Miscellaneous.

A CONVICT'S STORY.—In the appendix to the 29th report on public petitions, just issued, there appears "the humble petition of John Parsons, a convict, No. 2942, under sentence in Pentonville Prison," which was presented by Mr. Denman. When 19 years old, on the 20th day of October, 1854, he was sentenced at the Birmingham quarter sessions to 15 years' transportation for house-breaking. He served the first portion of the term in gaol in England, and in March, 1857, was transported to the convict settlement in Western Australia, where he served four years in the convict prison. He then received a ticket of leave and worked as servant to the brother of Col. Henderson, the commandant of the prison, for two years and a half, and then left with a certificate for good conduct, and obtained a pardon for the remainder of his term. Afterwards he lost the document granting his pardon, but he believed that it contained a condition that he could go to any part of her Majesty's dominions except to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, until the expiration of the term of his sentence. Being desirous of remaining in Australia, he went to Adelaide, where he was, immediately on his arrival, recognized by the people as a pardoned convict, and taken before a bench of magistrates, who told him that he must leave Adelaide in seven days, or they would send him to prison for three years. He produced to them his pardon, and was told by one of the magistrates that it was of no use to him there; that he must go back to England; and that if he wanted the means to do so he should be supplied with them. Not wishing to infringe the terms of his pardon, he applied to a captain to be carried to Melbourne, but the captain declined, on the ground that if he took the prisoner he would be liable to a penalty of £100. Before the seven days had elapsed, and to avoid the threatened imprisonment, he embarked in a vessel bound to Singapore. There, on landing, he was told by the police, that, being a discharged convict, he had no right to come. He produced his pardon, but was told they did not care for that, and that he could not remain. Thereupon he hired himself to a Dutch vessel, called the Valvish, bound for London, at which port he arrived in March, 1863. He returned to Birmingham, where he resided about nine months, was recognized by the police, who knew that the term of his sentence had not expired, but that he had received a conditional pardon. Then he went from Birmingham to reside in Worcester with his wife, and on the 3rd of February, 1866, was arrested there on a charge of being illegally at large. He was committed for trial without bail, found guilty before Baron Piggott, at the ensuing Worcester Lent assizes, and at the following assizes was brought up for judgement before Mr. Justice Keating, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. His solicitor had since memorialised Mr. Walpole without success, and he now prayed the house to take the case into consideration.

CHARLES DICKENS IN IRELAND.—AN AMUSING MISTAKE.—A Correspondent of the *Cork Constitution* says —"During this month three strangers, 'bearded like pards,' appeared in the little town of Doneraile. Though not unearthly, they were very mysterious looking. They had books and maps and photographic apparatus. The village inn received the wanderers, and they seemed busy and well pleased; but who were they, and what did they want? The fair of Cahirmee was not near, and even if it were nigh at hand, the company seemed to know as little of horseflesh as Dr. Johnson did of old, and like him would be as likely to plead, questioned as to the points of the animal, 'ignorance, gross ignorance.' Their movements attracted the notice of the preservers of the peace, and it was hastily concluded that they were Fenians, probably Americans, possibly head centres in disguise, and very properly the police resolved to visit them; the strangers were asked their names and business, preparatory no doubt to an excursion not included in their programme. One of them answered frankly and satisfactorily, told his name and occupation, and was fully prepared to prove his identity. My story is just over—the illustrious stranger was a 'writer,' as he described himself, and his name was 'Charles Dickens.' An apology at once offered was good-humouredly received, and no further trespass on the guests, and no occasion, like Mr. Pickwick, 'to bring an action when he went to London.' Next day, Sunday, Mr. Dickens attended Divine service at the parish church, and spent the afternoon in Lord Doneraile's park, that classic ground where the great Presidents of Munster, Spenser, Raleigh, and Edmund Burke, had trodden long ago—through which the lovely Mulla flows in sylvan beauty."

WHO ARE YOUR COMPANY?—'He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed.'

