WEEKLY CALENDAR—JULY.

○ Full Moon, 3d day, 0h. 54m., 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 rises	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Sunday	4 18	7 49	9 5	6 48	15 31
2	Monday	4 19	7 49	10 3	7 39	30
3	Tuesday	4 20	7 49	10 55	8 27	29
4	Wednesday	4 21	7 48	11 42	8 52	28
5	Thursday	4 21	7 48	——	9 18	27
6	Friday	4 21	7 48	0 47	9 37	27
7	Saturday	4 22	7 48	1 27	9 56	26

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.

For England, Bermuda and West Indies, and also for Nova Scotia, every alternate Monday at 3 o'clock p. m., *via*:

May 28th; June 11th and 25th; July 9th and 23d; August 6th and 20th; September 3d and 17th; October 1st, 15th and 29th November 12th and 26th.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

COMMITTEE ON WATER PRIVILEGES.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, April 16.

The House in Committee on the subject of granting water privileges. Petitions and correspondence on the subject having been read—

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND explained that it rested with the House to take such action as they thought fit in the matter, which was of great importance, as affecting the rights of owners of lands fronting on navigable rivers, to erect wharfs or breastworks in front of their properties. Grave doubts were entertained as to the right to licence such erections. Summerside was the only locality where it had been done; but the principle involved affected the country generally. A question had occurred in the district represented by the Hon. Messrs. Laird and Longworth, and petitions had been presented to the House expressive of the dissatisfaction of the settlers at the alleged interference with their privileges. Wharfs were essential to the mercantile progress of a country, and it was necessary for the Legislature to decide what powers should be given to the owners of water fronts. The question was not invested with a party character. A former Attorney General had given it as his opinion that the sanction of the Legislature was necessary for the action of Government.

Mr. MONTGOMERY asked if it were intended to give a general authority, or to limit it to the vicinity of towns. Country localities might be seriously inconvenienced by wharves being run out into the rivers to low water mark as they would prevent the farmers collecting sea manure.

Mr BEER saw no objections to granting the privilege of erecting wharves in the country, which could be constructed with open spaces, so as to admit boats to pass under to gather sea-weed. He was in favor of sanctioning the wharf at Rustico, which formed the subject of some of the petitions, if it were built so as not to interfere with the navigation, by preventing the collection of sea manure. At Summerside there was already a long wharf, than which no greater obstruction to the free navigation of the space between high and low water mark could be constructed, and, therefore, he saw no harm in allowing erections of a similiar character in that particular locality. In other parts of the country the case was widely different.

Hon. Mr. COLES—The question for the House to decide was, not the particular situation of Summerside, but whether the public had or not the right freely to use the space between high and low water marks, for the collection of sea-weed, or for any other purpose. If it was admitted that they had, no Government had the right to grant sites for the erection of wharfs any where. The right to all below high water mark was vested in the public, and the wharfs in Charlottetown below that mark had been built on land specially granted by the Crown, which right had been transferred to the Assembly by the Civil List Bill. He hoped the question, as far as it referred to Summerside, would be settled in a manner beneficial to that rising town, which might require peculiar privileges. When he was in the Government he had reserved the rights of the public to the free access to the side of the public wharfs, that no obstruction should be presented to the approach of vessels to discharge or receive freight, or to be repaired. Parties had applied for a licence of occupation of the space he alluded to, but the Government required a plan, in order that they might judge of the necessary reservations to the public.

Hon. Col. GRAY, while opposed to granting to individuals privileges which might interfere with the general rights of the public at large, admitted that towns had claims to which other parts of the Island could lay no claim. He had understood that the late Government had made distinctions between individuals in their action on this matter. The Hon. Mr. Wightman, he believed, had been allowed to build a wharf out to the channel without being charged for the privilege, while others had been called upon to pay for a similar right. In cases of towns, the Government should be empowered to afford every facility for the prosecution of mercantile business; but in country districts, they should cautiously guard against the obstruction of the highways, of which at Cavendish, some of the petitions complained. He did not know the particular locality specified in the papers he referred to, but if it were as he surmised, a serious inconvenience must have been occasioned.

