Farm and Garden.

Fall Plowing.

Two entire workmen (we but repeat the saying) may be secured by any farmer, for the winter, at comparatively small expense. Fermentation and Frost, if his fields are plowed in autumn, will be busy with their culture through the inclement months, preparing food for plants and fitting the soil for their growth. Decomposition and disintegration are more or less active from fall to spring, and most soils, if properly plowed in autumn, are benefited by the agents then at work. Let us offer some thoughts on the advantages and disadvantages of autumn cultivation, together with some directions for performing the work.

1. Low lands, such as are usually most benefitted by fall plowing, are generally in their best condition for the operation at this season of the year. Very often they are too wet to plow in spring until the season for seeding is far advanced, and the product is lessened by the delay, as well as the soil injured by working when too wet—becoming baked and lumpy, and requiring several years' time to recover its usual state. Heavy clays, especially, must be plowed when just right as to moisture, or they may almost as well remain without tillage. Heavy loams are often in the best condition for plowing in the fall, and can be sown or planted more seasonably, and with better results, if this operation is performed then if neglected.

2. Teams are generally in better condition for plowing in autumn; more inured to labor, and in less pressing demand for other employment on the farm. In spring a variety of work presses upon the attention of the farmer, which must be done as rapidly as possible, and it is well to "lighten the load" as far as may be by forethought and precaution.

3. Stiff, heavy soils, plowed in autumn, besides being in good condition for the work, undergo by the action of water and frost, a more thorough disintegration.—clays, with proper provision for surface drainage, are pulverized and crumbled; heavy loams and hardpan lands are acted upon in like manner, and with like beneficial results to the soil and succeeding crop.

4. Heavy and coarse sward land is better mellowed and subdued when the inverted sod is exposed to the action of the winter weather. Turned over late in the season, all vegetation ceases, the grass roots are frozen out, and many weeds share the same fate; in spring we find the land is bare and mellow, ready with a thorough harrowing for any appropriate crop. The surviving weeds are less likely to sprout than if turned under in spring, and the turf is better prepared, by its more advanced state of decay, for feeding the products which follow.

5. Though late fall plowing may have little time for fermentation or the decomposition of the vegetable matter buried by the plow, this decay still goes on to some extent, and by the time the growing crop needs it, usually arrives at the proper stage to supply its necessities. But the frost works with a will, and under proper conditions produces a mechanical amelioration of the soil scarcely possible under any other process.

6. Fall plowing disturbs the quarters arranged by various insects for passing the winter in the soil, thus destroying large numbers of these pests with their eggs and larvæ. This is a minor advantage, but one worthy of consideration, especially on lands infested with the larvæ of the May-bug or the wire worm.

The principal objections to fall plowing are the following:

1. The loss of that fresh, friable condition of soil, readily permeable to air and moisture, and the consolidation of the soil by long exposure to changing and stormy weather. This on light lands is a serious objection to autumn plowing. The same is true of any soil not provided with sufficient drainage to prevent water from standing for any time on or near the surface.

2. Another disadvantage is the loss of vegetable matter, and of its gases while decaying. The latter is but a small loss if the plowing is done late in the fall, but often on hill-sides, a large part of the soluble and floating organic matter is washed away by the heavy rains of winter and early spring-time. The soil is also consolidated by the same influences. Heavy swards thus situated would sustain less injury than light swards or stubble lands.

And lastly, a few hints on the manner of performing the work:

1. Do it thoroughly and in a workmanlike manner.

2. If the soil is at all liable to standing water in the winter, it should be plowed in narrow lands, and the water-furrows carefully cleared and outlets provided, so that all surface moisture may at once drain away. Unless this is attended to, it is of little use to plow low lands in the fall. If covered with water until spring, the frost has no mellowing effect, and very little decomposition takes place—the soil is only hardened by its exposure.

3. In fall plowing, the furrows should be deep and narrow, so as to expose as much surface as possible to the action of the frost, and it matters little how rough the work may be, provided the whole surface be inverted by the plow.

In conclusion, we would again urge the importance of preparing before winter sets in,as far as may be, for another year. We hear the complaint very frequently that late seeding has injured one or more of our spring crops, and that the most successful growth has been made upon lands plowed in the fall. Spring plowed land can also be given more attention, with the lessened demand upon the team and time, and all branches of farming feel the influences of the workmen who so cheaply and faithfully assist in forwarding the labors of the farm.

