Farm and Garden.

Digging and Storing Potatoes.

"G. K., Stutes Hill, N. Y." inquires (Co. Gen., Sept. 15, '59,) about the best time to dig potatoes to keep from rotting. Allow us to offer our views on the subject—also on storing, collected from our own experience.

We used to think, before the rot became so prevalent among potatoes, that they were safer in the ground than in the cellar, at least until frost severe enough to freeze the ground came upon them. Have we any good reason to change this opinion even now? Early digging has been advocated as a means of saving potatoes beginning to rot, but our trials of the practice only changed the place of rotting from the hill to wherever the dug potatoes were placed, giving us the trouble of digging when other work needed doing, picking up and sorting over two or three times, to save, in the end, no more potatoes than we should have done had they remained as grown until late in the fall, and the rot had finished its ravages.

If early digging would have any effect upon the rot, would not pulling the tops have the same? Some experiments seem to show that this is the case, and we think it advisable to pull or mow the tops as soon as they begin to die from the disease. The potatoes may be left in the ground; those which are infected *will* rot, and those which are not will remain sound, as fully as though placed in store.

A cool, dry, frost-proof cellar furnishes the best place for storing potatoes, and the best substitute we have employed is a pit, large enough to contain forty to sixty bushels, dug in dry, sandy soil. Put in the potatoes when dry, cover the pit with boards, then add plenty of straw, and add dirt as needed to protect from frost, giving a heavy coating before winter sets in. A chimney made of boards, with an aperture two inches square running up from the pit, will serve to carry off any bad air—it may be stopped with a wisp of straw in the very coldest weather.

Pitting potatoes in heaps on the surface of the ground, if proper precautions as to ventilation and protection from moisture and frost are used, answers a very good purpose, but is inconvenient if it is desirable to sell in winter, and if rotting commences, it may proceed to large extent before discovery. The danger of excessive moisture is also great, save on the most porous soils, and with great care in roofing.—*Country Gentleman.*

Balky Horse—Balky Master.

A farmer of an irascible temper came into possession of a very fine animal, of the most docile disposition. When the farmer purchased him, he was highly pleased with his bargain. For some weeks the animal worked admirably; but, as the owner became accustomed to the brute, his irritable temper would display itself, and occasionally in his anger he would punish him severely for the most trifling fault. In a few months the animal became irritable also, balky, and at times quite unruly. The farmer, who could not see how much injury he was doing himself, continued his brutality. The result was as might be expected—a really valuable brute was spoiled. He became nervous and dangerous. The farmer was in despair, and would have been glad could he have found a purchaser for him at a third or fourth of what he gave for him. A neighbour of the farmer, who saw how he had maltreated the beast, offered to accept him at the owner's terms, which were not hard. Now, mark the end. The new proprietor was a man of kind but firm disposition. He at once commenced treating the animal as if he could be reached by reason. The horse experiencing a difference between his present and former treatment, soon recovered his temper. He ceased to fear and tremble at every one who approached him, and in less time than it took to spoil him, he was brought back to his original docile disposition. His former owner learned for the first time that more labor can be gotten out of an animal by kindness than brutality. But whether it mended his irritable disposition or not, we are unable to say.—*Stock Journal.*

Preserving Apples.

Drying and preserving apples will now be in order, and we advise those who have a supply of this fruit which cannot be marketed to advantage, to dry as many as possible. There will be a demand for them, not only in cities and villages, and in new sections of the country where bearing trees are not yet secured, but also in many localities where the crop has failed. Remember that it pays to prepare and dry the fruit carefully. Clean, well-pared, well-cored, and carefully dried apples sell for double the price of those poorly prepared. Two shillings worth of time and care in preparing a bushel, will not unfrequently add a dollar or more to its marketable value. Apples may be quickly dried by shaving them wholly into thin pairings, on any common parer, and spreading them upon plates or earthenware dishes to dry. "Apple leather," as it is sometimes called, is a convenient article. It is made by preparing the fruit as if for sauce, and then, after cooking, spreading it thinly on earthen dishes, and drying it in the hot sun, or in ovens kept at so low a temperature as to avoid all danger of scorching. The thin dried sheets thus prepared, will keep a long time in a dry room, and be ready for use whenever they are wanted by simply soaking them. For home use we have lately preserved our apples in air-tight bottles and cans. The fresh apples are pared, cored, cooked, and seasoned ready for the table, then put hot into the bottles, and corked and sealed. This we find better by far, and even cheaper than the dried fruit; and it has the advantage of being always ready for use—six or twelve months after putting up.—*American Agriculturist.*