It is said to be a property of the tree-frog that it acquires the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time. Thus, when found on growing corn, it is commonly a dark green. If found on white oak, it has the color peculiar to that tree. Just so it is with a man. Tell me whom you choose as your companion, and I will tell who you are. Do you love the society of the vulgar? Then you are like them in your sentiments. Do you seek the society of the profane? in your heart you are like them. Are jesters and buffoons your choice friends? He who loves to laugh at folly is himself a fool, and probably a very stupid one too. Do you love to seek the sobriety of the wise and good? Is this your habit? Would you rather take the lowest place among them than the highest among others? Then you have already learned to be wise and good. You may not have made much progress, but even a good beginning is not to be despised. Hold on your way, and seek to be the companion of all that fear God. So you will be wise for yourself and wise in eternity.

TRADE WITH THE SPANISH WEST INDIES.—The Montreal *Gazette* has been informed by Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, and one of the Trade Commissioners from British America to the West Indies, that a Royal Decree has been issued by the Queen of Spain, by which the Differential Port and Navagation Dues exacted upon foreign shipping in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Phillipine Islands are equalised with the dues levied on Spanish vessels, provided that such foreign vessels belong to nations in whose colonies a similar equality of dues is granted to Spanish shipping. This concession is of great importance to the shipping trade between the Maritime Provinces and Cuba and Puerto Rico, as the tonnage dues in both these Islands have been felt by shipowners in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to be excessively high, more particularly in Cuba. The concession was strongly urged on the notice of the Intendente of Cuba, the Count Toledo, during the conference which the West Indian Commissioners had with him at Havana.

A DROWSY PRECENTOR.—On Sunday, the gentleman who "skirls up the Bangor" for the congregation worshipping in the Established Church here (Millport) horrified the godly beneath the precentor's desk by falling fast asleep towards the end of the service. When the clergyman had finished his discourse and read the psalm which follows, the crowded and attentive congregation waited for a lead, but they waited in vain. The unlucky precentor was fast lapped in the arms of Somnus, and in this soporific condition neglected all the well-meant efforts of Mr. M'Nab to call him to a sense of his awkward position. A general titter of course got up, but the sleeper was awakened by the parochial schoolmaster, and the service proceeded, the first line running very appropriately, "Lord bless and pity us."—*Citizen.*

The editor of the Cynthian (Ky.) *News*, in making an appeal to his subscribers, who are in arrears, to pay up, says:—'We hope they will 'settle' without delay. Not that we need the money—oh, no! Our ink is given to us, we steal our paper, and we win our printers' wages at 'seven up.' So it costs us nothing to carry on business. Nevertheless, as a matter of accommodation, and to ease their consciences, we will take what they owe us, if they will send it in immediately.'

A country youth, w' o desired to know how to become rich, sent a quarter in answer to an advertisement, and received the following valuable recipe: "Increase your receipts and decrease your expenditures. Work eighteen hours a day and live on hash and oatmeal gruel."

The Nova Scotians say that there was a time when conciliation might have been tried with advantage by Sir John and his party, but that time has passed away. The *Chronicle* thus addresses the Premier:—

'By our lady, Sir John, it will not do! You cannot bribe or buy, neither for silver nor for gold; you cannot flatter or cajole, because the people are in no mood to be flattered; you cannot promise aught that is worth the having, for we are too well aware of your trick of 'winning with honest trifles, to betray us in deepest consequences,' to believe your promises, you cannot alter in any way the Dominion constitution, bound up as you are by an act of Parliament that is no thoroughfare for *your* horse and carriage. 'In truth, Sir John, you live in great infamy' in Nova Scotia. 'Sir John, Sir John, we are well acquainted with your manner of wrenching the true cause the false way. 'It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than impudent sauciness from you, can thrust us from a level consideration; you have, as it appears to us, practised upon the easy-yielding spirit of this people and made them serve your uses both in purse and person,' 'The Kings who paid tribute are dead,' said Muley Abul Hassan to the envoy of Ferdinand, who came to demand the yearly tribute, 'and our mints at present coin nothing but blades of scimitars and heads of lances.' In like manner we say to these Canadian Knights: 'Go back, sirs, and tell your Governor-General that the people who were willing to pay tribute to Canada are dead, and at present we have nothing to offer but scorn and detestation. We will not be confederated. We will not be conciliated. We will have Repeal.'