What are Flowers Good for?

I have said and written a great deal to my countrymen about the cultivation of flowers, ornamental gardening, and rural embellishments; and I would read them a homily on the subject every day of every remaining year of my life, if I thought it would induce them to make this a matter of attention and care. When a man asks me what is the use of shrubs and flowers, my first impulse is always to look under his hat and see the length of his ears. I am heartily sick of measuring every thing by a standard of mere utility and profit; and as heartily do I pity the men who can see no good in life but in pecuniary gain, or in the mere animal indulgences of eating and drinking.—*Coleman's Agricultural Tour.*

Ploughing Old Orchards.

How many old orchards there are that have been seeded down and the land suffered to lie in grass till the trees produce cracked, gnarled, and worthless fruit—and little of that. Such orchards should be ploughed—and as deep as may be, without disturbing too many of the roots. The present month is a good time to perform this labor. The earlier the better. Fall ploughing and summer fallow are as good for fruit trees as for any farm crop. Do not neglect this. It will pay—pay double and treble.

Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for the time, it should be put into a deep transverse dish; and if it be desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad flat dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth.

Miscellaneous.

Spain and Morocco.

Spanish affairs have undergone of late a remarkable transformation. The kingdom has become more independent, more powerful, more prosperous, and more opulent. Its finances, owing in a great measure to the extension of railways, have become unembarrassed, and with this improvement the other departments of its Administration have improved also. Spain has now a well equipped army and a considerable navy; nor is it at all an unnatural consequence that the very consciousness of strength resulting from these acquisitions should suggest activity and enterprise on the part of the nation. Hence the expedition against Morocco, and hence, too, is all probability, the unexpected discussions which the project has aroused. We now hear of estimates for 100,000 men, of a whole fleet of gunboats, of an efficient transport service, and, what is more notable than all, of a ferment in the popular mind equivalent to a great national revival.

In all this there is nothing to suggest either envy or alarm; on the contrary, we should be extremely rejoiced to see Spain resuming that place among the nations of Europe to which her history no less than her territory fairly entitles her. Still it is natural that preparations so considerable and projects so new should attract the notice of other Governments, and especially of our own. We possess a military settlement of no small importance on the Spanish coast, and it happens that the rendezvous for the Moorish expedition is in the immediate vicinity of our fortress. This, no doubt, was an unavoidable arrangement, but with a Spanish fleet at Algeziras and a Spanish army close to Gibraltar we may well stand accused for being both vigilant and inquisitive. Spanish journals actually contain allusions to the possible recovery of that celebrated stronghold, and though there is no reason whatever to attach any weight to such fables, the same ideas may occur to Englishmen which have occurred to Spaniards. There is a new element, in short, gradually establishing itself in the politics of Europe, and the fact that Spain possesses a good army, a strong navy, and a well filled treasury may well affect the deliberations of Cabinets and the combinations of States. It would be a poor compliment to the Spanish nation if we viewed such events with indifference. We pay more honor to their rising power, and, indeed, the interest confessed in the matter has been all but universal. England has her fleet at Gibraltar, a French squadron has just passed the rock, a Portuguese squadron has just left Tangier, and one of the earliest rumors on the subject was to the effect that the United States' Minister had asked for explanations on behalf of his Government.

We are not absolutely without our interest in the affairs of Morocco itself, for that Empire represents a contiguous and friendly State on which we are to some extent dependent for supplies. The view now taken of such obligations is certainly not what it used to be, but a British Minister might still be justified in attempting to avert a collision, which, besides the general disadvantages of disturbance, might incidentally operate to the inconvenience of our Mediterranean garrisons. It cannot, however, be denied, as our former remarks have shown, that Spain may not only recognize her proper rights, but do good service to Europe also, in re-establishing better order on the Moorish coast, and curbing the predatory population of the district. Either from long impunity, or, as is perhaps more probable, from the internal agitation now convulsing the Empire, the Moors have recently displayed an intolerable audacity and fanaticism. They are attacking European settlements at all points, are crossing swords with the French on the Algerian frontier, and are threatening Christians with indiscriminate massacre wherever they are found. It is not to be expected that Spain, with money and troops at her command, should refrain from asserting her rights under such overt outrage. Her garrisons have been assaulted, her settlements kept in constant alarm, and a state of war, in short, already established, in so far as the irregular onslaughts of barbarous tribes can deserve that description. The only question is, whether the redress o which the Spanish Government is undoubtedly entitled may not be obtainable without a hostile expedition, and this question will soon be solved. To-morrow the time allowed by the Spanish Government for a pacific settlement of the dispute will expire, and, unless the terms of a fresh armistice can be arranged, matters will be left to the arbitrament of arms.

