

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICAN.

HOW THE VESSEL RAN ASHORE.

The following letter, giving a description of the manner in which the steamship North American was lost, is published in the London, C. W., Free Press:—

"As we left Riviere du Loup on Saturday evening, June 15th, a heavy rain came on, and continued a greater part of the night. On the morning of Sunday a thick fog prevailed, but as the moon advanced the weather again cleared up. After dinner the sun shone out very brightly, and the hurricane deck was thronged by promenaders, who greatly admired the grand and imposing coastal scenery. Towards evening dense fog again set in, and speed was slackened, while the fog horn was blown at intervals. There began to be a slight swell, and the company at tea was noticeably reduced, none of the ladies appearing. The fog still continued, and after tea most of the passengers retired to their staterooms, while a few remained in the saloon, and others repaired on deck to watch the progress of events. Up to ten o'clock nothing of any moment occurred. Fifteen minutes to eleven, the steamer was under a full head of steam, steady speed at about thirteen knots an hour. The wind was fair, and some of the crew were aloft letting out the foretop-sail. Suddenly the fog lifted slightly, and land was sighted on the port bow. The ship was in charge of the second and fourth officers—Blackwell and Kerr. Immediate intelligence was conveyed to Capt. Kerr (who was in his state room) of the position of the ship, and he hurriedly came on deck. On seeing the land he gave the order 'port helm; one and a half points to starboard,' and went below to examine his charts. While he was in the act of doing so a short crack was heard amidships, which seemed to me as if a cannon ball had fallen from the deck to the hold, producing a slight jar all over the ship. Before we had time to inquire the cause of this, there was another shock, which made the ship shake in every plank, and the masts to tremble with much violence. A third shock immediately followed, and, by this time, apprehension and alarm was pictured in every countenance. A cry came along the deck, 'to the boats! to the boats!' and the utmost confusion reigned, while some four or five of the sailors leapt into the longboats, and began to cut the slings. The keel of the steamer again grated upon the rocks, and in a moment after she stopped altogether, and fell over on her side. By this time the companion ways were filled up with excited passengers, who poured upon deck as they emerged from their births, some with blankets over their shoulders, others with their garments in their hands, trying in vain to get them on. Numbers seized the lifebuoys, and hurriedly passed them about their bodies, prepared for any emergency. Some mounted the gunwale, and were ready to cast themselves into the sea, but were restrained by the more calm. Meanwhile the men worked with a will in getting out the life-boats, but owing to the want of training in the work and the stiffness of the slings, exactly half an hour elapsed before the first boat was lowered. Soundings were at once taken all round the ship, and two and a half fathoms reported to be the prevailing depth of water. The announcement of this fact restored confidence in some of the passengers who began to realize the absence of immediate danger. The fog was rather thick, and obscured the moon, but on the port side we traced land faintly defined on the horizon. It was the south shore of the Island of Anticosti.

"After seventy minutes' labor, and much difficulty, the whole six life-boats were lowered to the water, and Capt Kerr called for volunteers to go on shore, and find, if possible, a suitable landing place. For some minutes not a sailor offered, none desiring to encounter the white waves observable near the shore, which indicated breakers beneath. Fourth officer Kerr, however, a bold and gallant seaman, came forward and offered to take a boat in, if seven others would accompany him. The crew was quickly under way, and with six trusty oars darted across the water. Meanwhile the most anxious suspense was pictured on every face. But there was no wild excitement. Everyone was more or less calm. The passengers, and especially the ladies, on the whole behaved admirably during the whole trying scene. The steamer lurched and strained, and every moment threatened to go to pieces. Four distress signals in succession were fired from the signal guns, and with their booming mingled the voices of groups of passengers lifting up their voices to God in hymns. One group in the stern sang, 'Jesus lover of my soul'; another in the cabin, 'Rock of ages, cleft for me'; while the Rev. Mr. Godden offered a spiritual consolation to all around him.

