

R REMEDY!

RE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER UFFERING.
Il illiam Galpin, of 70, Saint 1, dated May 15, 1851.

(who is now 61) enushing violent ever since that time they have been not. Her agonite were distracting, reprived entirely of treet and steep-ined was treet, but without effect; state of her logs was teer tilds. I had derevery other remedy had proved e commenced in market. d artised for to the your Plus and fuer every other remeth had proved e commenced six weeks ago, and, thit. Her legs are quasiless, without and malisturbed. Could you have uring the hast 48 years, and contrast irealth, you would indeed feel deligh-rently autenting the sufferings of a

b) WILLIAM GALPIN.
E CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF
IS STANDING.
n. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens,
field, dated May 31, 1881.

hirty years from a bad leg, the result 1 at Gas Woshe; accus-anid by rest to a variety of medical advice, was even told that the leg must be hat quanton, year Fills and Chiminest borta time, that few who had not wit-

refield.
T CURED IN ONE MONTH.
Frederick Turner, of Penshurst,
comber 13, 1850.

red from Bad Breasts for more than red from Bad Breasts for more than period had the best unedical attend-iare healed an a full wound in my own-letermined again to use y ur Pills and an trial in her case, and fortunate it anth a perfect case was efficient, and ches of my family have derived from now strongly recommend them to all

KNEE. far, an Agriculturist, residing at ham, dated May 15, 1850.

relling on each side of the leg, rather are, which increased to a great use. Surgeons here, and was an immite of selve. After various modes of treatinged as increasing them, and in by cared. What is more remarkable in the Hay Harvest, and abbough I assime throughout the winter, I have plaint.

JOHN FORFAR.

plaint.

IE SIDE PERFECTLY (URED. Francis Arad, of Breahouse, r, dated April 29th, 1854.

ears my wife has been subject, from mation in the side, for which she was it; still the pain could not be removed, the papers, the wonderful cures effects of thought she would give them a trial, elight, she gut insutedate relief for for three weeks, the pans in her side no enjoyed the best of health for the

FRANCIS ARNOT.

Fistulas Gout Glandular Swellings Lumbago Scury
Sore heads
Tumours
Ulcers
Wounds Piles Rheumatism

Scalds Scrates Lane
Sore Nipples
Strand (near Temple Bar) London, and
it for P. E. Island, in Boxes and Pots,
ire is a very considerable saving in

ace of Patients are affixed to each Pot

don direct, w copper-fusioned Bark "EARL RK" 900 tons burthen will sail for about the Sist of JULY, and will smodation for a respectable Family, BLN PASSENGERS. Persons Passengers. First class Ships are , for the various Australian Ports, an be fitted up, if early application r. For terms of Passage, (which must

W. DOUSE.

"ROSE."

52.

will run between this Island and ring the present season, and will leave soice, every Tuesday and Thursday ecciving the Mails, between the hours d will return the days following, leav-he mornings of Wednesdays and Fri-

THOMAS OWEN, Manager.

LS for SALE,

ring Sole Owners of the following number of Vessels, offer them at private Sale-int of good and lasting vessels to exper-fastened, and thorough-built, ves-ley, and the Monteno, at Hog-faland, be delivered affeat, and repaired, where ow off, and the remainder in progress

LUTHER BRACKET,

Bedeque and Shediac.

JAMES WALSH.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1852.

NO. 1167.

TP OD THE STEER STEER

CHANCE .- BY THOMAS WHITEHEAD.

I heard the Atheist, with defiant tongue, Declare there was no God, no future state Of punishment or we, no after-peace; "That when this mortal taberance died Naught more remained; that sunk for aye Into oblivion's depths, like flakes of snow Fast-falling on the rushing tide of death, We melted into nothingness.

Say, was it 'chance'
That form'd the world and pais'd the ball in space?
That made the planets in their courses roll?
That cloth'd the world with verdure? Gave to man
The right of sovereignty o'er all he saw?
That caus'd our hearts with sympathies to beat,
And in our minds a reasoning power placed?
That in the bewels of the silent earth
Dispos'd materials for man to form
The implements of labour, to obtain
The riches of the soil? That caus'd the trees
To bend their leaded branches to the ground,
Offering, with outstretch'd arms, their gifts to man?

