Select Literature.

THE TRIAL FOR MURDER.

(Concluded.)

He would state only one fact more, said the learned counsel, and he had done his duty; it would then be for the jury to do theirs. Within a a few days there had been found, in the prisoner's house, the stopper of a small bottle of a very singular description. It was apparently of foreign manufacture, and was described by medical men as being of the description used by chemists to preserve those liquids which are most likely to lose their virtue by exposure to the air. To whom this belonged, or to what use it had been applied, there was no evidence to show.

Such was the address of the counsel for the prosecution, and, during its delivery, I had earnestly watched the countenance of the prisoner, who had listened to it with deep attention. Twice only did I perceive that it produced in him the slightest emotion. When the disappearance of his housekeeper was mentioned, a smile of scorn passed over his lip; and the notice of the discovery of the stopper obviously excited an interest, and, I thought, an apprehension; but it quickly subsided. I need not detail the evidence that was given for the prosecution; it amounted, in substance, to that which the counsel stated, nor did it vary in any particular. The stopper was produced, and proved to have been found in the house; but no attempt was made to trace it to the prisoner's possession, or even knowledge.

When the case was closed, the learned judge, addressing the counsel for the prosecution, said he thought there was hardly sufficient evidence to call upon the prisoner for his defence; and, if the jury were of the same opinion, they would at once stop the case. Upon this observation from the judge, the jury turned round for a moment, and then intimated their acquiesence in his honor's view of the evidence. The counsel folded up their briefs, and a verdict of acquittal was about to be taken, when the prisoner addressed the court. He stated that, having been accused of so foul a crime as murder, and having had his character assailed by suspicions of the most afflicting nature, that character could never be cleared by his acquittal upon the ground that the evidence against him was inconclusive, without giving him an opportunity of stating his own case, and calling a witness to counteract the impressions that had been raised against him, by explaining those circumstances which at present appeared doubtful. He urged the learned judge to permit him to state his case to the jury, and to call his housekeeper, with so much earnestness, and was so strongly seconded by his counsel, that the court, though very much against its inclination, and contrary to its usual habit, gave way, and yielded to the request.

The prisoner then addressed the jury, and entreated their patience for a short time. He repeated to them that he never could feel satisfied to be acquitted merely because the evidence was not conclusive, and pledged himself, in a very short time, by the few observations he should make, and the witness whom he should call, to obtain their verdict on much higher grounds, upon the impossibility of his being guilty of the dreadful crime. With respect to the insinuations which had been thrown out against him, he thought one observation would dispose of them. Assuming it to be true that the deceased died from the effect of a poison, of which he called God to witness that he had never even heard either the name or the existence until this day, was not every probability of his innocence? Here was a perfect stranger, not known to have in his possession a single article of value, who might either have lost or been robbed of that property which he was said to have had at H——. What so probable as that he should, in a moment of despair at his loss, have destroyed himself? The fatal drug was stated to have been familiar in those countries in which Mr. Thompson had travelled, while to himself was utterly unknown. Above all, he implored the jury to remember that, although the eye of malice had watched every proceeding of his since the fatal accident, and though the most minute search had been made into every part of his premises, no vestige had been discovered of the most trifling article belonging to the deceased, nor had even a rumor been circulated that poison of any kind had been ever in his possession. Of the stopper which had been found he disowned all knowledge. He declared, most solemnly, that he had never seen it before it was produced in court, and he asked, could the facts of its being found in his house only a few days ago, when hundreds of people had been there, produce upon an impartial mind even a momentary prejudice against him? One fact, and one only had been proved, to which it was possible for him to give an answer, the fact of his having gone to the bedroom of his housekeeper on the night in question. He had been subject, for many years of his life, to sudden fits of illness; he had been seized with one on that occasion, and had gone to her to procure her assistance in lighting a fire. She had returned with him to his room for that purpose, he having waited for a minute in the passage whilst she put on her clothes, which would account for the momentary disappearance of the light; and after she had remained in his room a few minutes, finding himself better, he had dismissed her, and retired again to bed, from which he had not risen until he was informed of the death of his guest. It has been said that, after his committal to prison, his housekeeper had disappeared. He avowed that, finding his enemies determined, if possible, to accomplish his ruin, he had thought it probable they might tamper with his servant. He had therefore kept her out of their way; but for what purpose? Not to prevent her testimony being given, for she was now under the care of his counsel, and would instantly appear for the purpose of confirming, as far as she was concerned, the statement which he had just made.