"Father Tharet and the clergymen of various Protestant denominations, who were on board, were most active in administering spiritual consolation. Some would not be comforted, and at intervals would give vent to discouraging exclamations, such as, 'the ship is settling! the ship is settling!' We shall never reach land in safety! and so forth. As I stood on the deck with note book and watch in hand, a clergyman came up to me, his eyes staring with terror, saying, 'Man, O think of my immortal soul! I assured him I had been doing so. Capt. Kerr addressed the people assembled on deck, encouraging them to be at ease, and saying there was little danger to be apprehended, the ship was well settled in the rocks and could not sink, and the swell was not great enough to dash her to pieces upon them. He advised all to go below, and if the long-boat on the return, reported fair, they would all be landed in the morning. This reassured, a large number went to the saloon and occupied their time in psalm-singing and prayer, led by the clergyman.

"At one o'clock a fire appeared on the shore, showing that the gallant crew had effected a landing about two miles (as it proved) from the ship in a south-westerly direction. The men, after fixing their beacon in an elevated place, gave a cheer which we heard very distinctly on board; they then pulled for the ship, and on arriving reported a fair landing on the island. In about half an hour after, a boat containing upwards of forty women and children started for the shore, and after dipping water twice reached it in safety. Other boats followed with the remainder of the passengers, the women and children going first. I landed in the boat just in the grey of morning, and found the first comers in a sorry plight on the beach, huddling together and shivering with cold. The moon had been shining for some time, and the wind had gone down. The married soldiers went ashore to attend to the comfort of the ladies, while the rest remained on board with Captain Bernard to assist in managing the ship. By some mischance, an infant three months old was left aboard in the stowage. One of the soldiers took it in his arms and went about inquiring for its mother. She—poor thing!—was meanwhile rushing up and down the beach distracted in mind,

wildly waving her arms, and calling to those on the ship to preserve her babe. The noble soldier took it ashore in one of the boats, and the grief-stricken mother clasped her child in a frenzy of delight. "Many other scenes of a like distracting nature occurred. By three o'clock all were landed safely, together with the passengers and mails. In a few hours huts were erected on the Island, and the passengers were as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Of the hut life in Anticosti, more anon."

NAPOLEON TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Prince Louis Napoleon—then plunged in debt, residing obscurely either in St. James' or Jermyn Street, London, and covered with ridicule from his failure at Boulogne and the "tame eagle," purchased at the Zoological Gardens "to arouse the enthusiasm of the French, for the nephew of his uncle,"—was first pointed out to us one night, or rather very early one morning, leaning with folded arms upon the bar of a handsome French cabaret in the Haymarket—a cabaret belonging to the class which we youngsters, pretending to study in London, then called "Finishes"—thereby meaning a supper house and tavern which kept open after all similar places of resort had closed, and to which old and young men would occasionally resort, when wishing to "finish up" a jolly good evening.

As we saw Louis Napoleon that night, we saw him on several nights after—probably half a dozen or thereabout, we think; and he was invariably either lounging before the bar of the same cabaret, or leaning upon it with his elbows, usually sipping, slowly and with moderation, a small demi-tasse of caracoo, or some other liquor, and chatting with, and paying for similar drinks on behalf of some of his unfortunate young French country women—the saddest of all the female classes called Femmes de joie—who, probably expecting to find him there, would come in for a glass of wine and a sandwich, or for stronger liquors. Let us add in justice, however, that the Prince never appeared to have any other relation with these unfortunate females than to amuse himself, or perhaps instruct himself in human nature, by hearing their stories; in return for which he paid for their liquor and bonbons, himself certainly poorer, for a Prince, than the very humblest of these wrecks of womanhood for whose refreshments his slender purse would be so liberally pulled forth to pay.

Let us explain how Louis Napoleon came to be in these places, or rather this place—it was a handsome French tavern next the Cafe de l'Europe, if we remember rightly—at such unseasonable hours. While the Royal Opera, just opposite, was in session he was a constant attendant thereupon—almost every evening—that is, when the Sheriff's officers were not after him for debt; and after the opera was over, living in chambers and only taking breakfast at home in the morning, he would then cross over to this cabaret, or the cafe next, for his supper; over at one o'clock, and being a late sinner up, he would lounge into this bar room and there spend an hour or two smoking cigars and sipping what he pleased, and chatting with his unfortunate country women, and sometimes, but rarely, with certain of his poor exiled countrymen, before retiring to rest. He was a lonely man, and his presence there never struck us as having any air of dissipation, but rather suggested one who was utterly world weary and glad to study misery in all its shapes, so that his own great sadness might become less by contrast. Either this, or he was a philosopher studying life, and French life in particular, through all its phases even the saddest.

