquire at the Office of the late JAMES PEAKE.

June 28, 1860. 4w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS BY PRIVATE sale, that well known and beautifully situated Freehold FARM, in Belle Creek, Lot 62, consisting of 122½ acres, of which there are about 70 in a high state of cultivation. There are the necessary substantial buildings on the premises; with a never failing spring of water within a few yards of the dwelling house, together with a considerable piece of Marsh.

The property is contiguous to an abundance of sea manure, with every facility for procuring it; and also, to a good fishing station. Also, a FREEHOLD Farm situated in Flat River, Lot 60, consisting of 50 acres, of which there are about 40 under cultivation, with a good dwelling house, and about 4 acres of excellent marsh attached thereto.

The subscriber also notifies all persons who are indebted to him, to make immediate payment, and all creditors to furnish him with their respective accounts.

NEIL NICHOLSON.

Belle Creek, July 5th, 1860. 3w*

Townships Nos. 9. 16. 22. and 61.

TENANTS ON THOSE TOWNSHIPS AND other persons indebted to the Right Honorable LAWRENCE SULLIVAN are hereby notified that the subscriber has—by Power of Attorney dated 30th April last—been appointed the Agent of the said Lawrence Sullivan, for the management and protection of the said Townships, and for the collection of all debts due to him. All persons, therefore, so indebted, are requested to make an early settlement of their Accounts at the office of the subscriber.

G. W. DEBLOIS.

Ch Town, May 23.

To be Let for a Term of Years,

"RINGWOOD,"

the late Residence of Lieut. Colonel B. H. Cumberland.

THIS PROPERTY CONSISTS OF A well-built and commodious Dwelling House, erected some years since by the Proprietor, together with Out-houses and Offices, and 150 acres of LAND.

It is situate on Township No. Sixty-five, immediately opposite Charlottetown, from which it is distant about two miles. The Land is high, with a gradual descent to the water, and the view, which is uninterrupted, is decided one of the finest in the Island. The Ornamental Woods, which are very beautiful, have been carefully preserved and laid off with much taste; and as the Proprietor is resident in England, the property is offered on the most favorable terms, at a rent very much below its real value. For particulars, apply to

W. H. POPE.

Charlottetown, May 12, 1860.

A CURE FOR THE MILLION!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

IS HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT GOOD OR BAD?

IF BAD, WOULD THE WHOLE COMMUNITY in all parts of the world allow themselves to be grossly deceived or imposed upon for a quarter of a century? It must be apparent that the medical profession in every climate would, as in duty bound, make their voices heard against it. Would it be tolerated that millions should buy it and use it year after year if there was any thing better to be had, or were it not now known to be the most powerful remedy ever discovered for the cure of ulcers, wounds, sores, skin diseases, and other external ailments? Let any one ask himself the question, and decide for himself.

CONTRACTED OR STIFF JOINTS.

All the medicines in the London Dispensaries would rarely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable Ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the benefit will be immense. Paralytic patients even can derive advantages from this fine remedy, and from no other.

SCORBUTIC HUMORS—SCALD HEADS AND SKIN DISEASES.

Scorbutic humors arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault. The Pills will speedily restore these to a healthy action; while the Ointment, if well rubbed in at least twice a day, will soon cure any case of the above classes of skin diseases, by totally eradicating them from the system. Soldiers, sailors and miners, use this famous Ointment in all parts of the world.

DROPSY.

Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint, which frequently creeps upon us at first by a simple swelling of the feet, and very little notice is taken of this, perhaps, till the legs begin to swell. There, again, the root of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach; therefore set to work earnestly by taking these famous Pills according to the printed directions, and by rubbing the Ointment very effectually into the swollen parts. Live principally upon solids, avoiding the use of slops, and everything that will derange the stomach and liver. Most cases readily yield to the combined influence of the Pills and Ointment.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In any of the above complaints more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means than is frequently brought about in six months by any other treatment. In bad cases, if a small pot of the Ointment be rubbed into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, it will quickly penetrate, and, in most cases, give immediate relief; but perseverance is necessary to effect a cure. Six or eight of the Pills should be taken nightly, according to circumstances. Whoever tries these Pills and Ointment will not do so in vain, but, on the contrary, the result will be most wonderful.