It appears from a recent despatch from Mexico *via* Cuba that the Mazatlan imbroglio is by no means ended. The despatch in question says that the Mexican Government had forwarded its decision to Gen. Corona in the matter of the British man-of-war Chanticleer at Mazatlan. A memorandum of the same decision had been sent to Captain Bridge, of Her Britanic Majesty's navy. Its tone was anything but pacific; but it sets forth that in case the Custom House officials have been culpable in the premises they shall be punished On the contrary, if Captain Bridge has violated the laws of the country he must submit to the consequences. It is the determination of the Mexican government to sustain the honor of the republic and its laws at any sacrifice. Should the blockade be continued and reprisals made by the British men of-war, retaliation will be resorted to and the property of British subjects made to suffer the consequence. The Mexican press sustain their government in the whole matter. President Juarez had sent orders to Gen. Corona to have the Custom House officers at Mazatlan summoned before the civil courts for trial, and that a thorough investigation be made into their conduct and the action of the British commander. The money taken from the purser of the Chanticleer was to be kept on deposit until the conclusion of the trial. Private orders were at the same time despatched to General Corona to repel by force any naval attack by the British commander.

SCENE IN A LONDON THEATRE.—During the performance at the Haymarket Theatre (London) the other night, of "The Hero of Romance," an accident occurred of a kind which, though rare nowadays, was not unusual in bygone times, when audiences used to surrender themselves more absolutely to the illusion of the scene than they are wont to do in this matter-of-fact age. In that passage of the third act where Mr. Sothern leaps from the lofty parapet of a castle into the grove beneath, a young lady in the stalls was so excited by the action that she shrieked "He is killed!" and springing from her seat attempted to rush out of the house. Fortunately her friends came promptly to the work of "disillusion," and succeeded, though not without some difficulty, in pacifying her mind at the expense of her imagination. This little episode was productive of no little sensation among the audience, whose excitement was not allayed until Mr. Sothern came in front of the curtain, looking sound and hearty, and not a whit the worse for his alarming leap.

PRAISE THE YOUNG.—If a young man deserves praise, be sure you give it to him, else you not only run a chance of driving him from the right road by want of encouragement, but you deprive yourself of the happiest privilege you will ever have of rewarding his labor. For it is only the young men who can receive much reward from men's praise; the old, when they are great, get too far beyond and above you to care what you think of them. You may urge them with sympathy, and surround them with acclamation, but they will doubt your pleasure and despise your praise. You might have cheered them in their race through the asphodel meadows of their youth; you might have brought the proud bright scarlet to their faces if you had cried but once "well done!" as they dashed up to the first goal of their early ambition. But now their pleasure is in memory, and their ambition is in Heaven. They can be kind to you; you can never more be kind to them.—*Ruskin.*

ENGLAND BECOMING AMERICANIZED.—The English House of Commons is losing its former reputation for propriety, and degenerating almost to the bad manners and personalities of Congress. During the Irish Church debates, several exhibitions of want of dignity and use of invective have occurred. Mr. Bright called Mr. Disraeli 'pompous and servile,' and Mr. Disraeli retorted by saying that Mr. Bright was no gentleman. A member remarked that the state of the House was drawing down upon it the contempt of every thinking man in the country, and another added that the worst he could wish for an enemy would be that he should sit a Minister under Mr. Disraeli. These amenities of debate are not altogether confined to the House of Commons nor to politicians. A Dr. Littledale, a clergyman of the Church of England, in a late lecture at Liverpool, spoke of Lord Palmerston as a 'frivolous old heathen,' and of Cranmer and other historical characters, as 'utterly unredeemed villians.'—*New York Sun.*

A Paris letter says:—"The Spanish Republicans are in high feather, and believe the time is near when they will have the honor of winding up accounts with the last of the reigning Bourbons. The Republicans have got the sinews of war, and are resolved there shall be no mistake about their next move. The 'long chain of silence' that has hung over Garibaldi's position since Mentana is about being broken. A complete understanding has been come to between his friends and the Mazzinians; their programme is to be 'Rome and a Republic'—leaving Victor Emmanuel to end his days shooting wild goats among the mountains, a retirement that his heart would thoroughly approve of. Bologna has the honor of enrolling Menotti Garibaldi's 'black-shirts'—emblem of mourning and vengeance—and who may possibly disturb the Œcumencial Council's proceedings."