Is it by 'chance' the elements have birth? By 'chance' the alternating seasons come? First Spring, now smiling like a virgin bride, Now like the weeping Niobe, 'all tears;'' Causing the grain that in the soil is cast To germinate with life? The million trees, Causing the grain that in a Top of the control of t

Who holds the thunderbolt within His grasp?
An I who directs the fearful lightning s flish?
A flaming tongue which to a listen-r tells
A wholesome truth, that in a good man's ear
Is 'as familiar as household words?
'Mighty and wonderful are Thy works, O God,
In Thine own windom hast Thou made them all.'

Miscellancous.

AN ARABIAN WEDDING.

(Pron Melant Prat's Reislant is Algeria.)

The Arabina customs vary very unch among this pojalishies; in the control of the prate of the prate of the prate of the pratery of the pr AN ARABIAN WEDDING. (From Madame Prus's Residence in Algeria.)

*Why !

*Because she came with her mother from one of the tribes in the contains, and is lodging here with the mother of the bridegroom, shody is allowed to see her before the moment she is conducted the nutrial chamber. She was married this morning infere the di, veiled from head to foot, and neither her husband nor we are yet beheld her.

*What is thy name 2.

The large round?

What, then ?

What, then ?

Why, then, appear as a Moor ?

Why, then, appear as a Moor ?

Why is very easily explained. My parents brought me to Africa a few years ago; they died, and I was left alone, an orphan, with the decary prospect of entering a hospital of refuge. Mazond, our adighbour, a young man of great wealth and kind disposition, offered adighbour, a young man of great wealth and kind disposition, offered adighbour, a young man of great wealth and kind disposition, offered adighbour, a young man of great wealth and kind disposition, offered and the second seco

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his only wife, and enjoy the free exercise of my religion; my husband loves me most devotedly; and contrary to the custom of the country, I am sole mistress of my home, and respected by his family, who load me with kindness and marks of affection I have nothing to desire, and if Mazoud were to imagine that any thing were wanting to complete my happiness, be would allow himself no rest, till he had discovered my wish and gratified it, anticipating my thoughts before I could find words to utter them.

'But, Fatima, this is a complete rapture with thy country and countrymen.'

and it Mazboad were to mangane that any thoughts be completed my wish and gratified it, anticipating my thoughts before I could find words to atter them."

But, Fatima, this is a complete rupture with thy country and constrymen."

'My hasband is dearer to me than all.'

I felt that this was an argument that refuted all mine, and pressed her hand in token of acquiscence. The untiber of the bride then musde her appearance, and passed behind the damask cartain before mentioned, accompanied by three matrons. Small was lights were distributed among us, after which the curtain rose, and the bride, supported on each side, was led into the midst of curicule, and placed on a cushion that had been prepared for her. They next proceeded to arrange her toilet, which had not been required for the ceremony of the morning. The matrons covered her with a velvet mantle worked in gold, slightly resembling ahe cape were by our priests, but closed at the side. On her hair, the long tressee, of which were rolled under a fillet, like Fatima's, was placed first a velvet band, five inches in width, stiffy mounted on pasteboard, then a second one of the same kind, but ornamented with gold fringes and strings of golden coins. When this was done they proceeded to paint her'eyebrows, cyclashes, and lipa, a measure which seemed by no means useless, as she was deadly pale, and appeared completely exhausted. The poor young creature had been suffering from ferre for several months; while her youth and good constitution had struggled against the malady, unassisted by any strange belief in fatalism. She had been bettertothed for many years, and the tim: for her marriage having arrived, the promises exchanged on each side had to be redeemed, without any regard for the consequences. When her toilet was entirely finished, all the balies who were present went into the court, and striking their clins with their flagers, produced that the hashand's authority was about to commence, and that the moment had arrived when he was permitted to take the first

LIFE IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.