Besides seeing Louis Napoleon at this French cabaret late at night, we often saw him on horseback during the day, riding up Piccadilly or Hyde Park—these public appearances of his being often confined to the Sabbath—for "on the Lord's Day," (see William and Mary, chap. iv, Sec. 7), "for on the Lord's Day," says the most benevolent and pious statute, "the debtor shall be free."—In other words, Prince Louis, during the greater part of the time he lived in London, was so deeply in debt, that the Sheriff's officers were in continual pursuit of him with writs of ca. sa., and so forth—horrible little slips of parchment entrusted to a beetle nosed, bottle nosed, and greasy gentleman, wearing large jewellery, and named Slowman, (query, "Soloman,") who had a "sponging house," or private prison for debtors in Chancery Lane, and while these writs were out against him, the Prince could only appear abroad on Sundays. We have heard that in his rides, he was frequently accompanied, though we never saw him, by the first Robert Peel, and also by the Duke of Wellington—these two, almost alone in England, having formed a high opinion of his talents, never losing faith in his final success, often helping him with money, and always professing that he would yet redeem the errors and follies of his youth, and rise up at some unexpected crisis as a great man in the destinies of France.

Statisticians have calculated that if the population of the whole world amounts to between 1,200,000,000, and 1,300,000,000 persons, the number of deaths in a year would be about 32,000,000. Assuming the correctness of this calculation, says the London Lancet, the number of deaths each day would be 88,000; 3,600 per hour, 60 per minute, and thus every second would carry into eternity one human life in one part of the world or another. But reproduction asserts its superior power, for, on calculating the probable annual births on the globe, the result shows that whereas 60 persons die per minute, 70 children are born, and thus the increase of the population is kept up.

A St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says most of the fifty thousand Germans in St. Louis are free thinkers. They seldom, if ever, trouble the churches, and with them Sunday is a splendid holiday. The more aristocratic and wealthy throng the club rooms. Beer gardens, and beer houses are in full blast. The best bands of the city are always engaged for the people's amusement. The parks are crowded, and the whole city seems to regard Sunday as a gala day. In the evening the theatres (German) are thronged from "pit to dome." In no city is there so good a chance for missionary work as in St. Louis.

A New York paper claims the victory of the New Brunswick boats at the Paris regatta, as a victory for all America.

The Americans are negotiating for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas as a coaling station.

Louis Napoleon, in his letter of sympathy to the Emperor of Austria, says, "God who penetrates our hearts, knows that I never had any other object than to extend to Mexico the influence of our civilization."

In the debate in the French Corps Legislatif on the Mexican question, M. Jules Favre declared that the fate of the humblest child of France who dies obscurely on a foreign soil in the performance of his duty is more worthy of sympathy than that of a prince who perishes in the defence of his throne."



P. E. ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S STEAMERS

"PRINCESS OF WALES"

HEATHER BELLE

The Steamer "Princess of Wales" WILL Leave Charlottetown for Pictou every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings at 6 a. m., in time for the morning Train for Halifax.

Leaves Pictou for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

Leaves Pictou for Port Hood and Plaster Cove, Gut of Canso, every THURSDAY morning at noon, immediately after arrival of train from Halifax, returning to Pictou the following morning.

Leaves Charlottetown every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night for Summerside and Shediac, at 7 p. m. Will connect with Wednesday and Saturday morning's Train.

Leaves Shediac for Summerside and Charlottetown, town, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoon, immediately after arrival of Train from St. John.

THE STEAMER

"HEATHER BELLE"

Leaves Charlottetown at 3 a. m. every SATURDAY morning for Pictou. Leaves Pictou at 9 a. m., same day, for Murray Harbor, Georgetown and Souris, remaining at either Souris or Georgetown over Sunday.

Leaves Pictou every MONDAY for Charlottetown, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

F. W. HALES, Secretary

June 12, 1867.

STELLA COLAS Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artist.

Alexandra, Guards, Fragebane, Princess of Wales, Rimmel's, Lilly of the Valley, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Millefleur, Essence Bouquet, Patchouly, Violet, West End, New Mown Hay, Loves Myrtle. The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locken Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement on Violet Powder; Bloom of Nilion, for the Complexion; Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pomade, for the hair; Mustaches, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger. Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Queen street,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 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.