Miscellaneous.

Another Wonderful Gun.

A most wonderful long-range cannon, invented by Mr Jeffries, patentee of the well-known marine glue, is in course of being mounted in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for experiments at Shoeburyness. Its range or flight of shot is spoken of as certain to eclipse every other weapon hitherto known. The gun, with its present bore—namely, a three-inch diameter—weighs seven tons, and presents an appearance (with the exception of the present calibre) similar to one of our 68 pounders The charge will consist of 16lbs. of powder, and a conically-shaped shot weighed with lead to 9lbs., and hollowed, similar to the Minie bullet, which it is presumed will be propelled fifteen or twenty miles. It is the intention of the authorities to carry out a varied and complicated course of experiments. To enable the gunners to point the gun, the trunnions will be fitted with a couple of telescopes.—*Times.*

The Queen and the Lieutenant.

One day lately, when her Majesty was at Aldershot, inspecting the camp, she became fatigued, and expressed a wish for a cup of tea. She accordingly, and without any ceremony, entered the nearest officer's tent, which chanced to be that of Lieutenant Drysdale, son of our respected town clerk, Mr Drysdale, at Kilrie, and to him the desire of his Queen was made known. As was to be expected, the lieut. at first found himself awkwardly situated for the reception of so distinguished a visitor, but the ease and homeliness, so to speak, of her Majesty, quickly put all feeling of that kind to flight and he proceeded to cover his humble table with the best cloth he had and having handed out a soldier's "tea things" he retired, leaving the august Lady with her attendants to enjoy her cup.—*Fyfeshire Advertiser.*

The Value of a bit of Knowledge.

In the course of our miscellaneous reading, we came across the following good story, which illustrates the value of a bit of practical information, when applied at the right time:

In the Plaza before St. Peter's at Rome, stands the most beautiful obelisk in the world. It was brought from the circus of Nero, where it had lain buried for many ages. It was one entire piece of Egyptian marble, 72 feet high, 12 feet square at the top, and is computed to weigh about 470 tons, and it is supposed to be 3,000 years old. Much engineering skill was required to remove and erect this piece of art; and the celebrated architect, Dominco Fontane, was selected and engaged by Pope Sixtus V., to carry out the operation. A pedestal, 30 feet high, was built for its reception, and the obelisk brought to its base. Many were the ingenious contrivances prepared for the raising of it to its last resting place, all of which excited the deepest interest among the people.

At length everything was in readiness, and a day was appointed for the great event. A great multitude assembled to witness the ceremony, and the Pope, afraid that the clamor of the people might distract the attention of the architect, issued an edict containing regulations to be kept, and imposing the severest penalties on any one who should, during the lifting of the gigantic stone, utter a single word. Amidst suppressed excitement of feelings and breathless silence, the splendid monument was gradually raised to within a few inches of the top of the pedestal, when its upward motion ceased; it hung suspended, and could not be got further; the tackle was too slack, and there seemed to be no other way than to undo the great work already accomplished. The annoyed architect, in his perplexity, hardly knew how to act; while the silent people were anxiously watching every motion of his features to discover how the problem could be solved.

In the crowd was an old British sailor; he saw the difficulty and how to overcome it, and with stentorian lungs he shouted, "Wet the ropes!" The vigilant police pounced on the culprit and lodged him in prison; the architect caught the magic words, he put the proposition in force, and the cheers of the people proclaimed the success of the undertaking. Next day the British criminal was solemnly arraigned before his Holiness; his crime was undeniably proved, and the Pope, in solemn language, pronounced his sentence to be—that he should receive a pension annually during his lifetime.