Hon. Mr. COZZENS—Hon. Mr. Wightman made application for the right to the channel.

Hon. Mr. POPE was glad the subject was before the House. He was interested in it, as owning water lots at Summerside. In the present position of the question, he knew not how to build on them. It had been said last year that individuals defied the late Government. He for one considered that although the right was in the Crown, the lots were for the general use of the public, and it should not be left in the power of any Government to benefit or injure any particular individual, by asking what amount they chose. As he was the party referred to by the leader of the opposition, as having applied for lots at Summerside—he denied having done so, any more than the Hon. Mr. Wightman. He received a notice to pay 2s. a foot, and that amount was subsequently reduced to 1s. 6d., which was demanded under a threat of prosecution; the notice and threat he equally disregarded. He had been selected individually, as opposed to the late Government, while Hon. Mr. Wightman, a member of it, was allowed to go free. He would have paid 1s. 6d. per foot, but considered that it was an unjust demand, preferred against himself personally. Mr. Muirhead got a grant at 1s. per foot. With reference to the resolution the House might adopt, he hoped it would define the duty of Government to as to prevent favoritism or persecution; and, in country districts, put it out of the power of any man to gratify his bad feelings towards another, by taking the front of his farm, which should be at the disposal of the owner so long as he did not obstruct the freedom of navigation.

Hon. Mr. COZZENS—The hon. member had imputed dishonest motives to the late Government, but had admitted that he had taken possession of public property, which it was their duty to protect. The harbor master had, doubtless, called the attention of the Government to the fact, and had been referred to the Act pointing out his duty. The sum of 2s. was not very high; but the main object of the Government was to obtain an acknowledgement of their title. The hon. Mr. Wightman had been told that he would have to make terms for his occupancy, as the late Government were determined to act on a general consistent plan for the protection of the public property, and not on personal grounds. He agreed that all reasonable privileges should be conceded, but it would not do to allow individuals to take public property for their own benefit, whenever they chose, as the hon. member had done.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH—While private individuals owned to high water mark, the fee in the soil below that was in the Crown, and the right of use in the general public. This double right occasioned it a matter of some difficulty so to adjust the question, as to give the Crown the power to authorize the erection without encroaching on public rights. It was a well established principle, that public interest superseded private. A distinction should, he thought, be made between shipping ports and the ordinary shores of the Island. If the Government were empowered to grant the water fronts, and wharfs erected on them obstructed the navigation, such erections could be indicted by the grand juries as nuisances.

Hon. Mr. POPE—If the late Government were so zealous to preserve the rights of the public in the water lots at Summerside, it was strange that they should be willing to barter them away for 1s. 6d. per foot. He had never asserted any claim of right to those lots; but was aware that on complaint made he would have to leave them. According to the hon. leader of the opposition, every man who laid down a slip or a boom in front of his property, was guilty of a dishonest appropriation of public property.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD—It was but fair that parties at a place like Summerside should have the privilege of laying down launchways or booms, which were not permanent obstructions to navigation, and Government should be empowered to grant the right to do so. The case complained of at Rustico was, however, quite different. There the farmers depended greatly on obtaining sea manure. The late Government had appointed Commissioners, of whom he had been one, to open a road; and no complaint had been made until some two years ago, when an American merchant built houses and stages on the public road, and filled up the spaces between the piles with stones, thus effectually preventing the people from obtaining the sea-weed. This no one had a right to do.

Hon. SPEAKER—The stages were erected in front of the property, and he had been informed that the proprietor had expended $10,000 in the erection of breakwaters, &c. It would be a serious hardship to deprive him of such an amount. The breakwaters were an accommodation to all in the neighborhood who owned boats. The owner had done a great deal of good to the country; he had instituted a most extensive fishery, the benefits of which were widely experienced in the extended outlay of money it occasioned. The petitioners complained of the obstruction to their getting sea manure. He had been informed by the proprietor that the people had never been prevented from getting as much as they choose, and in fact that they were in the habit of going on the premises and removing it. He was inclined to suspect the existence of personal ill feelings.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD—The land was in the public, and no amount of expenditure by an individual in the prosecution of his private business would deprive the public of its rights.