DIPTHERIA, SORE THROAT, &C.

These cases are of so serious and frequently of so dangerous a nature, that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means may fail, if applied immediately, and not when the patient is beyond recovery. It is a sovereign remedy for sore throats, under any circumstances. Any settled coughs, cold on the chest, or wheezing, even if of twenty years' standing, will be promptly removed. Mothers should rub this remarkable Ointment into the chest of their infants whenever there may be any hoarseness, tightness, or anything else affecting the breathing or otherwise.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases

Bad Legs	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Burns	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Gout	Scurvy
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Coco-Bay	Lumbago	Tumors
Chiego-Foot	Piles	Ulcers
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Wounds
Cancers	Scalds	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices, viz.—1s 1½d. 2s 9d. 4s 6d, and 11s. sterling.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

G. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. Island.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE!

Keep up with the Times!

WHO WILL BUY OLD-FASHIONED Furniture, when they can purchase for less money the very LATEST STYLES and BEST QUALITY at

DOUGLASS'S

FURNITURE ROOMS,

WHERE HE HAS THE

Largest Stock on the Island

to select from, and at the very lowest prices. All persons about to furnish, will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to FURNISHING WINDOWS and FRAMING PICTURES.

All orders promptly attended to, and thankfully received.

GEORGE DOUGLAS

Kent-street, June 1, 1860. 6w

!! BOOT AND SHOE BUYERS !!

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS AND

EXTRA LOW PRICES FOR CASH TRADE.

GEORGE C. WALES,

29, Pearl Street,

EXPECTING TO MAKE SOME CHANGE in his business, will offer a large and good assortment of all kinds, including—

Copper Soles, and Copper and Leather Tips, at very low prices.

As we *buy* and sell for *Cash* only, can give buyers the very lowest rates, of any sizes, styles or quality wanted. Call before purchasing, at - - - 29, PEARL STREET.

Boston, March 1, 1860. 4m mar10

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES HAVE NOW BEEN before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS,

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither *Mercury*, nor *Antimony*, nor *Arsenic* nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of those well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; *Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Langour, and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrance.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*.

Also *Worms*, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and *Consumption*, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers and *Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and *Bad Complexions*, by their alternative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum*, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. *Common Colds* and *Influenza* will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS

General Debility, Loss of APPETITE, AND DISEASES OF FEMALES—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—KING'S EVIL and SCROFULA, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAINTER'S COLIC, are speedy cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of MERCURY, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the Reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORIZED AGENT.

Prepared by Dr W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

SOLD BY

T. DES BRISASAY, Charlottetown, General Agent; and by

James Pidgeon, New London
Garrett and Hudson, do.
W. Shaw, New Glasgow Bridge
J. J. Fraser, St Eleanor's
George Wiggston, Crapaud
R. S. Holman, Summerside
John Beer, Bedeque
H Beer Southport
Benj. Rodgers, Cascumpec
John Frost, Grand River
P. Stephens Orwell
Wm. Brow, Cape Traverse

July 7. 1y

BOAT FOUND.

PICKED UP, ABOUT 3 MILES FROM shore, on the 29th ult., a Boat, about 14 feet long, flat bottom. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

NEIL HIGGINS.

Stanhope, July 14, 1860. tf

FOR SALE.

THE SPLENDID ENTIRE horse "CLYDE" rising three years old, of a handsome Grey colour, from *King of the Valley* Dam, by stock of *Revenge*; stands about 15½ hands. As a stud horse, unquestionably sure; docile and gentle in harness; and for strength and action as a carriage horse equalled by few Colts of his age. To be seen by intending purchasers, at the subscriber's stable, Maple Bank, Brackley Point Road.

