Selections.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

THE COUNTRY AND THE INHABITANTS.

Abyssinia is a country of Northeastern Africa, bounded on the north by the Red Sea; on the east by the Arabian Gulf and a region inhabited by savage tribes; on the south by the Galla country; and and on the west by Nubia and Sennar. The interior is an elevated table land, studded with mountains and rocky pinnacles, between which lie fertile valleys and broad forests. A mountain wall surrounds it like a cliff. It has even been supposed that the Red Sea once covered the space between the eastern barrier and the present shore; for a great part of it resembles, in its deep chasms, sand flats, and flat, fatal barrenness, the bed of the ocean. But the line of the highlands is not parallel to the margin of the sea, when it approaches more nearly at Massowah—a little north-west of the centre of the sea coast—than elsewhere. The climate of the table-land is generally healthy; the heat never falling below 50 deg., nor rising above 85 deg. The soil is rich and fertile in grain and cattle. The precious metals—gold, silver, and copper—have been discovered. Some coal mines near the feet of the mountain ranges facing the sea-coast, are rudely worked.

The population of the country is said to be four millions, and is divided into several tribes, differing in intelligence, habits, and color. Some are copper-colored with straight hair, some quite black, and others fairer, with woolly hair. The northern tribes—Amharas, or Abyssinians proper—are the most noticeable. The Government of these, which also nominally extends over the rest of the tribes, is the most absolute of monarchies. Gondar, a town just north-east of lake Tzana, containing about 50,000 souls is the capital. According to the reports of the late British Consul, Plowden, the character and institutions of the Amharas are very peculiar. They call themselves Christians, being poorly instructed by ignorant priests who profess the religion of the Greek Church. They are zealous observers of fast days, which, in the aggregate, make up about one-third of the year, and are devoutly subservient to their religious mentors. Their reverence for the Aboona, or head of the Abyssinian Church, is reported to be so unbounded that his habitation, and even the town in which he lives, has always been an inviolable sanctuary for the greatest criminal.

KING THEODORE.

In 1855, after sundry wars with hostile tribes, the present King was hailed by the whole people of Abyssinia as the Emperor Theodore, and was crowned under that title by the Bishop of Salarna.

Theodore is described as a man of 40 years of age, of average stature, of imposing carriage, and of an irregular but impressive physiognomy. His look is sharp and piercing. The changes and reverses of his fortunes in war, in which he was seldom successful, have, it is said, effected a corresponding change in the Emperor's character. Originally frank, generous, and chivalrous, he has become debauched and treacherous. It appears he has a great dislike for foreigners. We are told that Europeans never fared too well in Theodore's dominions, nor did emissaries from Egypt to Asia. During the height of the preparations made for the invasion of Egypt, the Coptic Patriarch, David, was sent by the Viceroy of Egypt to the Emperor to effect a compromise. The latter imprisoned the Patriarch three days, then let him out, begged his pardon, and told him to take himself as fast as he could. The Viceroy afterwards despatched the Bey Abd-ul-Rahman with some numerous presents and renewed proposals. The Bey was kept three years in Abyssinia, most of the time in prison and chained. On his way home, after the close of this interesting episode, he was robbed naked. On another occassion the Naib of Argabo paid Theodore a visit, with presents, at Theodore's request. He was imprisoned for forty-five days upon some paltry pretext, and released on giving his promise to double the tribute. Some time ago, M. Lejean penetrated Abyssinia with presents and letters to King Theodore from the Emperor Napoleon of France. The Negus happened just then to have set out on a march to punish one of his hostile chiefs. M. Lejean accompanied him as far as Goddam, vainly entreating an interview. Finally his persistence enraged the fiery monarch, who put him forthwith in irons, but released in twenty-four hours, and sent M. Lejean to Gaffat, the latter giving him his parole not to attempt to leave the country. A few months passed: Theodore had another whim, and gave M. Lejean twenty-four hours in which to take his departure.

CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THEODORE.

But the worst trials of Europeans in Abyssinia were to come, and the succeeding outrages, described below, are those that called for the interference of the British Government. It appears from the account before us that the first dealings of that Government with the rulers of Abyssinia were just prior to 1848, in which year, under the authority of Lord Palmerston, a consulate was established at Massowah. Mr. Plowden was the gentleman selected for the post; and he succeeded in concluding a treaty of peace with Ras Ali, Minister of the potentate of the hour, King John. When the Emperor Theodore came to the throne, he naturally disavowed, or rather quietly ignored, this precious compact. Mr. Plowden finally wrote to announce the uselessness of his commission, and the insurmountable obstacles he saw to the establishment of commercial relations with a nation of plunderers and freebooters.

"A white man," he wrote, "is considered fair booty, to be fleeced according to the extent of his ignorance or his fears." But, simultaneously, Mr. Plowden communicated a great variety of information concerning the country—its agricultural and mineral resources—which induced the British government to preserve the Consulate. By-and-bye, Mr. Plowden, while travelling in the interior, was killed by a roaming savage band. As he had somehow ingratiated himself into the friendship of the Emperor Theodore, that despot, notwithstanding he had always been opposed to his official power as Consul, magnanimously slaughtered 1,500 persons in revenge for his death. But when Captain Cameron was sent to take Mr. Plowden's place, although he presented the King with an instrument for diverting the monotony of Abyssinian court life in the form of a barrel organ—at once a cheap and useful souvenir—the dislike of Theodore to bringing the two nations into close affinity became as much as ever apparent in the first conversation. Nevertheless, it seems he treated Mr. Cameron kindly. He was then still burning with the idea of re-establishing the Ethiopian Empire; and did not despair of arranging an alliance with France and England for a crusade against the Turks, and of thus improving his wavering fortunes. He directed Mr. Cameron, towards the end of October, 1862, to return to Massowah, on the sea-coast, and forward the subjoined extraordinary letter at once by special messengers to the English Queen:—

"In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, one God in Trinity, chosen by God, King of Kings, Theodore of Ethiopia, to her Majesty Victoria, Queen of England, I hope your Majesty is in good health. By the power of God, I am well. My fathers the Emperors have forgotten our Creator. He handed over their kingdom to the Gallas and Turks. But God created me, lifted me out of the dust, and restored this empire to my rule. He endowed me with power, and enabled me to stand in the place of my fathers. By his power I drove away the Gallas. But for the Turks, I have told them to leave the land of my ancestors.—They refuse. I am now going to wrestle with them. Mr. Plowden, and my late grand chamberlain, the English Bell, used to tell me that there is a great Christian Queen, who loves all Christians. When they said to me this, 'We are able to make you known to her, and to establish friendship between you,' then in those times I was very glad. I gave them my love, thinking that I had found your Majesty's good-will. All men are subject to death, and my enemies, thinking to injure me, killed these my friends. But by the power of God I have exterminated those enemies, not leaving one alive, though they were of my own family, that I may get, by the power of God, your friendship.

I was prevented by the Turks occupying the sea coast from sending you an embassy when I was in difficulty. Consul Cameron arrived with a letter and presents of friendship. By the power of God I was very glad hearing of your welfare, and being assured of your amity. I have received your presents, and thank you much.

I fear that if I send ambassadors with presents of amity by Consul Cameron, they may be arrested by the Turks.

And now I wish that you may arrange for the safe passage of my ambassadors everywhere on the road. (Capt. Cameron had been previously authorized to bring his ambassador to England.)

I wish to have an answer to this letter by Consul Cameron, and that he may conduct my embassy to England. See how the Islam oppresses the Christian."

On his way from the Emperor's camp to Massowah with this epistle, Mr. Cameron fell into the hands of a Tigre chief, and several weeks intervened before he could proceed on his journey. The letter finally reached London about the middle of February 1863, and was left unanswered by her Majesty's Secretaries for eighteen months. In the meantime Mr. Cameron appears to have singularly misinterpreted the meaning of the following passage from his instructions, contained in Earl Russell's memorandum, dated February 2, 1861:—

"The principles on which you should act are—abstinence from any course of proceeding by which a preference for either party should be imputable to you; abstinence from all intrigues to set up an exclusive British influence in Abyssinia; and lastly, the promotion of amicable arrangements between the rival candidates for power * * * * * *

It will be your duty closely to watch any proceedings which may tend to alter the state of possession either on the sea-cost or in the interior of the country."

It is related that the new consul proceeded, on the strength of this, into the interior again, and actively endeavored to bring about a reconciliation between the Emperor and certain rebellious chiefs. Failing in this attempt, he is said to have imprudently denounced the Emperor as a murderer, and to have paid, on his own responsibility, a visit to Theodore's enemies, the Turks. "In fact, he interposed in dangerous broils' and provoked the alarm and jealousy of the Emperor." The latter became, moreover, very much incensed at not receiving a reply to his message to Queen Victoria. Europeans, the English particularly, got to be absolutely hateful in his eyes. Even the missionaries, fearing the consequences, prepared to leave. The Rev. Mr. Stern, bound for the coast with two or three servants, met the Emperor at the head of some troops. Theodore ordered him off his mule, had his servants beaten nearly to death, and had him imprisoned. Mr. Roenthal, another missionary, was imprisoned soon afterwards. Subsequently, Consul Cameron and all Europeans in Abyssinia shared the same fate, with the exception of some missionaries from Basle. This was late in 1863. In 1864, the British Government, hearing of these violent acts, sent a special mission in charge of Mr. Raeson to intercede for the captives. This mission was attacked and degraded at a place named Gage before the Imperial officer; and its members were conducted to the Fortress of Magadala and there held.

