

MISCELLANEOUS. STATE OF IRELAND.

In the House of Commons on July 26th, during the discussion of the Irish question—

Mr. Maguire asked what was the real condition of the south of Ireland? As a rule there was no security for the tenant—no protection whatever, for his industry in the great majority of instances. He knew there were many great and improving landlords; but, as a rule, the state of things was this—houses were discouraged in three of the provinces of Ireland.—Let him suppose a man in Tipperary; he held from year to year—he might make improvements, but, if evicted, he had no claim for compensation, and his landlord might turn him out a beggar. There were hundreds of thousands of such cases. He had been in the other House of Parliament in March last year, with a Catholic Bishop from New Brunswick. A noble lord was addressing the house, and expressing his deep regret that emigration was draining the lifeblood of Ireland.—Earl Gray used some such expression, when a gentleman standing near, said to the Bishop, "I don't agree with Earl Gray, for unless Irishmen leave the country—unless Ireland be re-peopled with Englishmen and Scotchmen, there is no chance of her prosperity." The bishop knew he (Mr. Maguire) was about to go to America, and asked him to come and see with his own eyes a living refutation of the implied slander. In company with the same bishop on his late visit to New Brunswick, he went two or three hundred miles up the St. John River, and into the heart of an essential Celtic settlement. What did I see? In 1861 the first man and woman went into the living forest; the second year another man and woman went there; and the third year the settlers began to pour in, in large numbers. He was there in October, 1866, when he saw 600 human beings in the settlement. They passed through a long avenue of forest, and from a moderate eminence saw a vast plain—miles of it cleared and dotted all over with human habitations. He was in fifty of these farms and houses. He scarcely saw one shanty—in most instances they were large, roomy log cabins. There were cows, horses, hogs, and barns bursting with produce. Not only were there large and commodious log cabins such as settlers in the United States and British Colonies were content with for years, but he saw 14 or 15 large framed houses, as good as any he saw in the United States, occupied by these people, who had scarcely £600 among them when they first entered the forest. That was what the Irish people could do when the opportunity was afforded them, and he had known it done in a hundred other instances. Among the people who dwell in that clearing was a family, who having been robbed, stripped, and plundered by a landlord in Galway, had been driven by sheer disgust and destitution across the ocean, and was now rising every day in wealth and independence. Was not the question of the settlement of Ireland equally important with the settlement of the Reform question. The hon. baronet who spoke last stated that Fenianism was chiefly the result of two bad seasons, but he could tell them that the feeling of discontent in Ireland had deepened—he did not say caused—by the denial in this country of the existence of distress in Ireland, in 1860, 1862, and 1864. He warned the House, and the people of England that such a feeling of animosity and vengeance existed among the Irish in America, as would some day or other prompt them to endeavor to plunge the two countries into war—a result that might be calamitous, indeed, for Ireland, but would be still more calamitous for England. If a million more of the population crossed the Atlantic, a feeling of burning hatred would be aroused which would hereafter cause our statesmen to mourn over neglected opportunities of conciliating the people and removing the causes of discontent on this side of the Atlantic and of machination on the other. Irish members would return home with the miserable satisfaction of having made places for a few eminent lawyers, but of having still left their countrymen ready to listen to the wildest whisper of rebellion. Prompt action alone could save Ireland and prevent the safety of the empire from being imperilled. (Cheers.)

THE CENTENARY OF ST. PETER.

[From the Revolutionary Diritto.]

The Sovereign Pontiff is right, and we are but silly fools and idle declaimers. We spend our breath in crying out against the Church, and fill the air with boasts of what we are going to do against it, while we have neither strength of mind to assail it resolutely or endure it patiently.

Meantime, a sensible Pope shows himself superior to us by all the depths of our cowardice. He holds himself erect, and walks firmly along his own path, while we are swayed hither and thither by every uncertain wind.