Such was the prisoner's address, which produced a very powerful effect. It was produced in a firm and impressive manner, and its simplicity and artlessness gave it an appearance of truth. The housekeeper was then put into the box, and examined by the counsel for the prisoner. According to the custom, at that time almost universal, of excluding witnesses from court until their testimony was required, she had been kept at a house near at hand, and had not heard a single word of the trial. There was nothing remarkable in her manner and appearance; she might be about thirty-five, or a little more; with regular though not agreeable features, and an air perfectly free from embarrassment. She repeated, almost in the prisoner's own words, the story he had told of his having called her up, and her having accompanied him to his room, adding that, after leaving him, she had retired to her own room, and been awakened by the man-servant in the morning, with an account of the traveller's death. She had now to undergo a cross-examination, and I may as well state here that which, though not known to me till afterwards, will assist the reader in understanding the following scene. The counsel for the prosecution had, in his own mind, attached considerable importance to the circumstances mentioned by the witness who saw the light, that while the prisoner and the housekeeper were in the room of the former, something like a door had intervened between the candle and the window, which was totally irreconcilable with the appearance of the room when examined; and he had half persuaded himself that there must be a secret closet which had escaped the search of the officers of justice, the opening of which would account for the appearance alluded to, and the existence of which might discover the property which had so mysteriously disappeared. His object, therefore, was to obtain from the housekeeper (the only person except the prisoner who could give any clue to this) such information as he could get, without alarming her by any direct inquiry on the subject, which, as she could not help seeing its importance, would have lead her at once to a positive denial. He knew, moreover, that as she had not been in court, she could not know how much or how little the inquiry had already brought to light; and by himself treating the matter as immaterial, he might lead her to consider it so also, and by that means draw forth all that she knew. After some few unimportant questions, he asked her, in a tone and manner calculated rather to awaken confidence than to excite distrust:

'During the time you were in Mr. Smith's room you stated that the candle stood on the table, in the centre of the room?'

'Yes.'

'Was the closet, or cupboard, or whatever you call it, opened once, or twice, while it stood there?' A pause, no answer.

'I will call it to your recollection; after Mr. Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet, did he shut the door, or did it remain open?'

'He shut it.'

'Then it was opened again for the purpose of replacing the bottle, was it?'

'It was.'

'Do you recollect how long it was opened the last time?'

'Not above a minute.'

'The door, when open, would be exactly between the light and the window, would it not?'

'It would.'

'I forget whether you said the closet was on the right or left hand side of the window?'

'The left.'

'Would the door of the closet make any noise in opening?'

'None.'

'Can you speak positively on that fact? Have you ever opened it yourself, or only seen Mr. Smith open it?'

'I never opened it myself.'

'Did you never keep the key?'

'Never.'

'Who did?'

'Mr. Smith, always.'

At this moment the witness chanced to turn her eyes towards the spot where the prisoner stood, and the effect was almost electrical. A cold damp sweat stood upon his brow, and his face had lost all its color; he appeared a living image of death. She no sooner saw him than she shrieked, and fainted.

The consequence of her answers flashed across her mind. She had been so thoroughly deceived by the manner of the advocate, and by the little importance he had seemed to attach to her statements, that she had been led on, by one question to another, till she had told him all he wanted to know. During the interval (occasioned by her illness) to the proceedings, the counsel for the prosecution left the court.

It was between four and five o'clock when the judge resumed his seat upon the bench, the prisoner his station at the bar, and the housekeeper hers in the witness-box; the court, in the interval, had remained crowded with the spectators, scarce one of whom had left his place, lest, during his absence it should be seized by some one else.

The cross-examining counsel then addressed the witness:

'I have very few more questions to ask of you; but beware that you answer them truly, for your own life hangs upon a thread. Do you know this stopper?'

'I do.'

'To whom does it belong?'

'To Mr. Smith.'

'When did you see it last?'

'On the night of Mr. Thompson's death.'

At this moment the counsel for the prosecution entered the court, bringing with him upon a tray a watch, two money-bags, a jewel-case, a pocket-book, and a bottle of the same manufacture as the stopper, and having a cork in it; some other articles there were on it, not material to my story. The tray was placed on the table in sight of the prisoner and the witness; and from that moment not a doubt remained in the mind of any man present of the guilt of the prisoner.

A few words will bring my tale to its close. The house where the murder had been committed was between nine and ten miles distant.

The counsel, as soon as the cross-examination of the housekeeper had discovered the existence of the closet and its situation, had set off on horseback, with two sheriff's officers, and after pulling down part of the wall of the house, had detected this important place of concealment. Their search was well rewarded; the whole of the property belonging to Mr. Thompson was found there, amounting in value to some thousands of dollars, and to leave no room for doubt, a bottle was discovered, which the medical men instantly pronounced to contain the very identical poison which had caused the death of the unfortunate Thompson. The result is obvious.