JAMES RATTRAY.

N. B.—Half the purchase money may remain for a time, as agreed for, on approved notes.

March 10, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Per "Isabel" and "Gazelle,"

AND OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICE for Cash, wholesale and retail,

14 Boxes TIN,
44 Bags NAILS from one to 4½ inches,
84 Kegs PAINTS,
5 Casks Linseed OIL,
86 Boxes GLASS, from 8x10 to 17x36,—cut to size and pattern.

Blacksmiths' anvils, vices, and files: blister and spring steel, plough mountings, chain traces, spades, hook and eye, butt, table, chest, & T hinges; bed screws bolts and nuts; rim, mortice, stock, pad, till, trunk, and chest locks, latches, planes, and plane irons, cross cut, hand, and tenon saws, knives and forks, butchers' oyster, putty, farrier's, shoe and pocket knives, whiting, red and yellow ochre, glue, varnish, curled hair, whitewash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, blacklead, spoke, horse and bannister brushes; hemp, flax, sparables, &c., &c.

☞ A large assortment of Saddlers' Goods ☜

—ALSO IN—

GROCERIES,

5 Bags Rice, 20 boxes Soap, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, green, roasted and ground Coffee (the best in the City), Pepper, Mustard, Annatto, Cudbear, Currants, Raisins, Spices, &c.

12 doz Bottled Pickles, in mixed cauliflower and onion.

WM. E. DAWSON.

May 23. 6i. Great George Street.

ROCKLIN FULLING MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD TENDER their sincere thanks to the public of Prince Edward Island, for the very liberal and constantly increasing support received for some years past. They are in a position at present to challenge British America as to facility for work; and as all Orders are executed under the Proprietors' personal inspection, perfect satisfaction as to workmanship is guaranteed.

All favors will be promptly attended to; and enlarged support is solicited and confidently anticipated.

TERMS.—Fulling, 3d.; Fulling and Dyeing, 7d.; Fulling, Dyeing and full Dressing all colors, except green, 10d.; Green, 12d.; Scarlet Yarn, 2s. 3d. per lb.

For convenience, the following gentlemen will act as Local Agents:—

N. Rankin, Esq., Charlottetown. John Hyde, Esq., Murray Harbor. D. Gordon, Esq., Georgetown. D. Fraser, Esq., Belfast Cross Roads. Hector Gillis, White Sands. George Ellison, St. Eleanors. David Johnston, White Sands. D. Rogers, Summerside. Archibald Townsend, Traveller's Rest. George M'Kay, Esq., New London. Roderick M'Intyre, Esq., Lot 43.

R. & A. FRASER.

Rocklin Mills, Middle River, Pictou, N. S., 1860.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

New Stock---Hardware, Brushes, &c.!

JUST RECEIVED, PER *ISABEL*, AN Assortment of BRITISH HARDWARE, &c.

CONSISTING OF:

Chisels, Gouges, Files and Rasps, Planes and Plane Irons, Screw Drivers, Plyers, Pincers, Nippers, Hand & Tenon Saws, Hammers, Screws, Squares and Bevels, Braces and Bitts, Auger Bitts, Gimblets.

Butt, T and Box Hinges, Hook and Eye Hinges; Door, Chest and Pad Locks, Tower Bolts, Hooks and Hasps.

HOES of various kinds, steel Spades.

FISH HOOKS—Trout, Mackerel, and Cod.

Brass and Pewter Taps, Molasses Gates, Carpet Tacks, Trunk Handles.

BOLTS & NUTS, from 1 to 9 inches—*cheaper than ever.*

BRUSHES—Paint Brushes, all sizes; Sash Tools and Varnish Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c.

Cords, Twines, Shoe Threads, Cod Lines and Stationery, per *Gazelle*, from Britain.

American Hardware, from Boston.

For Sale, at low prices for Cash, at HASZARD'S, Queen-Sq.

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Dec. 24, 1859.