From Rome we hear a voice solemn and resolute—a voice whose very accents make us respect the dignity of the man. From the mystical sepulchre of Catholicism rises a sweet harmony which draws all men towards it; but from the tabernacles of our united Italy there rises but one sound, one thought, worthy of the new life which fate has bestowed upon us, or worthy of sustaining a moment's comparison with the voice of Rome.

We must confess it to our shame—for it is best to speak the truth at any cost—Rome sets us a noble example of love and faith; shows us how to fight and how to conquer. From that old enemy we may yet learn much, if we have any serious intention of entering the lists with her, and if we desire that example, we shall find ourselves beyond hope of recovery.

The Papacy is there to show us the strength of its system. It stands before us a model of constancy and prudence; it teaches us what can be dared by its faith, which is not religious alone, but social and political also; shows us how it is consolidated, how it is strengthened; what interests it can combine to itself and make subordinate to its own energy.

When the men of Italy, who call themselves Liberals, shall show forth as the fruits their theories of freedom such virtues, civil and political, as Rome produces under her system of faith, then, and not till then, democracy may believe itself imbued with the life of youth, and strong by the law of progress may expect also to have its victories to celebrate.

ENGLAND.

What a pity it is that the following little tale could not be told of Rome, or Spain, or some other Catholic country. We copy from the Pall Mall Gazette—

There are two men at present in Her Majesty's prisons whose fate has been to illustrate the nature of lawyer's bills on a magnificent scale. One Mr. P. is a farmer, now lies in Taunton jail, for non-

payment of a church-rate amounting to the sum of 15s. 7d., a sum which one would suppose even the poorest of agriculturalists could afford. But the costs of the law proceedings by which the unfortunate farmer was condemned, amount to £147 16s. 9d., a fact which, but for one reason, we should have supposed to be indicative of the mingled obstinacy and dullness of the agricultural mind of Somersetshire, and of the wonderful process by which costs are made to accumulate.—That one reason is the similar fate of one J. B. Grant, who is imprisoned in Whitecross street Prison for non-payment of £13s. church-rate, coupled with £257 costs. Not having before us any catalogue of legal charges in connection with summonses for the non-payment of rates, whether these charges for costs are absolutely unique. But it may be pretty safely assumed that whatever the difference between a Somersetshire farmer and a Middlesex non-conformist, lawyer's bills are precisely the same in every county of the kingdom."

SPAIN.

A mountain has again been in labor, and another "ridiculous mouse" has come to light. Another insurrection has taken place in Spain headed by the well-known "Lord No-zu," the distinguished relative of the Chuzzlewit family. They seemed to have numbered about 150 or 160 men, and represented any party in Spain just as much as the three tailors of Tooley street represented the people of England. They did something, however, for they unblushingly pillaged private families and public establishments in Catalonia, of money to the amount of 20,000 piastres. A profitable spec. (for a time,) is insurrectionizing." The Diario tells us that the detachment of troops sent against the marauders "was received by the inhabitants with great enthusiasm. The population, growing under the oppression of these bandits, hailed the military as liberators. In their flight the marauders fell in with a corporal and four carabines, whom they were afraid to attack, but who received them with a sharp fusillade. They are being closely pressed. This contemptible issue to a rising, the importance of which had been so greatly exaggerated, has dispelled all alarm in the capital. As for the troops, it would be impossible for them to exhibit greater loyalty." The "insurgents" have since disappeared over the frontier.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE PRESS.

Mr. Gladstone recently made a speech at a dinner of the Newspaper Press fund, Eng., from which we take the following extract:—

"The interests of the public at large are essentially bound up with those of the press. We have lived in times when the newspaper is a great social, political and moral power—one so great that it cannot be overlooked by any of those who would comprehend the character of their country or the nature of those processes by which the movement of a mighty nation is directed. While the newspaper has thus become a power in the land, those who are connected with the management of newspapers—those who supply daily or weekly the public the food which they derive from them—have become a body so important to us all that we may well say that they are entitled not less than others to the name and dignity of a profession.