These little facts, stored up from observation, can never do the owner any harm, and may some day be of great utility; and this story only proves the value of remembering small things as well as great ones, for there is nothing that is too insignificant for man to know, and there is no knowledge that has not its use.

Salt Lake.

Mr. Greely, in one of his letters from Utah, gives the following concerning this remarkable body of water:

That this Lake should be salt is no anomaly. All large bodies of water into which streams discharge themselves, while they have severally no outlet, are or should be salt. If one such is fresh, that is an anamoly, indeed. Lake Utah probably receives as much saline matter as Salt Lake; but she discharges it through the Jordan and remains herself fresh; while Salt Lake, having no issue save by evaporation, is probably the saltest body of water on earth. The ocean is comparatively fresh; even the Mediterranean at Leghorn is not half so salt. I am told that three barrels of this water yield a barrel of salt; that seems rather strong, yet its intense saltness, no one who has not had it in his eyes, mouth, and nostrils, can realize. You can no more sink in it than in a clay bank, but a very little of it in your lungs would suffice to strangle you. You make your way in from a hot, rocky beach, over a chaos of volcanic basalt that is trying to the feet, but at the depth of a yard or more, you have a fine sandy bottom, and here the bathing is delightful.

The water is of a light green colour for ten or twenty rods: then "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue." No fish can live in it; no frog abides it; but few birds are seen dipping into it. The rugged mountains in and about it—just such scraped and seamed and gullied precipices as I have been describing ever since I reached Denver—have a little fir and cotton wood, or quaking asp, in their deeper ravines or behind their taller cliffs, but look bare and desolate to the casual observer; and these cut the lake into sections, and hide most of it from view. Probably not more than one-third of it is visible from any single point. But this suffices.

In the Press,

And will be published in the course of a few weeks,

MEMOIR

OF THE

REV. JAMES MACGREGOR, D.D.

With notices of the Colonization of the Lower Provinces of British North America, and of the social and religious condition of the early settlers.

By HIS GRANDSON,

THE REV GEORGE PATTERSON,

Green Hill, Pictou, N. S.

It was expected, till within the last few weeks, that his Remains might be included in the same volume. But the unexpected discovery of a large amount of MS., the existence of which was not even suspected, has rendered it necessary to issue the Remains in a separate volume. The Memoir will, however, comprise more matter than was originally expected to be included in both the Memoir and Remains. It will form a thick 12mo. volume of about 550 pages. It will be printed in clear type, though not of a large size and on good paper, and will be ready for delivering early in October. Price bound in plain cloth, 7s. 6d. Cloth Gilt 10s 6d. Fine Morocco, Gilt, 15s.—P. E. I. Currency.

The Remains will be issued shortly after. They will form a 12mo. volume of 250 pages, and will consist of Three Theological Treatises, viz., one on the Imprecations of the Psalms, one on the Millenium, and the third on Baptism; public letters on slavery to the General Associate Synod and to the Glasgow Colonial Society; addresses on behalf of the Pictou Academy, Synod sermon, &c. Price 4s. 6d. P. E. I. Currency; to subscribers, 3s. 6d.

THE DRAWING-ROOM

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

EMINENT PERSONS,

PRINCIPALLY FROM PHOTOGRAPHS by Myall in Her Majesty's private collection, and from the Studios of the most celebrated characters in the United Kingdom. Two volumes have been issued, beautifully bound and gilt, containing 40 portraits each, and are sold at the extremely low price of 20s each. Among the Portraits are the following:—

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, K. G.
The Princess Frederick William of Prussia.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G.

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 Piccolomini, in paper covers.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

A CURE FOR THE AFFLICTED!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

POSSESSED OF THIS REMEDY EVERY is his own Family Physician. If his wife or children are troubled with eruptions of the skin, sores, tumors, white swellings, sore throats asthma, or any other external ailment, a persevering use of the Ointment is all that is necessary to produce a radical cure. It is invaluable to the population of this Climate.