Flour! Herring!

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, at his store, corner of Prince and Grafton Streets,

200 BBLs. FLOUR!

Warranted as good as any on the Island.

150 bbls Prime Herring

Call and judge for yourselves.

JOHN QUIRK.

Charlottetown Feb. 6 1867. tf.

FLOUR, TEA SUGAR MOLASSES, GIN AND RUM, &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STOCK AND FOR SALE—

11 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 25 Puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES; 80 Puns. Demerara RUM, pale & colored; 150 Chests Superior Congou TEA; 25 Hhds. Holland GIN; 50 Bbls. Superior Extra FLOUR; 80 Boxes Liverpool SOAP; 140 Bunches White Cotton WARP; Hhds. and Qrs. Casco Pale BRANDY; Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, 27th Feb. 1867.

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his

OLD STAND,

Queen Street,

and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments of fashion to him in the latest style and improvement of trusted.

Terms Cash.

Entrance at side Door. Queen Street, July 18, 1866.

Butler's Rosmary Hair Cleaner.

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

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S.

Panachees MOLASSES, 10 Hhds. bright SUGAR.

For sale by OWEN CONNOLLY

Charlottetown, September 19, 1866.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEAS HOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in BELFAST and other parts of the Island, in good cultivation, well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles, and immediate possession is given.

Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Season) that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid or in the hands of American and other speculators, purchase here and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c.

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Mooring House, Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had at a tradeable rate. "SUMMER HILL" is the only Freehold Property for sale in the place which renders it most desirable above class of artisans 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—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 & LAND SURVEYORS, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ASH & GEORGETOWN; JAS. BRODERICK, Campbellton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, Examiner Office, Charlottetown, and subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of MANNY'S Mowing Machine, the cele Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Filling Mills of Messrs. BOUKKE, Mill View, the Honble. McLAUREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. McDONALD, Pictou; where CLOTH is received and returned with patch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)

The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

The Westminster Review, (Radical.)

The North British Review, (Free Church.)

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; and those who may never yet have met with them, and who are desirous to receive 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:

For any one of the Reviews, - - - - - per annum. \$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 two of the Reviews, - - - - - 10.00 For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, - - - - - 13.00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, - - - - - 16.00

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 of 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

FARMERS' 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.

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office—Great George-St., Charlottetown, (Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. E if

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. 26, 1863.

LOST.

IN the beginning of May last, a black pocket book, containing a sum of money, two letters, one addressed to Mr. Thos. Rose, North Lake, East Point; the other to Mrs. Kiohann, Souris. Any person leaving the above at this Office will be suitably rewarded. Charlottetown, June 6th, 1867.

West India House.

Upper Great George Street.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:

11 Hhds. Strong Demerara SPIRITS, Hhds. Holland GIN, Casks Port and Sherry Wine, Casks Hennessy's Dark & Pale BRANDY, Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime) Casks Irish WHISKEY. 50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE. 40 " Blood's x x x Porter, Cases CLARET, 3 Bbls CURRANTS, Bags RICE, Bags PEPPER, Chests superior TEA, Casks Washing SODA, Hhds and Bbls. P. H. SUGAR, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS.

—ALSO— A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &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.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President. Thos. W. Dodd, Esq., Hon. George Beer, Mr. William Dodd, H. J. Calbeck, Esq., Mr. Thos. Esary, 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.

ALL CURES MADE EASY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

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 medicinal ointment 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 follows the use of the ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation

These distressing and weakening diseases may with ease and certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, 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 subsiding 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 glands, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, 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 speedy 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 eruptions may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat.

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 effectual than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofula 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, Chircho-foot, Gout, Sore-throats, Burns, Chapped Hands, Gravel, Scrofula, Blisters, Corns (Soft), Swellings, Scrufula, Bites of Mosquitoes, Contracted Limbs, Sore-heads, Chancres, Contracted Piles, Tumors, Sand-lies, 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 civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1/2, 2s, 4s, 6s, 11s 6d, 22s, and 35s, 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.

FOR SALE.

HAVE for Sale—