"They are no longer individuals as they were a century ago, who, perhaps guided by some prophetic instinct, by separating themselves in fact from the mass of the community, and from the known and recognized paths of fame, then laid the foundation of the newspaper system. They are now persons engaged in supplying from day to day one of these primary wants of society, without which, it is hardly too much to say, as we comprehend and understand it, it could not exist. It is really one of the marvels of our age, to reflect what a constant and uninterrupted flood of instruction, information and delight now flows through the medium of the newspaper press, upon the whole community."

A SENSATION REPORT.—A letter from New York says:—

A startling piece of intelligence is made public through well informed sources at Washington, in regard to the Spanish revolution. Gen. Prim's programme includes the seizure of Cuba, with a view of transferring it to the United States, for a consideration, the same to be supplied, by agreement already made, to the English holders of Spanish bonds, a proceeding which will effectually tie the hands of John Bull. Prim's plans in Cuba are said to meet with the most cordial approval by the revolutionary party there, and as we are now in daily telegraphic communication with the Gem of the Antilles, we may speedily look for news of a vigorous following up of the recent revolutionary demonstration at Matanzas. Prim's affairs in this country, it is also said, are very competent hands, and are not to be thwarted or spoiled by kitchen cabinet arrangements. If Prim succeeds, and Uncle Sam refuses to buy the Island, then we are told the richest jewel in the Spanish crown will be turned over to Great Britain to satisfy the claims of her bond holders, at the same time securing a powerful European ally.

The Grand Trunk Railway gives notice that it will apply, at the first session of the Parliament of the Dominion, for consolidation of its capital, for leave to raise money on bonds and for the right to absorb two or three other lines with which it is closely connected.

GOOD NEWS FOR SPORTSMEN.—We understand Plover are unusually numerous this season, much more so than they have been for many years. Already large numbers have been killed. We heard it stated the other day that myriads of these birds were seen flying over New Brunswick in a south eastern direction, and no doubt they have alighted on this Island. Several flocks of Wild Geese have passed over this city within the past few days.—Is.

Fires in the woods are doing great damage in Newfoundland. One village in Green Bay has been completely destroyed. Three persons have been convicted of setting fires, and are undergoing punishment.

THE VICISSITUDES OF ROYALTY.—A correspondent writing to a Liverpool paper, says:—The lineal descendant of Dermott M'Morough, the last Irish king, is now working as a stone mason at buildings in Toxteth Park, Liverpool. He is known by the name of D.—The undoubted representative of the celebrated Earl of Ulster, who flourished in the time of Elizabeth, and who gave that monarch a good deal of trouble in Ireland, is a policeman in the Liverpool police force. The grand son of one of the most eminent members of the Irish Parliament, who was not only distinguished as an orator and a beautiful lyric poet, but also for his patriotism and opposition to the Union, is now a barman in a spirit vault near the Liverpool Exchange.

The Cattle Plague has again made its appearance in Essex, England, where, in the neighborhood of Barking, no less than 111 head of cattle had been condemned and slaughtered within the preceding forty-eight hours.



P. E. ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S STEAMERS

"PRINCESS OF WALES"

AND 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, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, 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,

June 12, 1867. Secretary

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, Millifleur, 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, Shakespeare Golden Scented Locken Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement of Oil of Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninon, for the Complexion, Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hair without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pomade, for fixing the 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.

CHARLS QUIRK,

MANUFACTURER OF

SQUARE ROD

GENTS' BRIGHT

NATURAL LEAF

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO,

QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown - P. E. I.

January 16, 1867. ly

ST. DUNSTON'S COLLEGE, Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

THIS INSTITUTION is situated on the Princeton Road, a mile and a quarter north of Charlottetown. The site is peculiarly beautiful, healthy, and far removed from the distractions and moral dangers of the city.

The halls and rooms of the building are spacious, airy, and comfortable.

The College Grounds are large, affording ample room for games and athletic exercises. The course of studies embraces all the branches necessary to prepare young men for the study of the learned professions or fit them for mercantile pursuits, such as History, Geography, the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages, Rhetoric, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. Music—vocal and instrumental—is also taught.