Hon. Mr. PEDAR—The question affected the whole Island. If private individuals were allowed to monopolize the shores, the people would lose the benefit of the sea manure, which, in his district, was worth hundreds. If one person be allowed the exclusive possession to low water mark, he would not be able to take more than a small portion of it, and storms would sweep the rest to sea, and thus a general loss would be experienced. He would cheerfully do all in his power to encourage the fisheries, and if breakwaters were constructed so as not to interfere with the right of way, he had no objection to them.

Mr. DAVIES—There was no doubt that the establishment at Rustico had been and was productive of great benefits to the people, but that circumstance afforded no justification for encroachment on the rights of others. Private breakwaters and wharfs, however necessary, should not be suffered to interfere with a general right of way, and thus debar the public from their privileges. They should, at all events, be constructed with sufficient archways.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON—They had been debating whether they would prevent a business in which it was admitted a large amount of capital was invested, for the sake of a few loads of manure. It was their duty to encourage trade, any unwise interference with which would only injure the Colony. The case instanced of the hon. Mr. Wightman had no bearing on this part of the discussion, as his wharfs were an accommodation to the public, and presented no obstacle to the collection of sea manure, which parties did not seek in the cove on the South side of St. Andrew's Point.

Mr. DOZEE had no objection to erections below high water mark for the prosecution of the fisheries, if people could conveniently pass under them. No obstruction should be offered to the prosecution of the farming.

Hon. Mr. Longworth submitted the following resolution which was adopted:—

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to vest in the Government power to appropriate the ungranted portions of the Coasts and Shores of this Island, by enabling it to grant to private individuals, or Corporate bodies, small portions or sections thereof, to be used as the sites of Wharfs, Slips, Breakwaters, or other such purposes, for such price or consideration as may be uniformly fixed upon in such cases, but under such conditions and limitations as may be deemed necessary for the protection of public rights as affected thereby.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare the Bill:—

Hon. Messrs. Longworth, Haviland, Coles, Thornton, and Pope.

W. M. HOWE, Reporter.

Miscellaneous.

Gold.

A cubic inch of gold is worth one hundred and forty-six dollars; a cubic foot, two hundred and fifty-two thousand, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; a cubic yard, six millons, eight hundred and eleven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. The quantity of gold now in existence is estimated to be three thousand millions of dollars, which melted in one mass, could be contained in a cube of twenty-three feet. The relative value of gold to silver, in the days of the patriarch Abraham, was one to eight; at the period of B. C. 1000 it was one to twelve; B. C. 500, it was one to thirteen; at the commencement of the Christian era, it was one to nine; A. D. 500, it was one to eighteen; A. D. 1100, it was one to eight; A. D. 1400, it was one to eleven; A. D. 1613 it was one to thirteen; A. D. 1800, it was one to fifteen and a half, which ratio, with a slight variation, it has maintained to the present day.

Mules in Central America.

One of the most striking characteristics of the mule is his aversion to the ass, and the pride he takes in his relationship to the horse; which instincts are met by obtrusiveness in the ass, and by indifference in the horse. If an ass at any time—urged by the vanity peculiar to its race as related to the mule—happens to fall in with a drove of mules, he will, in all probability, be kicked and lamed by his proud relatives. A horse, on the contrary, takes a distinguished position in a drove of the mules. The latter crowd around him, and follow his movements, exhibiting a violent jealousy, each trying to stand nearest to their high bred relative. The instinct is employed to keep together the droves of mules, on a journey or at pasture, by putting a mare to the drove, with a bell around her neck, and called the bell mare. This animal is led day and night by a cord, and the whole drove is thus kept under control, and will not leave their queen. It is, therefore, very difficult to separate the drove. The man who leads the mare is instructed, in case of an attack from the Indians, to leap upon the back of the animal, and take refuge in the wagon encampment, whither the drove is sure to follow him. Even if the Indians succeed in separating any from the drove, they find it difficult to carry them off. The animals incessantly attempt to turn back; and the travellers are thus enabled to overtake the robbers, and recover the stolen animals. The Indians, in consequence, use every means to get possession of the mare; and if they succeed in this, the whole drove is lost to the owners. If several horses are in a drove of mules, the danger is that the latter become dispersed; and this is the reason that, in these journeys, saddle-horses are not allowed to go loose, but are led by a cord.