BAD LEGS AND BAD BREASTS.

In no case has this Ointment been known to fail either in the cure of bad legs, or bad breasts; thousands of persons of all ages have been effectually cured by it when discharged from hospitals as incurable. If the dropsy settles in the legs, the Ointment will cure it if used with the Pills.

SKIN DISEASES, HOWEVER DESPERATE, MAY BE RADICALLY CURED.

Scald-heads, itch, blotches on the skin, scrofulous sores or king's evil, and such like afflictions, yield to the mighty power of this fine Ointment, provided it be well rubbed into the affected parts two or three times a day, and the Pills be taken to purify the blood. Its effects are magical in moschieto bites.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS AND SCALDS.

Accidents are lamentably frequent, and often even when trivial in themselves, are made to end fatally from want of due attention and proper remedies. The most powerful curative ever applied to wounds, bruises, burns, or sores of any sort, is Holloway's Ointment. Every tradesman,—every man to whom an accident may happen,—as who is there exempt?—should be provided with it against the physical danger which, though never foreseen, are of hourly occurrence.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

The cures which this Ointment effects, in healing Ulcers of long standing and which have resisted all other applications, as well as in curing Piles, Fistulas, have been so notorious throughout the world, that any effort to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be vain. It is sufficient to say that the Ointment has never proved ineffacious; the population of this country are very subject to the above complaints.

GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

The diseases of the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this ongment, and unfortunately here many of the adult population are subject to skin diseases which are immediately cured by this wonderful Ointment.

DROPSIES.

This miraculous Ointment if well worked in to the complaining parts twice a day. "as salt is forced into meat," and the Pills taken according to the printed directions, the effect will be most wonderful.

This invaluable Ointment will cure any ulcer or sore, however desperate and long standing, even where amputation has been recommended as the only means of saving the limb.

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

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Skin diseases
Burns	Elephantiasis	Scurvy
Bunions	Fistulas	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Gout	Sore-nipples
	Glandular swellings	Soft Corns
Coco-bay	Lumbago	Tumours
Chiego-foot	Piles	Ulcers
Chilblains	Rheumatism	Wounds
Chapped hands	Scalds	Yaws.
	Sore Nipples.	Corns (Soft)

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:—at 1s 3d; 2s 3d; and 5s each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

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 satisfy, 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. 4d. each. Per set, 12s.
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	Mathilde; 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	Mina Block; the Face-Model	55	Miguel de Cervantes,
7	The Pilgrim Fathers,	56	Spirit of the Jerusalem Delivered,
8	Spirit of the Paradise Lost,		*Volume VIII.*
	Volume II.	57	Liberia,
9	The Struggle in the Caucasus.	58	Louisa, Queen of Prussia,
10	Curiosities of Criminal Law,	59	The Basket of Cherries; a Tale,
11	Leon Gondy; a Legend of Ghent,	60	Chivalry among the Arabs,
12	The Pits and the Pitmen,	61	The Ocean,
13	Sir John Sinclair,	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 Comsany,
17	Light-Houses,	66	William Cobbett,
18	The War in Algeria,	67	Alice Hoffmann; an Autobiography,
19	The Wooden Spoon; a Tale	68	Tour in Auvergne,
20	Writings of T. B Macaulay,	69	Shipwrecks,
21	Retreat of the Ten Thousand,	70	The Merchant's Daughters; a Tale,
22	'Cute M'Quade. Story of Two Lives,	71	Madame de Stael,
23	Holyrood.	72	Living Poets of Great Britain
24	Persian Story.		*Volume X.*
	Volume IV.	73	Lapland and the Lapps,
25	The Mines and Miners of Cornwall,	74	Charles James Fox,
26	The Old Witchcrafts,	75	Chermahl the Mahout; a Tale,
27	The Artist's Love; a Tale,	76	Christian Slavery in Barbary
28	Henry Arnaud and the Waldenses,	77	Journey from the Gambia to the Red Sea,
29	History of the Moon,	78	Allan Vaughan; a Tale,
30	Scenes from Peasant Life in Norway; a Tale,	79	Curiosities of Burial,
31	Elizabeth Stuart and the Palatinate,	80	Christina, 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	Mariora; a Tale,
35	The Hope of Lenscombe; a Tale,	84	The Russian Moujik,
36	Captain John Smith,	85	A Visit to the Himalaya,
37	Coalmasters of the Thames,	86	Three Acts in a Drama; a Tale,
38	Ginevra in Rimini; a Tale,	87	Field-Marshal Suvorov,
39	Writings of Thomas Carlyle,	88	The Poets of America,
40	Spirit of the Fairy Queen,		*Volume XII.*
	Volume VI.	89	Curiosities of Costume
41	Irish Tours and Tourists,	90	The Moravian Brethren; Count Zinzendorf,
42	The Trial of Charles I.	91	The Refugee's Daughter; a Tale,
43	Maud the Sorceress; a Tale,	92	Story of the Dauphin; commonly called Louis XVII
44	A Visit to Holland,	93	The Friendly Arcan, a Ta
45	Search for Sir John Franklin	94	The Menai Strait,
46	Constantia de Gonsalvo,	95	Podlet's Rest, a Tale,
47	Montenegro and the Montenegrins,	96	Lay of the Nibelungen,
48	Spirit of the Iliad,		
	Volume VII		
49	A Visit to Belgium,		

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

Carpenters Spelling.

AND LENNIE'S GRAMMER—A NEW supply just received and for Sale at Hazzard's Bookstore.

August, 20 1859.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES and Agricultural Productions will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26 of NOVEMBER, when the following Premiums will be distributed:

For the best 10 yards of Cloth of Island wool, spun and wove on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island or in the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick,	£1 10	0
For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and greased,	1 0	0
10 do., milled, dyed and finished,	1 0	0
10 do., fancy mixture, do.	1 0	0
10 do., Shepherd's Plaid,	1 0	0
10 do. twilled Flannel,	0 10	0
10 do. plaid do.	1 10	0
10 do. women's wear,	0 10	0
10 do. wool and cotton do.	0 10	0
Best pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than two yards square,	1 0	0
" Hearth Rug, made of woolen yarn,	0 10	0
" do. made of rags,	0 10	0
" Woolen fancy plaid Shawl,	0 10	0
" do shepherd's plaid do.,	0 10	0
" do not Shawl,	0 10	0
" do long Shawl or Scarf,	0 10	0
" 10 yards of Carpeting,	0 10	0
" 10 yards of checked Flannel, for shirts,	0 10	0
" 6 Shirts, ready made (all wool or half wool)	0 6	0
" pair of thick knit woolen Stockings, for Overalls,	0 5	0
" 3 pairs woolen Socks,	0 3	0
" do woolen Gloves,	0 3	0
" do woolen Mittens,	0 3	0
" linen Table Cloth,	0 10	0
" 6 yards linen Toweling,	0 10	0
" 3 linen Sacks, capable of holding four bushels each,	0 10	0
" Bonnet, made of grass plait,	0 10	0
" Hat do do	0 5	0

Agricultural Products.

Best tub of Butter, not less than thirty pound weight,	0 10	0
2d do do do	0 5	0
Cheese, not less than twenty pounds,	0 10	0
2d do do do	0 5	0
Half-dozen Swede Turnips	0 3	0
do Carrots for the Table,	0 3	0
do Root Blood Beet,	0 3	0
do Roots of Mangold Wurtzel,	0 3	0
do Roots of Parsnips,	0 3	0
do Ears of Indian Corn,	0 3	0
do Onions,	0 3	0
do Apples,	0 3	0

Poultry.

best pair, (male and female), Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old, (alive),	0 5	0
do Cochin China, do	0 5	0
do Turkeys, do.,	0 5	0
do Geese, do.,	0 5	0
do Ducks, do.,	0 5	0

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the list.

All articles exhibited must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, with the exception of the first mentioned in the list. And all articles for competition, excepting live Stock, must be sent in to the Secretary on or before 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 30th of October, otherwise they will be excluded.

The Exhibition will be open to the public at 12 o'clock.

By order,

J. D. HASZARD, Sec'y.

Committee Room, Sept. 7, 1859.

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 compiled 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. 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'Connor, Lot 16
J. L. Holman, St. Andrews	J. Bearisto, Lot 19
F. Beer, Bedque	J. J. Frazer, St Eleanors
C. A. Crosby, French River	W. S. Haut, do.
C. W. Lannan, Summerside	F. Arsenaux, Tignish
G. Wiggenton, Crapaud	E. Robinson, Newtown
D & P. McNutt, Malpeq	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 Robinson, East River
G. McKay & Son, Grhm's Cross	D. Ramsay, Port Hill.
P. Lanegan, Irish Town	

Sept. 17, 1859.

New and Greatly Improved Edition

OF CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION FOR the PEOPLE; each subject having been carefully revised, and brought up to the latest discoveries and improvements in Science and Art, and embellished by many new Wood Engravings in the best style. 2 Volumes, cloth lettered, at 2s.

Contents of Vol. I.

No.		No.	
1.	Astronomy	29.	Architecture
2.	Geology	30.	Warming — Ventilation — Lighting
3.	Meteorology	31.	Supply of Water—Baths—Drainage
4.	Physical Geography	32.	Agriculture—Culture of Waste Lands—Spade Husbandry.
5.	Vegetable Physiology		
6-7.	Systematic Botany		
8.	Animal Physiology—the Human Body	34.	The Kitchen-Garden
9-12.	Zoology.	35.	The Flower-Garden
13.	Natural Philosophy	36.	The Fruit-Garden
14.	Mechanics—Machinery	37.	Arboriculture
15.	Hydrostatics—Hydraulics—Pneumatics	38.	The Horse
16.	Optics—Acoustics	39.	Cattle—Dairy Husbandry
17.	Electricity — Galvanism — Magnetism — Electro-Magnetism	40.	The Sheep—Goat—Alpaca
		41.	Pigs—Rabbits—Poultry—Cage-Birds
18.	Chronology—Horology	42.	The Honey-Bee
47.	Chemistry	43.	The Dog—Field-Sports
20.	Chemistry applied to the Arts	44.	Angling
		45.	Fisheries
21.	Fictile Manufactures	46.	Preservation of Health
22.	Textile Manufactures	47.	Food—Beverages
23.	Mining—Minerals	48.	Preparation of Food—Cookery.
24.	Metals—Metallurgy		
25.	The Steam Engine	49.	Medicine—Surgery
26.	Civil Engineering	50.	Clothing—Costume
27.	Inland Conveyance	51.	Index, Glossary of Terms, Titles, &c.
28.	Maritime Conveyance	52.	

Contents of Volume II.

No.		No.	
53.	Physical History of Man—Ethnology	80.	Mohammedanism—Hindoism—Buddhism
54.	Language	81.	Scandinavian Mythology, &c.—Minor Superstition
55.	Constitution of Society—Government	82.	Key to the Calendar
56.	History and Nature of Laws	83.	Practical Morality—Personal and General Duties.
57.	History of Ancient Nations	84.	Practical Morality—Special Social and Public Duties
58.	History of Greece	85.	Political Economy.
59.	History of Rome	86.	Commerce—Money—Banks
60.	History of the Middle Ages	87.	Population—Poor-Laws—Life-Assurance
61-62.	History of Great Britain and Ireland	88.	Social Economics of the Industrial Orders
64.	Constitution and Resources of the British Empire	89.	Social Statistics
65.	Military and Naval Organisation	90.	Education
66.	Europe	91.	English Grammar
67.	England and Wales	92.	Arithmetic—Algebra
68.	Scotland	93.	Geometry
69.	Ireland	94.	Drawing—Painting—Sculpture
70.	Asia—East Indies	95.	Gymnastics—Out-of-Door Recreations
71.	Africa—Oceania	96.	
72.	North America	97.	Indoor Amusements
73.	South America—West Indies	98.	Archæology
74.	The Human Mind	99.	Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres
75.	Phrenology	100.	Printing—Lithography
76.	Logic	101.	Engraving — Photography
77.	Natural Theology—Ethics	102.	Household Hints
78.	History of the Bible—Christianity.	103.	Index, Glossary of Terms, Titles, &c.
79.	Religious Churches & Sects	104.	

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Recently Imported and for Sale,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN

BRITISH & AMERICAN HARDWARE,

AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND—

Mortise and rim Door Locks, with mineral, pearl white, glass and silver Handles
Thumb and spring Latches
Cupboard, drawer, chest and trunk Locks
Staples, Hooks and Staples, and Hasps and Staples
Round, square and flat Bolts
Brass and iron Pedlocks
Butt Hinges, from 1 to 4 inches
Table Hinges
T, HL, and trunk Hinges
Cut Tacks 3 to 20 oz
Brads ½ to 2 inches
Screw Bolts—from 1 to 8 inches long, and ¼ to ½ thick
Scythe Stones and Rifles
Cast steel Hoes and Spades
Axes—chopping, broad, shingling and bench
Pawcetts, of various sizes
Powder Flasks and Shot Belts
Gun Worms
Brass Trunk Nails and Rivets
Brass Stair Rods and Eyes
Japanned Coat and Hat Hooks
Wardrobe Hooks
Japanned Buttons
Measuring Tapes
Shoemakers' Articles, viz., bleached and brown Thread, Closing do., Hammers, Zinc Points, Peg-awl Handles, Shoe Knives, &c.
Japan Ware—Canisters ¼ to 2 lbs, Wash Bowls, Dust pans, Match Safes, Candlesticks
Pincers, flat and round-nose Pliers
Wrenches for all sized nuts, wagons, &c. &c.
Lead Pencils—Fay's and Faber's
Do. for carpenters
Memorandum Books
Day Books
Ledgers
Writing Books
Inkstands (Britannia metal)
Do. (Berlin block)
Pocket Inkstands
Envelopes (Buff)
Do. (White)
Wafers in boxes
Sealing Wax
Tape Measures, 60 to 100 feet
Pocket Tape Measures
Board Rules
Butter Stamps
Carpenters' Planes—smooth, jack, jointers, astragals, Grecian ovolous, &c.
Gauges, rosewood and beech
Chisels—framing, socket and firmer
Chisel Handles—ebony, boxwood, applotree and beech
Hammers—nail, riveting, claw and carpet
Gimlets and Auger Bits
Cooke's patent Auger Bits
Hollow Augers
Bits—Turn-screw, rimmers and counter-sunk
Braces of various kinds
Saw Sets
Drawing Knives, from 6 to 12 inches
Bench Screws
Plumbs and Levels, with side lights
Spring Dividers and Callipers
Paint Brushes and Sash Tools
Compasses
Vices for the bench or hand
Chalk Lines—English and American
Oil Stones and Slips—Hindostan, Arkansas
Brad and Peg Awl Handles
Files and Rasps, of different kinds
Hand and Tenon Saws
Drawer Knobs—rosewood mineral and pearl, white
Castors, of various kinds and sizes
Screws—iron and brass for wood, ½ to 4in. long
Sand Paper, &c. &c.

Lowest prices for Cash.

At "Hazzard's," South Side Queen Square.

July 22.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

JUST RECEIVED at HASZARD'S BOOKSTORE a further supply of STATIONERY, including Note and Letter Papers, Envelopes, White & Pink Blotting, Tissue paper, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REPEATedly furnished accounts without in most instances any satisfactory results hereby notifies those persons, who are indebted to him and who have not made satisfactory arrangements, that unless such be made or their accounts settled coercive measures will be resorted to without distinction of persons.

GEO. T. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, July 4, 1859.