The College possesses a large and well selected Library, as well as an extensive Philosophy Apparatus. The Professors and Teachers reside in the Institution, forming but one family with the students, and exercising a constant supervision, favorable to discipline, decorum and good conduct.

Catholic students are carefully and frequently instructed in their holy religion, which they are required to practise. The most solicitous attention is paid to the morals of all, and whilst within the College enclosure, they are constantly under the watchful eye of one of the Teachers or Prefects. Perfect discipline is strictly but kindly enforced. Students when entering must produce satisfactory testimonials of good character. The College is visited regularly once a week by a Physician.

TERMS PER QUARTER OF 11 WEEKS.

Board and Tuition, £8 0 0 Use of Library, 0 1 6 Physician's Fee, 0 1 6

Payments to be made half yearly in advance. The College furnishes bedsteads and mattresses, the students must provide their own beds and bedding, brushes, basins, towels, &c.

The Scholastic year commences on the first Wednesday in September and ends about the middle of July. Students are requested to enter the College on the first day of the opening of the classes.

For further particulars apply to A. McDONALD, St. Dunstan's College, Aug. 28, 1867. 6in

*The classes will be re-opened this year on the 11th September.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Attorney for the Rev. MALCOLM REYNOLDS, late of Desable, during his temporary absence from the Island, requests all persons indebted to the said Mr. Reynolds to pay up their liabilities without delay. WM. CUNDALL.

Ch'town, Sept. 11, 1867.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

ENERPRISING MEN!

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE or to RENT several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD 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 can be given.

Also four LOTS being the residue of thirty one 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 130000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped and nearly all paid or in Cash Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain in 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 a trade low rates. SUMMER HILL is the only Freehold Property for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artisans 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 Line 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, Campbellton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, Examiner Office, Charlottetown, and to the subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of Manny's Moving Machine, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Pulling Mills of Messrs. BOYRNE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS. MCLEAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. McDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

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:

Table with 2 columns: Description of reviews and per annum price. Includes London Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review, Westminster Review, North British Review, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, etc.

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

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, \$8.

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. 25, 1863.

Peaches—Peaches.

JUST RECEIVED, per Alhambra Nine Cases J PEACHES, in hermetically sealed cans—put up in such a manner as to retain all the delicious flavor of the Fruit. Sold by the single can or by the dozen, I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, July 3, 1867.

West India House.

Upper Great George Street.

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store, the following:

- 11 Hhds. Strong Demerara SPIRITS, Hhds. Holland GIN, Casks Port and Sherry Wine, Casks Hennessy's Dark & Pale BRANDY, Casks Scotch Whisky (Prime) Casks Irish WHISKY, 50 Doz. Edinburgh A.L.E. 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE, 40 " Blood's x x x Porter, Cases CLARET, 3 Bbls CURRANTS, Bags RICE, Bags PEPPER, Chests superior TEA, Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA, Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, SUGAR, 6 Bbls Kerosene OIL, 26 Bbls. Red ONIONS, 20 Doz. Am. BROUDES, 6 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 or Cash.

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

- WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President. Geo. Coles, Thos. W. Dodd, Esq., Hon. George Beer, Mr. William Dodd, H. J. Calbeck, Esq., Mr. Thomas Esery, 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

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 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 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 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 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 speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, if 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.

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 able than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous 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:—

Table with 4 columns: Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bites of Mosquitoes, etc. and their corresponding treatments like Chills, Chiefo-foot, Chap ped Hands, etc.

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

*It 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.

Hester'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 book. For sale by E. REILLY, Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec.

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; 13 Chests Superior GIN and TEA; 25 Hhds. Holland GIN; 500 Bbls. Superior Extra FLOUR; 80 Boxes Liverpool SOAP; 140 Bales White Cotton WARP; Hhds. and Qtr. Casks Pale BRANDY; Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, 27th Feb. 1867.

JOHN BELL, MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

In all his 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

OLD STAND,

Queen Street, and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion. Terms Cash. Entrance at side Door. Queen Street, July 18, 1866.

Butler's Rosmary Hair Cleaner.

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree