

DISTILLERS' LICENSES.

LIST OF PERSONS who have paid License Duty for distilling Spirituous Liquors, from 1st May, 1864, to the 28th February, 1865.

1864 QUEEN'S COUNTY.

May 3	George Coles,	Charlottetown
9	John Connolly,	Charlottetown Common.
July 4	Alex. Farquharson,	Crapaud.
8	John McLean,	Kintyre, Lot 33.
Sept. 23	John Mattheson,	Winsloe Road.
Dec. 24.	Donald McIsaac,	Charlottetown.

KING'S COUNTY :

Dec. 15. Pierce Gaul, Montague Bridge.

PRINCE COUNTY :

Nov. 19. Thomas H. Sims, Kensington, Lot 19.
26. Harold Craswell, Summerside.
Dec. 27. Daniel Noonan, Bedeque.

GEORGE WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, 28th February, 1865.

Council Office,

February 20, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, was this day pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

The Honorable T. HEATH HAVILAND, the younger, and the Hon. KENNETH HENDERSON, to be Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council, of this Island.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

Marine Insurance Company of P. E. Island.

THE General Annual Meeting of this Company will take place at the Office in Water Street, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH, 1865.

No application for Shares will be received after 4 p. m., on Tuesday, the 21st March.

DANIEL J. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Ch'town, 22d Feb., 1865. ex rw

AN ARTICLE FOR THE SEASON.

INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY.

This is the season of poetry. Sentiment thaws out with the snow, and expands with the early flowers. The press grows eloquent on the tender grass, the unfolding buds, and other vernal vegetables. But, with all this elevation of the spirit, there are many afflictions of the flesh. Appetite, over-stimulated by the stringent cold of winter, subjects the weak stomach to dispepsia, and the liver to an overflow of bile. The blood is over-rich, and among the consequences are boils, eruptions, and other external disorders. Ill health is a sad drawback to our enjoyment of the glories of nature, and therefore it is as well, in advance of the fervid heats of summer, to purify the fluids of the body, give tone and energy to the digestive powers, and remove from the superficial vessels whose acrid humors which sometimes produce a species of *efflorescence*, much less agreeable than that of the orchard or the parterre.

Under these circumstances, we cannot better serve dyspeptic or plethoric reader, or, in fact, any reader who is out of health or has had a premonitory warning of coming sickness, than by advising him (or her) to have recourse to Holloway's famous remedies. Whatever may be the source of the difficulty, in whatever portion of the system the seed of disease may be entranced, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will assuredly reach the locality, and extinguish the disorder in its elementary stage. They are pereuptory messengers that will not be denied access to the most intricate windings of the internal organisation, and which no principle to health in any part of the human machine can successfully resist. This may seem a sweeping assertion, but there is a mass of authentic testimony to fall back upon, which will fully sustain it. It is familiar aphorism that "what everybody must be true," and it is beyond controversy that the majority of christendom use and praise Holloway's remedies. War demands his Ointment for its mutilated victims, and Peace requires it for her chapter of accidents. He who keeps by him both his Pills and Ointment, as standard household curatives, may say with Cato, though a different sense—

"Thus am I doubly armed!"

We believe in being *fore-armed* against disease and casualties, as far as possible. Some years ago a man was bitten by a *cobra di capella* in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, in London. A preparation had been provided which was said to be a certain antidote to the poison of this serpent; but it was not at hand, and the poor fellow was dead before the remedy could be found. We mention this fact to illustrate the necessity of having Holloway's Pills and Ointment always within reach. That they are specifics for nine-tenths of the diseases of the human race seems to be a fact established by conclusive proof; and if so, the propriety of keeping them where they may be always made available on the instant, must be obvious to the head of every family.—*Cincinnati Sun*.

ANTIQUITY OF THE THAMES' EMBANKMENTS.

Even residents in London (says one of the English papers) require to be reminded that the Thames, in its present course is to be considered, as it has been called, an "artificial river," almost throughout the distance from Richmond to the sea. But a walk along the top of the embankment-wall as below North Woolwich on the one side and Plumsted on the other, must set any one of an engineering turn wondering about the time when, and the people by whom, a work altogether so stupendous as the embankment of the Thames and reclamation of the "marshes" was achieved. The earliest references to the embankments speak of breaches in them, and thus point to a still earlier period as of their formation. Sir William Dugdale thought that they were works of the Romans the Britons being unequal to them; and the Saxons likewise. Sir Christopher Wren, as reported in the "Parentalia" also concluded that these embankments were Roman, the Saxons being too much busied with Continental wars. The late Mr James Walker, in one of his reports to the Navigation and Port of London Committee, in 1841, spoke of them as works of the Britons under Roman superintendence. Mr. R. P. Cruden, in his "History of Gravesend and the Port of London," doubts whether the Romans had sufficient inducements to construct such works, asks why the earliest notice of them is not till later than the Norman Conquest, shows by allusion to Romney Marsh that the Saxons were capable of the execution of embankments, but finally rejects the Saxons as well as Gundulph. He quotes from Hasted's "History of Kent" a record of the foundation of an abbey at Westwood, about a mile and threequarters westward of Erith Church:—the spot being represented as "at the edge of the marshes;" and a coincidence with a similar foundation and position in the case of the Abbey of Stratford, in Essex suggests to him the probability that the embankment of the Thames was commenced about the time when these monastic establishments were founded, in the twelfth century; and he says "these were not attempts to grapple with the difficulty of restricting the channel of the river, but a beginning at the foot of the uplands to make gradual approaches to the great line of embankment that was ultimately executed.

The earliest printed statutes relating to embankments are of the earlier part of the thirteenth century, in the reign of Henry III; but they refer to a previous period. They tend to show that in the reign of Henry II.; or between 1154 and 1189, embankment had become an object of public importance.