The case presents the perhaps unparalleled instance of a man accused for murder, the evidence against whom was so slight as to induce the judge and jury to concur in a verdict of acquittal, but who, persisting in calling a witness to prove his innocence, was, upon the testimony of that very witness, *convicted and executed!*

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.

Hon. George Coles,	Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
Hon. George Beer,	Mr. William Dodd,
H. J. Calbeck, Esq.,	Mr. Thomas Essery,
Mr. Artemas Lord,	Mr. Bertram Moore,
Owen Connolly, Esq.	J. D. Mason, Esq.
Mark Butcher, Esq.	Mr. William Weeks.

Risks taken Daily.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., }
Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1867. } y

YARMOUTH STOVES!

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber, per Schooner *Mary* from Yarmouth, a full and complete Cargo of those celebrated **Stoves,** consisting of Cooking, Box and Franklin, the character of which is so well known to our Island farmers, to whom they have given such general satisfaction. They will be sold at the usual terms, for Cash or approved Notes.

R. J. CLARKE.
Orwell Cheap Store, }
September 12th, 1866. }

West India House.
Upper Great George Street.
CHRISTMAS, 1866.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:
11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry Wine,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale BRANDY,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime)
Casks Irish WHISKEY.
50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
40 " Blood's x x x x Porter,
Cases CLARET,
40 boxes RAISINS, 3 Bbls CURRANTS,
25½ do RAISINS, Bags RICE.
60 do FIGS, Bags PEPPER,
Chests superior TEA.
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls P. R. SUGAR,
6 Bbls Kerosene Oil., 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS.
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS.
—ALSO—
A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.
The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.
LEMUEL McKAY.
Charlottetown, Dec 17, 1866.

CHARLES QUIRK,
MANUFACTURER OF
SQUARE ROD,
GENT'S BRIGHT
AND
NATURAL LEAF
GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO,
QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. I.
January 16, 1867. 1y

LANDS TO LET.

TO be let for a term of 4 years, from 1st MAY next, that valuable property situated in the Royalty, about one mile distant from the City of Charlottetown, fronting on the St. Peter's Road on one side, and on the lower Royalty Road and on the Hillsboro' River on the other side, and containing nearly 200 acres, known as the "Belvidere Farm," part of the Estate of Captain George Beazeley, Esq., R. N. The property being so well situated as to road and water frontage, that it can be let in two, three or four separate tenements, and will be let together or separately as may be desired. No wood, trees or brushment of any kind to be cut unless for use on the farms. Sealed tenders for the whole or any part or parts thereof will be received by the Subscribers until the 16th MARCH next.
D. BRENAN.
D. HODGSON
Charlottetown, Dec. 19, 1866. 3m

BUTLER'S CATECHISM
Sold by the 100.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his Book Store, Kent Street, BUTLER'S CATECHISM by the dozen, or the hundred. Having printed the edition himself, he will sell them by wholesale and retail cheaper than they can be imported or purchased elsewhere in the Colony. As this is also the only edition in the Island bearing the approbation of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, it is therefore desirable that every Catholic should procure a copy of it without delay.
Also on hand, Bibles, Missals, Prayer Books, Holy Week Books, Historical, Religious, Controversial, Biographical Poetical and Scientific Works by the best authors; choice Light Literature in abundance, School Books, Stationery, Blank, Mem. and Copy Books, Ledgers and Day Books, Slates, Paper Blinds, Beads, Crosses and Medals; and a variety of other goods. Give us a call and we will give you value for your money.
E. REILLY.
January 16, 1867. 8in

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals from competent persons, up to the 10th day of FEBRUARY next, for the MAKING of from 175 to 200,000 BRICK, at the lowest rate per thousand, on the ground adjoining VERNON RIVER R. C. CHAPEL, where he clay is already dug, and considered to be of the most desirable quality.
The Brick will require to be well burned, and of the best description, so as to pass inspection, and suitable for exterior work, and will have to be completed on or before the first day of OCTOBER, 1867.
All necessary appliances for the execution of the said Contract are already on the ground, as also is a vacant house adjacent for a residence.
Advances will be made as the work progresses.
Each tender will require to be accompanied with the names of two solvent persons for the due fulfilment o the above Contract.
R. J. CLARKE.
Orwell, Jan. 9, 1867. tf

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THESE foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews,	7.00
For any three of the Reviews,	10.00
For all four of the Reviews,	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.
Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.:
The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the "Edinburgh" and the "Westminster" from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the "London Quarterly" for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.
38 *Walker Street, New York.*

L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.
PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post-paid, $6.

FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENERPRIS NG MEN!

THE unersigned nas been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in BELFAST and otherparts of the Island, in good cultivation, well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles, and immediate possession can be given
Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Season in) that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid or in Cash, Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c.
A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House, Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had in trade at low rates. "SUMMER HILL is" the only *Freehold Property* for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artizans now so much wanted in this rising town.
A STORE and DWELLING on it, capable of holding 15,000 bushels produce, with a double Wharf and site for a Lime Kiln, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms.
Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANNEAR, Georgetown; JAS. BRODERICK, Campbelton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to the subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of **Manny's Mowing Machine,** the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Fulling Mills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS. MCLAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. MCDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.
RICHARD J. CLARKE.
Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

REMOVAL.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND has removed from his late residence on Queen Street,
To the Corner of Great George & Kent Streets
and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that, by late arrivals of direct importations from EUROPE, he has greatly added to his
LARGE STOCK
—OF—
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY
and TOILET ARTICLES in variety.

DR. SUTHERLAND returns thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him since his residence in Charlottetown, and hopes the same may be continued towards him trusting that, by assiduity and attention in every branch of his profession, he will retain the confidence of the public.
☞ The DISPENSARY is under the Doctor's own supervision.
Advice to the Poor Gratis.
Charlottetown, May 16,

Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S.,
60 Puncheons MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. bright SUGAR.
For sale by—
OWEN CONNOLLY.
Charlottetown, Se ptember 19, 1866.

Peterson's Familiar Science
A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!

THIS Work, which is intended for the use of Families and Schools, contains a vast fund of useful information in the form of answers to 2,000 questions on every conceivable subject, and is written in language so plain as to be understood by all. Teachers, and Pupils preparing themselves for the profession of school-teaching, as well as for any competitive examination, could not have a more useful boook.
For sale by E. REILLY.
Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec.

CHILDREN TEETHING
MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and can say with confidence and truth of it, which we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in
THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND
WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the forgoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 48 Dey Street, New York.
Price, only 35 cents per Bottle.
Oct. 6, 1866. 1v

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
Office---Great George-St., Charlottetown,
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)
August 22, 1866. E tf

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE
THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"
78, King St., - - - - St. John, N. B
THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED,
By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it
THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES
☞ The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.
JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.
St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS great household Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life. It is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is as well established as that the sun lights the world.

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.
Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, which if not quickly removed, frequently settle into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of them 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.

Weakness and Debility.
Such as suffer from weakness, or debility, and those who feel want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and acting upon the main-spring of life, give strength and vigor to the system. To young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions, and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be 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 undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health.

Disorders of Children.
If these Pills be used according to the printed direction, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, as least once a day as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrate the kidneys and correct any derangement of their organs. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, then the Ointment should be rubbed into the neck of the bladder, and a few days will convince the sufferer that the effect of these two remedies is astonishing.

Disorders of the Stomach
Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and acting through the secretive organs upon the blood itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions

Comlaints of Females.
The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages.

Bilious Affections.
All young children should have administered to them, from time to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify their blood, and enable them to pass safely through the different disorders incidental to children, such as measles, hooping-cough, cowpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the most delicate constitution, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted as corrective of the humors affecting them.

Dropsey.
Hundreds are cured yearly by the use of these Pills conjointly with the Ointment, which should be rubbed very bountifully into the parts affected.

Derangement of the Kidneys.
The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes the fluid so necessary for digestion, the Pills operate specifically infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of that organ.
Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:—

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

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.
*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Pot. dec.5—1y

KENT STREET CLOTHING STORE

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following goods:—
Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,
Tweeds and Silk Mixtures,
Heavy Whitneys and Beavers, &c., &c.
The above Goods will be found suitable for Fall and Winter wear, and can be recommended to the Public as being of a first-rate quality. He has also on hand, and is manufacturing continually, READY-MADE CLOTHING in—
Over Coats, Sack Coats,
Shooting Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.
The subscriber pays particular attention to the wants of working men; and, to accommodate them, he is manufacturing Homespun Suits, which kind of wear will be found to give more satisfaction to laboring men and mechanics than anything else they can purchase.
He also takes this opportunity of sincerely thanking his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last nine years, and to respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, as he is better prepared to accommodate them this Fall than he has ever been before.
PATRICK REILLY.
October 10, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND, contemplating to make a change in his business the beginning of 1867, respectfully requests those indebted to him to
Settle their accounts
prior to 1st February, 1867.
Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1866. city pa

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by it invigorating qualities increasing the growth of the Hair.
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.