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 see 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 each 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.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine. Burnett's Cocoaine.

The Human Hair.

HOW many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcholoic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth.

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.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Price in plain cloth, 4s., in cloth Gilt, 6s.,
AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE of Mr. Haszard Charlottetown, and Mr. Simon D. Fraser, Colporteur.

A FEW REMAINS
OF THE LATE
REV. JAMES McGREGOR, D.D.,

Consisting of treatise on the Imprecations of the Psalms; the Millennium and Baptism; Letters on Slavery, to the General Associate Synod, and to the Glasgow Colonial Society; address on behalf of the Pictou Academy; Synod Sermon, &c.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BRITAIN, and for Sale at HASZARD'S Bookstore—
Letter and Note Paper, cream and blue laid
Pott and Foolscap, yellow wove, cream and blue laid
Post and Demy Writing Papers
(The above both plain and ruled)
55,000 Envelopes, of various sizes and descriptions
Wrapping Paper, English and American

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 ulcerous 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, Syphilitic 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 composed 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.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

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—

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by WILLIAM R. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for Prince Edward Island. Also, by—

J. Cornish, Wood Islands	J. Hayden, Vernon River
G. L. Anderson, H.St.Peter's B.	D. Gordon, Georgetown
W. Cousins, Park Corner	P. Stephens, Orwell
E. Tombe, Rustico	R. S Findlay, Head of Orwell
W. Ling, Wheatly River Bridge	Bourke & Moore, Mt. Sewart B.
W. Hubbard, Tignish	M. Kilbride, Lot 11
J. Reid, Cascumpec	J. O'Conner, Lot 16
J. L. Holman, St. Andrews	J. Bearisto, Lot 18
J. Beer, Bedque	J. J. Frazer, St Eleanors
C. A. Crosby, French River	W. S. Hunt, do.
C. W. Lannan, Summerside	F. Arsenaux, Tignish
G. Wiggenton, Crapaud	E. Robinson, Newtown
D. & P. McNutt, Malpec	D. Boston, Souris
H. Beer, Southport	W. Shaw, New Glasgow B.
G. C Garrett, Fife's Ferry	J. Pidgeon, French River
J. Muirhead, Richmond Village	R Robinson, East River
G. McKay & Son, Grhm's Cross	D. Rrmsay, Port Hill.
P. Lanegan, Irish Town	

Sept. 17, 1859.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"*Have proved extremely serviceable for* HOARSENESS."
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat But from a moderate use of the "*Troches*" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."
Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Montreal, Wesleyan Minister.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box. mar10

!! 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

Always "Get the Best."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

IS THE LEADING AND BY FAR THE Largest circulated AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY in the World, and should be in the hands of all who wish a Practical, Useful, and Entertaining HOME JOURNAL. It is not only the paper to advise you in Rural affairs, but to instruct and entertain your Family, as it combines a greater number of Subjects than *any other* journal, including AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, HISTORY, HORTICULTURE, MECH. ARTS, SCIENCE, RURAL ARCHITECTURE, NEWS, MARKETS, *Tales, Sketches, Biographies, Moral Essays, Poetry, Music*

All who wish the BEST FARM AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL in America, printed and illustrated in Superior Style, are invited to examine THE RURAL. Weekly—Eight Double Quarto Pages—$2 a year, with reduction to clubs.

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.
GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

The "Enquire Within" Series of Popular Works.

EIGHT VOLUMES, CONTAINING nearly Three Thousand pages of closely-printed matter, are now published of the above mentioned Series. The Indices have been prepared with great care, and alone occupy 130 pages. A vast fund of valuable information, embracing every subject of interest or utility, is thus attainable, and at a merely nominal cost.

These really useful Works are so cheap, and in such general demand, that the sale has already reached upwards of *One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Copies.*

The attention of all parties interested in the dissemination of sound, practical knowledge and instruction is particularly directed to this series.—Price 4s 6d each

I.—Enquire Within upon Everything.

"Unsurpassed from the miscellaneous and instructive nature of the information on almost every matter, presented in a compendious form, well printed, and very cheap."—*Chester Chronicle.*

II.—The Reason Why—General Science.

"What Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates' is in regard to historical events, this wonderful book is in regard to scientific facts. The plan of the book and its execution leave nothing to be desired."—*Church of England Monthly Review.*

III.—The Historical Reason Why.

The Historical Reason Why will be found to give a better view of English History than any popular compendium hitherto published. It assigns *reasons* for many historical occurrences, which are too commonly accepted as dry matters of fact. It teaches the learner to *reflect* upon the great lessons of History, and while doing so, prepares the rising generation for the responsibility of their future lives.

IV.—Housewife's Reason Why.—Domestic Science

"A very comprehensive compendium of information on matters relating to food and clothing. The useful character of the book is enhanced by several illustrative woodcuts, and a copious index."—"*Liverpool Courier.*

V.—The Interview.

"A book for the people, full of valuable information upon a prodigious number of subjects."—*Brighton Examiner.*

VI.—The Corner Cupboard, a Family Repository.

"Abundance of information for parents, and amusement for children of every age. The designs for various productions of young lady-like industry are the prettiest we have seen."—*Chester Chronicle.*

VII.—Notices to Correspondents.

Ten Thousand Answers to Questions, selected from the Best Authorities.

"A volume, as novel in its idea as it is unique in its character. We do not think any work with which we are acquainted would prove more useful for reference."—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

VIII.—How a Penny became a Thousand Pounds. Life Doubled by the Economy of Time.

"The book is valuable as showing the importance of temperance and perseverance to a successful result in every walk of life."—*Plymouth Journal.*

The above are British Editions, and are sold for one quarter less price than the United States publications, at HASZARD'S Book-store. May 26, 1860.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE
AND
BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW-YORK, CONTINUE to publish the following leading British Periodicals:—

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative)
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig)
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews	Per ann.	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	"	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	"	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	"	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	"	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	"	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	"	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	"	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	"	10 00

Money current in the State where issued, will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus—Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered *Free of Postage.* When sent by Mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE
TO
Scientific and Practical Agriculture,

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven.; 2vols. Royal Octavo; 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Five Dollars for the Two Volumes!!

When sent by Mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon, the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $3. ☞ *This work is* NOT *the old* "*Book of the Farm.*"

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold Street, New York.
GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. Island.
Dec. 24, 1859.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

A FAMILY BIBLE!

Superbly Bound in real Morocco for 30s. sterling

THE PUBLISHER RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of all classes to the "Practical and Devotional Family Bible," as beyond all comparison the Cheapest and Best Family Bible ever issued in one Volume, which assertion is not only fully borne out by the Testimonials received as its favor, from upwards of One Hundred Clergymen, but by the fact that Fifteen Thousand Copies have been sold in little more than Eighteen Months.

The Practical and Devotional Family Bible,
being the Authorized Version, with the
Marginal Readings and Parallel Passages
PRINTED IN FULL, AND THE
Commentaries of Henry and Scott,
AND A COMPACT BIBLE DICTIONARY
By the REV. JOHN EADIE, D.D., LL.D.,
Together with a finely tinted Family Record, and the Psalms in large type.

"Among the various publications of its class, a foremost place is unquestionably due to the 'PRACTICAL AND DEVOTIONAL FAMILY BIBLE.' It is difficult to conceive of any substantial improvement of which it admits. The Marginal Readings and the Parallel Passages printed in full are a superlative advantage. We cheerfully accord to the Book our most unqualified and emphatic recommendation."—*British Standard.*

WILLIAM COLLINS, Publisher, Glasgow and London.
GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. Island.

CARDING! CARDING!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING JUST PUT his CARDING MILL in good working order, is prepared to CARD WOOL, to any amount entrusted to him. Cash or Wool taken in payment. No Credit given.
ISAAC THOMPSON.
Suffolk Road, Lot 34, May 4, 1860. 3w