Dr. Kane, in his 'Arctic Espedition,' says:—'Icicles hung around the deck, peaches became a mass of chalcedeay, better was cut with a chief, biff with a pickaze and crowbar. Walking out, you are conscious of a bracing atmosphere. Whiskers and face are glazed with ice. Put out you tougue, and it is frozen to your chin. Walking on, you get into a fine glow, often into a perspiration; but if the wind rises, then you have a censation of pricking pains. Extremes most. Extremes of heat and cold are alits. In our new life, cold gives a positive character to our existence, almost impossible to describe. We protect ourselves from metals, with fix and buckskin. The crawl, the chill, which is, with us at home, the indication of varying temperature, was there unknown. In fact, it was only by the direct attack of cold that we were aware of it, and officers and men agreed that we had suffered more

at home from cold. With such an inveterate enemy, however, we could not hope to escape scars; but we all returned alive. On one occasion a poor fellow, recovering from inflammation of the lungs, being asked how his frost-bitten ear came on, produced it in a piece of paper, and said, 'Doctor, I didn't want to trouble you, but it dropped off last night.'

of paper, and said, 'Doctor, I didn't want to trouble you, but it dropped off last night.'

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

The following account of an awful tragedy, which occurred at the village of Dankirk, in the State of New York, on the 15th Jane last, is copied from the Frelonia Censor of that date. We learn from the account, with much surprise, that Lyneh Law still exists in the State of New York:—"This morning (June the 15th) our village (Dankirk) was shocked at the intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. Isaac Smith, foreman in the extensive machine shop of the N. Y. and Eric Railroad Company, aged 49 years. He was a native of New Hampshire, and, until December last, when he came to this village, a resident of East Boston, Mass., where he had accumulated a handsome property, on which his family, a wife and nine children, resided, until their removal to this place, where they arrived last Saturday. They were affectionately received by the husband and father, whom they however soon discovered was much changed in his assal deportment, evidently the subject of sadness and gloom. They were not long in suspense, for he soon told them the story of his wrongs, that he had been falsely charged with the commission of an act, that, false as it was, would seriously, in his view affect his character, and that of his family. Being of a nervous temperament, and very jealous of a well-carned reputation for integrity and parity of life, any attempt to soothe and mitigate seemed only to enhance the anguish of a wounded spirit. Reason tottered, and, in an evil moment, he resolved to commit the rash deed. Having risen at an early hour, and imprinting a kiss on each of his children quickly starting from their beds met him on the stairs, when he faced about, and descending to the room, he turned, and throwing a rapid glance upon each of the distressed group, he as quickly applied a razor to the left side of his neck, cutting a horrible gash, at the same instant exclaiming, 'Remember I am innocent!' This act, with this declaration, was repe

CILIOROFORM.

We observe it stated, that Chloroform has been employed in Edinburgh, in from 80,000 to 100,000 cases, without a single accident or bad effect of any kind, traceable to its use. Mr. Carmichael, a surgeon of that city, commenting on the fact, saye—"Would 80,000 or 100,000 full doses of opism, or antimony, or Epsom salts, or any other potent medicine, have been followed with as great impunity?" Chloroform is now habitually used in Edinburgh in all kinds of surgical operations, down to tooth-drawing. It saves many lives which otherwise would sink under the nervous shock which is experienced from a severe operation undergone in a state of consciousness. Such is the published opinion of the discoverer of its use as an anæsthetic, the now celebrated Dr. J. Y. Simpson; and this opinion has not been gainsayed by any of the profession in Edinburgh. At the same time, Chloroform has received the sanction and recommendation of the most authoritative bodies in France and the United States. Nevertheless, the public of London are almost wholly denied the vast benefit of this agent, purely through the "judices of the profession. This forms a curious illustration of tne condition of medicine and of the medical mind in the metropolis, but it is not a new one. Not only is there a distaste amongst ecientific men in England for every thing that comes from the North, but there is a general benightedness in the London medical world. They opposed vaccination while it was embraced in the Provinces; and, to the indelible disgrace of all concerned, inoculation with small-pox maintained its ground in a London Hospital devoted to the purpose a quarter of a century after Jenner's discovery. The London public should take the matter into their own hands. Let them not be too ready to lay stress upon account of fatal effects from Chloroform. Of such there have been a few; but it is remarkable, that in Edinburgh, where the article is prepared in perfect purity, with the benefit of first-rate apparatus, and where it is administered CHLOROFORM. killed by a collision. - English paper.

ANIMAL CHEMISTRY.

How seldom do we give a thought to the organization of the "boase we live is," or the manner in which it is strengthened or undermined! We seem to think that it can take care of itself, exactly as well without our aid as with it, and better, too, perhaps. We don't reflect that; after all, we are mere animal chemical machines, and that various substances combined in the human stomach, present the saune phenomena that they would in the receivers of a chemist's laboratory. For example, we see it stated, that without lime, the secretion of milk fails, the bones and teeth become soft, or are arrested in their development; without soda, no bile can be formed; without phosphorus and magnesia, the nervous tissues lose their energy, and the impaired condition of the brain is evinced by loss of memory, frightful headaches, and impending paralysis.

Ghastly paleness, prostration, faintings and coldness, attend the lack of carbon; deprived of sulphur, the heir would rapidly cease to grow; and the absence of iron is marked by lividity, disordered digestion, passive dropsy, and other symptoms of an anomic or chlorotic character. The food we receive daily, furnishes the natural source of these elementary substances, and serves during health to repair the waste of these matters through the skin, kideeys, and other exertories, consequent apon the volantary and vegetative functions of the economy. Hence the equilibrium is preserved. Inordinate use of particular organs induces a disproportionate consumption of their asubstance, and hence of the elements from which this substance is formed. Excesses in watching, thought, and muscular effort, for example, by overtaxing the brain and muscular fibre, render these tissues rapidly effete, and, therefore, cause an exaggerated demand for their particular pabulum, as phosphorus and tron.—St. Louis Times.

Women and try were made to twine about them. Though an equality were established between calco and cassimere to-morrow, it would not be a week before all the officers

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HOW TO BRING A WITNESS TO THE POINT. HOW TO BRING A WITNESS TO THE POINT.

Lord Cockburn was one of the most intimate friends Jeffrey had—first his associate and friendly rival at the Scottish bar, and afterwards his brother on the Scottish bench. Many stories perhaps mythical, are current in Scotland, bringing out the contrast of the two friends—Jeffrey and Cockburn—in their characters addressing Scottish juries; Jeffrey, the clear, Attfaintellect, speaking in a distinct, musical voice, from which the Scottish accent had been almost eradicated; Cockburn, the Scotchman all over, and, what is more, the Scotch humorist. One of the stories is as follows:

In one case, in which Jeffrey and Cockburn, when barristers, were engaged, a question arose as to the sanity of one of the parties concerned.

were engaged, a question arose as to the sanity of one of the parties concerned.

"Is the defendant, in your opinion, perfectly sane?" said Jeffrey, interregating one of the witnesses a large, plain, and very stupid-looking countryman.

The witness gazed in bewilderment at the questioner, but gave no answer. It was clear he did not understand the question. Jeffrey repeated, altering the words:

"Do you think the defendant capable of managing his own affairs!"

Still in vain—the witness only stared the harder.

"I ask you again," said Jeffrey, still with his clear English language. "do you consider the man perfectly rational?"

No answer yet; the witness only staring vacantly at the clegant little figure of his interrogator, and said "Eh!"

"Let me tackle him?" said Cockburn.

"Then assuming his broadest Scotch tone, and turning to the obdurate witness.

"Has you your mull wi? ye?"

"Hae you your mull wi' ye ?"
"Ou ay," said the awakened Cimon, stretching out his smulf orn.
"Noo, hoo lang ha' ye kent John Simpson?" said Cockbu

"Noo, hoo lang ha' ye kent John Sumpour:

"Ever since he was that high," was the ready reply, the
witness indicating with his hand the alleged attitude of Simpson, at the time of their first acquaintance:

"And dy'e think noo, atween you and me," said the barrister, in his most insinuating Scotch manner, "that there's ony
thing intill the crater?"