A settler, while felling a tree, was surprised by a bear. In his surprise he cast his axe at him, but missed him. Weaponless, confounded and confused, he did just right. As Bruin leaped upon him, he thrust his hand down his throat, seized his tail and jerked him inside out.

A Yankee orator, warming with his subject, exclaimed, 'I guess there aint a man, woman or child in the house who has arrived at the age of fifteen years, but what has felt this truth thundering through his, her or its mind for centuries.'

A French journalist writes the following geographical paragraph: Paris clatters, Munich drinks, Marseilles sings, Rome prays, Lyons works, Leipsic reads, Madrid smokes, Manchester packs, Hanover sleeps, Edinburgh dreams and Constantinople bathes.

Three of the most popular London burlesque writers have recently been presented with twins by their loving wives. The triple-double coincidence has created much sympathy and amusement in the literary world.

During the hot spell, Flora McFlimsy, it is stated was the happiest woman on the face of the earth, be cause she had "nothing to wear."

The following rules are posted in a New Jersey schoolhouse:—'No kissing the girls in school hours. No licking the master during holidays.'

ADVERTISEMENT.—'Lost, by a poor boy tied up a brown paper with a white string, a German flute in an overcoat, and several other articles of wearing apparel.'

TILTON & McFARLAND'S
Burglar and Fire Proof
SAFES.

Steel Vaults and Combination Locks!

THESE SAFES combine all the improvements suggested by years of experience in their manufacture and are offered to the public with the fullest recommendations of those who have used them in the severest tests of fire, and as security against Burglars, in all parts of the country, from Maine to California.

TILTON & McFARLAND,
95 & 97, Liberty Street, New York;
110 Sudbury Street, Boston.
J. JACOBS, Agent.
Halifax, N. S.

TOBACCO

MANUFACTURED BY
CHARLES QUIRK.
Customers supplied on
REASONABLE TERMS.
ON HAND,
20,000 CIGARS,

CONSISTING of the following Brands, namely: Flor, De Casas, Prince of Wales, Star of the West, La Flora and Punch.

Also, a large supply of
Fancy Pipes.

200 Boxes Lozenges, and other Confectionary, 6 Cases 8 card Matches, 308 doz. Shoe Blacking, 115 Drums Figs, &c., &c., &c.

Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown, June 17th 1868. 3ms

Notice!
TO TENANTS UPON TOWNSHIP 18.

THE Tenants upon that portion of Township No. 18, in Prince Edward Island, formerly owned by Lieut Col. Peter DesBrisay Stewart, deceased, and over which the late Mrs. Mary Stewart, of Charlottetown, deceased, and Ellen Stewart and Margaret Stewart, daughters of the said Mary Stewart, lately exercised acts of ownership, are HEREBY NOTIFIED that the portion of Township No. 18, referred to, became the property of the Subscriber, in fee simple, upon the death of the said Peter DesBrisay Stewart, which occurred on the 1st day of November last past. The tenants upon the said portion of Township No. 18, are hereby cautioned against paying rent to the said Margaret Stewart, or to any other person or persons who may demand the same. Those of the Tenants who may desire to inform themselves relative to the TITLE of the subscriber, are referred to E. J. Hodgson, Esq., who will afford them the desired information.

THEOPH. DESBRISAY.

Spring Park, Ch'town Royalty, June 23, 1866.—all pap. h & g 3m

DR. LAWSON

INTENDING to leave the Island, would notify those indebted to him, that their respective accounts are requested to be paid immediately.

All accounts remaining unpaid after the 10th Oct., will positively be placed in Court for prompt collection.