These are the transactions which are now exciting the vigilance of so many European States; but, though the affairs of Morocco are certainly in a critical condition through the demise of the Crown and the fanatical agitation of the people, it is not likely that much interest would have been felt in the matter, save for the peculiar circumstances of Spain. That a civilized and Christian Government should proceed to the rescue of its own citizens attacked by the tribes of Barbary is perfectly natural; but the scale of the expedition, the preparations both by sea and land, and the attitude of the Spanish nation, all combine, especially in the present state of Europe, to suggest more than ordinary attention. Spain has ample justification for her proceedings, but England also has justification for watchfulness. The pirates and marauders of the Rif have deserved the chastisement with which they are threatened, but so elaborate is the system of our modern Commonwealths that fleets and armies can scarcely be got in motion without provoking vigilance and perhaps involving danger. We are not of opinion that the present example need be regarded with alarm, but prudence as well as policy suggests that we should not be unmindful of proceedings which become some interest for us already, and might, in the development of events, be found to possess more.—*London Times.*

Difficulties.

Difficulties are clearly God's own invention, to try our tempers, and prove the mettle that is in us. Without them life would be neither a struggle nor a trial, and man would run his race leaving no marks to distinguish his course from that of other men. Difficulties, which are the plea of the timid and laggard, the excuse of the idle, and the shoal on which the multitudes wreck their richer argosies, are the sport of the bold, and the spur of the persevering. The earnest, manly spirit looks upon the difficulties that hinder the coward and sluggard, as opportunities for distinction. Fortune and renown wait upon their vanquishment. Who has made a name in the world without encountering difficulties? Never was philanthropist or hero without hard strife and wearying endeavour. The stake that terrified the cowering, forgotten crowd, was the welcome goal of the immortal martyr. The path was fiery, but the reward was glorious. He bore the cross, but won the crown. By overcoming difficulties, Alexander conquered the world. Difficulties are stone gauges of triumphs. They are a portion—a providential portion—of all created being, the checks to undue aspiring, the pendulum of finite harmonies.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.—Some 13 years ago, says the Freeport (Ill.) Journal, the mother of John W. Rogers(at present a resident of Davis county) died and was buried in the town of Kent, in this county. Last month her children had her remains taken up and removed to Nora Cemetery, and what was their surprise to find them in a complete state of preservation. Her body was a solid petrifaction, her features being perfect as in life, only a shade or two darker.

STATIONERY.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE at Hazzard's Bookstore, Queen's Square—

Steel Pens—20 different varieties
Drawing Paper—laid and white
Ink—in variety
Paper—plain and ruled
Prints. Pen wipers
Rubber and ink Erasers
Ruler's and other black lead Pencils
Pencil sharpeners—improved kind
Diaries for 1860
Pocket books and Portmonaies
Purse bags
Portfolios and folio desks
Memorial Books
Globes—2 inch 2s. up to 6 in.
Drawing books
Paints and brushes, in great variety
Impression paper
Indelible Ink

☞ Further supplies daily expected by Liverpool vessels.

CHAMBERS'S PUBLICATIONS.

JOURNAL OF POPULAR LITERATURE, Science and Arts.—The general features of this Journal are—a cheerful Irish Literature, comprehensive information, and Ethics, and enlightened views of a Progressive Social Economy.—In Half-yearly Volumes, 7s. 6d.

EDINBURGH JOURNAL.—Second Series.—This Series forms a complete work, in Twenty volumes, well adapted for Popular as well as Private Libraries, for Emigrants, and for Premiums.—In Separate Volumes, at 2s. 6d. each.

CYCLOPÆDIA of English Literature.—A Critical and Biographical History of English Writers in all departments of Literature; illustrated by specimens of their Writings. 2 vols. royal 8vo, cloth. Price 21s.

——————*A New Edition* is now publishing.

PICTORIAL BIBLE.—A new and improved Issue, splendidly illustrated with Steel Engravings, Wood-cuts, and Maps; with numerous Notes by JOHN KITTO, D.D., F.S.A. Also containing Notes regarding the recent Discoveries of Mr. Layard, and others. In 4 Volumes, cloth lettered. at 10s. each.

POCKET MISCELLANY.—Illustrated with Frontispieces. In 12 vols. 16mo cloth, at 2s. 6d. each, or 27s. oct.

Each volume complete in itself.

This work comprises a selection of amusing Stories and articles of general information, and is excellently adapted as a Literary Companion for the Railway, the Fireside, or the Bush.

TALES for Travellers.—Being Tales selected from Chambers's Papers for the People. 2 vols., cloth lettered. Illustrated with Frontispieces. Price 7s. 6d.

GEO. T. HAZZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

Works of the Rev. Donald MacDonald

MINISTER OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

I.

A TREATISE on the HOLY ORDER of BAPTISM, containing Scriptural views of the Baptism of John; a defence of the doctrine of Infant Baptism; a comparative view of the connection between Infant circumcision and Infant baptism; the sprinkling out of the Spirit upon all flesh, called the Baptism of the Holy Ghost, &c. &c. pp. 276, price 3s.

II.

THE SUBJECTS of the MILLENNIUM, traced in their downward progress from their ancestry through the three pre-millennial dispensations; together with a Scriptural view of the New Jerusalem; coming of the Messiah; sacred numbers and signs of the times; the end of the world, and the last judgment; and Scriptural views of the Millennial Church. pp. 425, price 4s 6d.

III.

HYMNS, in GAELIC and ENGLISH, pp. 200, price 2s 9d
The English only, pp. 42, price 1s 6d.
Published and for sale
At Hazzard's Book-store, South side Queen's Square.

Atlases, Geographies and Histories.

PRIMER ATLAS.—This small Atlas consists of Nine Quarto Maps,—the Two Hemispheres, Europe, the British Islands, Asia, Palestine, Africa, North America, and South America. Intended for the use of beginners, 4s.

MINOR ATLAS.—Containing Fifteen Royal 4to Maps, beautifully printed in Colors, 8s.

SCHOOL ATLAS.—Consisting of Thirty-four Quarto Maps, illustrative of Modern and Ancient Geography, from the latest authorities. The maps are colored in outline, and accompanied with a copious Index, 16s.

GEOGRAPHY, General Treatise on.—This Treatise is designed more particularly as a Text book to the School Atlas of this course, 4s 6d.

GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER.—Designed as a companion to the School-room Maps and Primer Atlas, 1s. 3d.

ENGLAND, Geographical Text book of.—Price, 1s. 2d.

ANCIENT HISTORY.—From the earliest times concerning which we have any authentic record, 4s. 6d.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY.—An account of Modern European Nations from the Establishment of the Roman Empire to the Reformation, 5s. 3d.

MODERN HISTORY.—This work gives an accurate and comprehensive outline of the History of Europe from the Reformation to the Russian War, 6s. 3d.

GREECE, History of, Ancient. A New Work, incorporating the Results of the latest Researches, 4s. 6d.

ROME, History of.—The aim of the writer of this volume has been to imprint vividly on the juvenile imagination a few of the more stirring and picturesque incidents in Roman History, 4s.

BRITISH EMPIRE, History of the.—This volume forms a comprehensive outline of British History, from the Conquest by the Romans till the reign of Victoria I. It unites, for the first time, the History of the Three Kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland, in one narrative, 3s. 4d.

GEO. T. HAZZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

DRAWING-BOOKS.

FIRST DRAWING-BOOK.—This Primer, *which consists of forty-four different subjects*, begins with simple lessons in perpendicular and horizontal lines, &c. When the pupil is well advanced in the rudiments of the art, other easy lessons are introduced, such as the simpler objects of landscape, country-houses, cottages, &c., &c. All the Studies contained in this book are well adapted for the slate or black-board, to 2d

SECOND DRAWING BOOK.—The pupil having acquired some knowledge and experience in handling a slate-pen, pieces of chalk, or pencil, and of sketching in rude outline various objects in nature and art, is now introduced to the rules of Perspective and the general principles of Drawing, to 3d

DRAWING-BOOKS.—Consisting of a Series of Progressive Lessons in Drawing and Perspective, with General Instructions. The Series consists of Eighteen Books, 3s 3d each.

1. Elementary Lessons.
2. Design.
3. Flowers.
4. Heads in Outline.
5. Heads shaded.
6. Hands and Feet.
7. Limbs and Parts of Figures.
8. Full Figures.
9. Animals.
10. Animals in Groups.
11. Perspective, Principles of.
12. Simple Lessons in Perspective, Buildings, &c.
13. Buildings and Vegetation.
14. Various kinds of Trees.
15. Landscape Scenery.
16. Landscapes with Figures, &c.
17. Shipping—Marine Views.
18. Landscapes, Tinted.

MECHANICAL DRAWING, in Three Books.—Suitable as an introduction to the study of Practical Mechanics, 2s 3d each.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING, in Three Books.—A reliable introduction to the study of Architecture, 2s each.

GEO. T. HAZZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

THE DRAWING-ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONS,

PRINCIPALLY FROM PHOTOGRAPHS by Myall in Her Majesty's private collection, and from the pictures of the most celebrated collections in the United Kingdom. Two volumes have been issued, beautifully bound and gilt, containing 49 portraits each, and are sold at the exceedingly low price of 10s each. Among the Portraits are the following:—

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, K. G.
The Princess Frederick William of Prussia.
The Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G.
The Duke of Lathaven—Major General Sir John Inglis.
The Baron de Kamp—Major General Sir W. F. Williams.
The Hero of Lucknow—Major General Sir A. Wilson.
The Hero of the Redan—Gen G. A. Windham.
Sir Colin Campbell and Dr. Livingstone.
Prince of Prussia and Duke of Oxford.
Lord Panmure and Gen. G. M. Dallas.
Lord Clarendon and Dr. Tinney Dr.
Lord Campbell and the Marquis of Salisbury.
The *Earl of Shaftesbury* and Professor Faraday.

For Sale at Hazzard's Book-store, Queen Square.

—ALSO—

A few copies of the Portraits of General Williams, the Hero of Lucknow—Sir J. Inglis, the Princess Frederick William, and Pieschanini, in paper covers.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

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

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

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

DERANGEMENT OF THE KIDNEYS.

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

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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

COMPLAINTS OF FEMALES.

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

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

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

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

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Sore Throats	Asthma	Dysentery
Jaundice	Stone and Gravel	Bilious Complaints
Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Tic Douloureux	Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds
Piles	Tumors	Ulcers
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism
Venereal Affections	Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Worms of all kinds	Head-ache	Consumption
Gout	Debility	Scrofula or King's Evil
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.	Indigestion,	

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:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s 6d., 11s., 22s. sterling, each Box.

☞ 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 Box.

GEO. T. HAZZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

CHAMBERS'S

REPOSITORY OF INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING TRACTS.—This Illustrated Work resembles in some respects the Miscellany of Tracts published a few years ago, aiming at a higher, though not less popular tone, and will comprise, it is hoped, the new requirements of the day in regard to literary elegance—the papers being original compositions, prepared expressly for the work by popular and practised writers. Each volume is illustrated with Wood-engravings, and has a neatly engraved Title-page.

In 6 vols., cloth lettered, at 2s. 6d. each. Per set, 15s.
In 12 vols., fancy boards, at 1s. 6d. each.

Each Volume complete in itself.

No.	*Volume I.*	No.	
1	The Cotton Metropolis,	50	Story of the Good Knight Bayard,
2	Australia and its Gold Regions,	51	Matilde; a Tale,
3	Helen Gray; a Tale,	52	Lace and Lacemaking,
4	Madame de Sevigne,	53	History of the Mormons,
5	The Rhine,	54	The Rock Republic; a Tale,
6	Miss Bloch; the Face-Model	55	Miguel de Cervantes,
7	The Pilgrim Fathers,	56	Spirit of the Jerusalem Delivered,
8	Spirit of the Parables Lost,		*Volume VIII.*
	Volume II.	57	Liberia,
9	The Struggle in the Cancases.	58	Louise, Queen of Prussia,
10	Curiosities of Criminal Law,	59	The Basket of Cherries; a Tale,
11	Leon Goudy; a Legend of Ghent,	60	Chirsley among the Arabs,
12	The Pin and the Pinmen,	61	The Ocean,
13	Sir Isaac Newton,	62	The Mysterious Stranger; a Tale,
14	Grace Ayton; a Tale,	63	Two Days on the Welsh Border,
15	Arnold and Andre,	64	Spirit of the Orlando Furioso,
16	Spirit of Dante's Vision,		*Volume IX.*
	Volume III.	65	The Fur-trade and Hudson's Bay Company,
17	Light-Houses,	66	William Cobbett,
18	The Wife in Algeria,	67	Alice Hoffman; an Autobiography,
19	The Wooden Spoon; a Tale,	68	Tour in Auvergne,
20	Writings of T. S. Hemsley,	69	Shipwrecks,
21	Retreat of the Ten Thousand,	70	The Merchant's Daughters; a Tale,
22	Care M'Nadin. Story of Two Lives,	71	Madame de Staël,
23	Holyrood the Two Sieges,	72	Living Poets of Great Britain
24	Prison Story,		*Volume X.*
	Volume IV.	73	Lapland and the Lappe,
25	The Missions and Mines of Cornwall,	74	Charles James Fox,
26	The Old Wineheuse,	75	Chronsel the Mahout; a Tale,
27	The Antiquity of Man,	76	Christian Slavery in Barbary
28	Henry Arnaud and the Waldenses,	77	Journey from the Gambia to the Red Sea,
29	History of the Rose,	78	Atlas Vaughan; a Tale,
30	Lessons from Peasant Life in Norway; a Tale,	79	Curiosities of Burial,
31	Eleanor Stuart and the Palatinate,	80	Christian, Queen of Sweden
32	Spirit of the Lusiad,		*Volume XI.*
	Volume V.	81	Mont Blanc and its Glaciers
33	The War in Caffraria,	82	Lord Clive,
34	Rural Life in Greece,	83	Barbara; a Tale,
35	The Siege of Lucknow; a Tale,	84	The Russian Monjik,
36	Captain John Smith,	85	A Visit to the Himalaya,
37	Commerce of the Thames,	86	The Hervein Brothers; Count Ziesendorf,
38	Gleanings in Spain; a Tale,	87	The Refugee's Daughter; a Tale,
39	Writings of Thomas Carlyle,	88	Story of the Dauphin now mostly called Louis XVII
40	Spirit of the Fairy Queen,	89	The Plaistic Arrest; a Tale,
	Volume VI.	90	The Menai Strait,
41	Irish Town and Tenantry,	91	Feller's Rent; a Tale,
42	The Trial of Constancy,	92	Log of the Bibelagan,
43	Maud the Somerset; a Tale,		
44	A Visit to Holland,		
45	Secrets for the Solar Pencil,		
46	Gleanings on Zoology,		
47	Montmorency and the Monks of Angiers,		
48	Spirit of the Iliad,		
	Volume VII.		
49	A Visit to Belgium,		

GEO. T. HAZZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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 gendered 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, purify and 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, Spilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in impurity of the blood is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

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

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

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. Tombs, Rustico	R. S. Findlay, Head of Orwell
W. Ling, Wheatly River Bridge	Bourke & Moore, Mt. Stewart B.
W. Hubbard, Tignish	M. Kilbride, Lot 11
J. Reid, Cascumpec	J. O'Conner, Lot 16
J. L. Holman, St. Andrews	J. Beairsto. Lot 18
J. Boer, Bedque	J. J. Fraser, St Eleanors
C. A. Crosby, French River	W. S. Hunt, do.
C. W. Lanna, Summerside	F. Arsenaux, Tignish
G. Wiggenton, Crapaud	E. Robinson, Newtown
D. & P. McNutt, Malpeque	D. Benton, Souris
H. Beer, Southport	W. Shaw, New Glasgow B.
G. C Garrett, Fife's Ferry	J. Pidgeon, French River
J. Muirhead, Richmond Village	R. H Gourlay, East River
G. McKay, Scott, Clinn's Cross	D. Rumsay, Port Hill.
F. Lanegan, Irish Town	

Sept. 17, 1859.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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 alchholic 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 healthy 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 long in the hair.
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 glazed, 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 emphoses 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 relieved the painful 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.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

A CARD.

CLEMENT F HUBERT, SURGEON DENTIST, begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and vicinity that, having taken up his residence in this City for a limited period, he will be happy to render his professional services to all who may require them. He hopes a thorough knowledge of and strict attention to his business may merit public patronage. Charges moderate. Residence, for the present, at Mrs Dunglas's, Water Street.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1859.