"I wudna lippen him wi's bull calf," (I would not trust him
with the guardianship of an infant bull,) was the instant and
brilliant rejoinder. The end was attained, amid the convulsions
of the court; what Jeffrey could not do with all his eleverness,
Cockburn had done by dint of his inveterate Scottician.

REV. JOHN WESLEY AND HIS LIKENESS.

REV. JOHN WESLEY AND HIS LIKENESS.

Mr. Dudley was one evening taking ten with that eminent artist, Mr. Culy, when he asked him whether he had seen his gallery of busts. Mr. Dudley answering in the negative, and expressing a wish to be gratified with a sight of it, Mr. Culy conducted him thither, and after admiring the busts of the several great men of the day, he came to ene which particularly attracted this notice, and on inquiry found it was the likeness of the Rev. John Wesley, 'This bust,' said Cully, 'struck Lord Shelburne in the same manner it does you, and there is a remarkable fact connected with it which, as I know you are found of aneedote, I will relate to you precisely in the same manner and words that I did to him. 'My lord,' and I, 'perhaps you have heard of John Wesley, the funder, and I, 'perhaps you have heard of John Wesley, the funder, and I, 'perhaps you have heard of John Wesley, the funder, and I, 'perhaps you have heard of John Wesley, the funder, and the property of the words of the pressed of the property of the

ingly repaired thither, and on asking the turnkey to point out the most miserable object under his care, he answared, if they were in search of poverty, they need not go far. The first ward they entered they were struck with the appearance of a poor writch who was greedily eating some potato skins. On being questioned, he informed them that he had been in that situation, supported by the casual alms of compassionate strangers for several months without any hope of release, and that he was confined for the debt of half a guinea. On hearing this, Mr. Wesley gave him a guinea, which he received with the utmost gratitude, and he had the pleasure of seeing him liberated with half a guinea in his pecket. The poor man, on leaving his place of confinement, said, 'Gentlemen, as you came here in search of poverty, pray go up stairs, if it be not to late.' They instantly proceeded thicher, and beheld a sight which called forth all their compassion. On a low stool, with his back towards them, eat a man, or rather a skeleton, for he was literally nothing but skin and bone; his hand supported his head, and his eyes seemed riveted on the opposite corner of the chamber, where lay stretched out on a pallet of straw a young woman in the last stage of consumption, apparently lifeless, with an infant by her side, which was quite dead. Mr. Wesley immediately sent for medical assistance, but it was too lare for the unfortunate female, who expired a few hours afterwards from starvation, as the doctor declared. You may imagine, my lord, that the remaining eight guineas would not go far in adding such distress as this. No expense was spared for the relief of the new only surviving sufferer. But so extreme was the weakness to which he was reduced, that the sea oct teme was the weakness to which he was reduced, that the sea of the was the sea whence to which he was reduced, that the sea of the was the sea chames to which he was reduced, that the sea of the was the results of the new only surviving sufferer. But so extreme was the weaknes

as this. No expense was spared for the radie of the now only entrieving sufferer. But so extreme was the weakness to which he was reduced, that six weeks clapsed before he could speak sufficiently to relate his own history.

It appeared that he had been a reputable merchant, and had married a beautiful young lady, eminently accomplished, when he almost idolized. They lived happily together for some time, until, by failure of a speculation in which his whole property was embarked he was completely ruined. No sooner did he become acquainted with his misfortune, than he called all his creditors tegether, and laid before them the state of his affairs, showing them his books, which were in the most perfect order. They all willingly signed the dividend except a lawyer who owed his rise in the world to this merchant: the sum was two bundred and fifty pounds for which he obstimately declared, he should be sent to jail. It was in vain the creditors arged him to pity his forlorn condition, and to consider his great respectability: that feeling was a strateger to his breast, and in spite of all their remonstrances, he was hurried away to prison, followed by his weeping wife. As she was very accomplished she continued to maintain herself and her hashand to some