Mt. Stewart, June 24, 1868. 4ms pd

A FORTUNE FOR SALE!

IN consequence of the death of the proprietor, the Subscriber is instructed to offer for positive Sale, that beautifully situated, well known property, the

HALF WAY HOUSE, VERNON RIVER, Prince Edward Island.

The Land, consisting of about 40 acres, is in that state of cultivation that it has been for some years past, and will, for years to come, yield a clear net profit, more than sufficient to pay the interest on the amount of purchase money asked for the whole establishment. As a money making investment this is an opportunity seldom equalled in these provinces, which fact can be positively proved to any person about purchasing. The Stock of Liquors and Stock of Goods can be taken or not at the option of the purchaser. For particulars address GEORGE ADAMS

Halfway House, Vernon River, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.
TO TENANTS UPON TOWNSHIP No. 18

THE TENANTS upon that portion of Township No. 18, formerly owned by the late Mrs. Mary Stewart, of Charlottetown, deceased, and since by the undersigned, in conjunction with her deceased sisters, Mary and Ellen Stewart, are hereby notified that the fee simple of the lands respectively held by them, being now exclusively vested in her, she ALONE is legally authorized to receive the rents accuring therefrom.

MARGARET STEWART.

Charlottetown, June 30, 1868.

Fishermen's Outfits,
1868.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish all the necessary OUTFITS for prosecuting Vessel or Boat Fishing, such as:

Salt,	Bait Knives,	Flour,
Barrels,	Splitting do	Bread,
Pogies,	Throating do,	Beans,
Clams,	Bait Heavers,	Peas,
Mackerel Hooks,	Water Stores,	Butter,
Cod do	Fog Horns,	Pork,
Mackerel Lines,	Chopping Trays,	Beef,
Cod do	do Knives,	Lard,
Snapper do	Ditty Boxes,	Tea,
Bait Mills,	Lanterns,	Coffee,
Jig Ladels,	Binnacle Lamps,	Sugar,
do Rasps,	Lamp wicks,	Molasses,
do Moulds,	do Chimneys,	Raisins,
Clam Choppers,	Kerosene Oil,	Currants,
Mackerel Forks,	Pewter,	Dried Apples,
do Jigs,	Lead,	Spices,
Cod Leads,	Water Stones,	Pickles,

He also possesses superior facilities for Inspecting, Packing, and Shipping Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, &c.

N. B.—The highest price paid for all kinds of FISH.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1868. 6m

REMOVAL.

DR. HOMER having every encouragement to locate in Charlottetown, and for want of larger and more convenient rooms, has removed to the building occupied by HENRY HASZARD, Esq., Merchant, *directly opposite the Apothecaries' Hall.*

May 7, 1868.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SPRING 1868.

THE Subscriber, by recent arrivals from England, has filled up his

STOCK OF GOODS,

and offers the following,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

for Cash or good Joint Notes of Hand at 3 months:

Nos. 1, 2 & 3 White Lead, in 56, 28 & 14 lbs.
Black, Red and Yellow Paints, in 28 and 14 lbs.
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils.
Chance's Smethwick Glass.
Putty, Black and White, in bladders, 28 and 14 lbs.
Cut Nails & Cut Spikes; Diamond head Deck Spikes.
Bars refined and common Iron, assorted sizes.
Barrels & kegs Coal Tar; Coils hemp & wire Cordage.
Barrels black and bright Varnishes.
Bolts extra and Navy boiled Canvas.
Bars Yellow Metal, ½ to ¾.
Yellow Metal Batt Bolts, 7 x ½.
Clinch Rings, Iron and Yellow Metal.
Crates and casks Glass, China and Earthenware,—Crates assorted for country use.
A new Mixture for bottoms of fishing boats, much approved of by English fishermen.

Parties wanting any of the above articles will do well by calling and inspecting them, at the Old Stand, formerly occupied by W. W. Lord & Co., head of Lord's Wharf, Water Street.

ARTEMAS LORD.

June, 1868. [aug 5]

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE or to RENT several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES and FARS in BELFAST and other parts of the Island in good cultivation wel. 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 BuildingLots (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 150000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped and nearly all paid for 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 n 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 15000 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. ANNON, Georgetown; JAS. BRODERICK, Campbelton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to he 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.

THE subscriber is introducing more MACHINERY into his Establishment, by means of which he will be able to give the Public a better article, and CHEAPER than ever.

SOFAS and LOUNGES—cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.

CHAMBER SUITS—cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.

CENTRE, Leaf, Kitchen, Toilet, and Dressing TABLES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

SPLENDID Hardwood-seated CHAIRS—cheap. Common do., at 3s. 6d. JOHN NEWSON.

A GREAT assortment of BEDSTEADS—cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.

BUREAUX, CINQUES and COMMODES cheap, JOHN NEWSON.

GILT MOULDING, LOOKING-GLASSES PLATES, &c.—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

FEATHERS and MATRASSES—in variety.
JOHN NEWSON.

January 22, 1867. 1y

Life in a Pill Box!

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS
FROM
MAGGIEL'S ANTI-BILIOUS
PILLS.

One Pill in a Dose!
One Pill in a Dose!
One Pill in a Dose!

What one Hundred Letters a Day say from patients all over the habitable Globe:

'No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me.'

'Thanks Doctor. My headache has left me. Send another box to keep in the house.'

'Our Doctor treated me for Chronic Constipation as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's Pills cured me.

'I had no appetite; Maggiel's Pills gave me a hearty one.'

'Your Pills are marvellous.'

'I send for another box, and keep them in the house.'

'Dr. Maggiel has cured my head that was chronic.'

'I gave half one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear young thing got well in a day.'

'My nausea of a morning is now cured.'

'Your box of Maggiel's salve cured me of noises in my head. I rubbed some salve behind my ears and the noise left.'

'Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family.'

'I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar.'

'Send me five boxes of your pills.'

'Let me have three boxes of your salve and pills by return mail.'

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
Kidney, Retention of Urine, &c., Maggiel's Pills are a perfect cure. One will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES.
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude and want of Appetite, Maggiel's Pills will be found an effectual remedy.

MAGGIEL'S PILLS AND SALVE
Are almost universal in their effects and a cure can be almost guaranteed.
Each box contains twelve Pills.
One pill in a dose.

Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine throughout the United States and Canada, at
25 cents a Box or Pot.

All orders for the United States must be addressed to J. Haydock, No. 11, Pine street, N. Y.

Patients can write freely about their complaints and reply will be returned by following mail.

Write for Maggiel's Treatment of Diseases.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! All readers of this paper are warned not to purchase Maggiel's Pills or Salve unless the name of J. Haydock, proprietor, in addition to Dr. J. Maggiel, is on the engraved slip surrounding each pot or box.

June 17, 1868.

NOTICE!
Postage Stamps.

FROM and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this Office only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Persons wishing to post Letters before or after these hours, can procure Stamps at the Stores of

D. Laird,	H. A. Harvie,
E. Reilly,	Mrs. Bremner,
Mrs. Stamper,	G. Hubbard,
J. C. McLeod,	Theoph DesBrisay,
Jas. DesBrisay,	H. Haszard,
G. & S. Davies,	T. O'Connell,

W. R. Watson.

THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1867.

WM. KOUGHAN,

(*Late of the Customs Department*)

SHIP BROKER, &c.,

Having rented the SCALES on

Queen's Wharf,

He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS HAY, &c.

Charlottetown, - *P. E. Island.*

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL
KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P.E. I. Nov. 25, 1863.

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.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner,

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Danduff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities, increasing the growth of the Hair.

W.R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1867.

ALL CURES MADE EASY
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medical agent is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follow the use of the ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's intment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach consequently in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more affable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulo nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

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

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Softs)	swellings	Scurvy
Bites of Moschetoes &c.	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heds
	Contracted and	Piles	Tumors
Sand-flies	Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds Yaws	Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1 1½., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11 6s 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each box.

August 7, 1863.