More than four years have now elapsed since this series of imprisonments began, and all peaceable means to procure the release of the captives were tried in vain, until finally the British Government decided to try what virtue there will be in such an armed expedition as that which has just been despatched to Abyssinia. The accounts at the beginning of the present year represent Theodore at the head of 6000 ill disciplined men, and in possession of a few unimportant fortresses. In fact it would appear that Abyssinia is an Empire only in name.

WELLINGTON NEVER LOST A GUN.

It is a singular fact in the history of the Duke of Wellington that he never lost a gun to the enemy. "Returning with him one day from the hunting field," said Lord Ellismere, "I asked him if he could form any calculation of the number of guns he had taken in the course of his career. 'No,' he replied, 'not with accuracy, somewhere about 3000 I should guess. At Oporto, after the passage of the Douro, I took the entire siege train of the enemy; at Vittoria and Waterloo I took every gun the enemy had on the field. After the battle of Salamanca," he went on to explain, "three of my guns, attached to some Portuguese cavalry, were captured in a trifling affair near Madrid, but they were recovered the next day. In the Pyrences, Lord Hill found himself obliged to throw eight or nine guns over a precipice, but these were all recovered, and none fell into the enemy's hands."

SHOPS TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers to rent, with immediate possession TWO VERY DESIRABLE SHOPS, with Warerooms overhead, being part of his New and Commodious four story building on Queen Street. For Busines Stands, these shops cannot be surpassed in the City. For further particulars apply to

B. D REDDN.

Queen Street Ch'town Oct. 30, 1867. P I Ex 4ins

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P.E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866

NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has, by late various arrivals from Britain, Canada, and the United States completed his

Importations for the Season

COMPRISING A VERY

General Assortment of Goods!

which he offers for sale at his establishment,

THE

QUEEN STREET WAREHOUSE.

He assures those who may favor him by a call, his stock has been purchased with a most careful regard to the soundness of the articles offered for sale.

TERMS CASH.

No abatements in price, but a considerable discount will be allowed on the purchase of a parcel.

Parties buying on these terms, at this establishment, will not only effect the advantage of obtaining the same at the lowest rate, but also insure to themselves good sound articles.

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Queen Street Warehouse, Ch'town. Nov 8, 1867. 4in

DAWSON'S ESTATE.

Suburban Residence for Sale.

THE Subscribers will sell by Public Auction, in front of the Colonial Building, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER next, at 12 o'clock noon, that beautiful COTTAGE, with two acres of ground attached, situated in the Common of Charlottetown, about fifteen minutes' walk from the city, lately occupied by W. B. DAWSON, and known as the "MODEL COTTAGE."

This property is eligibly situated in the most elevated and healthy position in the suburbs of Charlottetown-nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. JUDGE PETERS, commands a splendid view of the City and its environs.

The Cottage itself is tastefully and elegantly finished, with an especial eye to comfort, and presents a very attractive and handsome appearance. The other buildings on the premises, consisting of a Stable and Coachhouse, Icehouse, Milkhouse, and Coalhouse, are commodious, well-arranged, and thoroughly finished.

The grounds attached, which embrace a large GARDEN, are in a good state of cultivation, are planted with choice and ornamental Trees, and intersected with broad gravelled walks; and the whole property is surrounded by a handsome and substantial Fence.

There is also connected with the Kitchen of the Cottage a large BRICK TANK, with Filterer and Force Pump.

The Terms of Sale will be: 25 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of sale; 25 per cent. with interest from day of sale in *Three* months, and the balance, with interest from the day of sale, in Twelve months; the two last instalments to be secured by a mortgage on the property.

An indisputable title will be given to the Purchaser.

Further particulars respecting title, possession, etc., can be obtained, on reference to the conditions of sale, at the Office of Messrs. ALLEY & DAVIES, Solicitors Charlottetown, or to the undersigned.

THOMAS DAWSON,
RICHARD HEARTZ,
THOMAS ALLEY.

C Harlottetown, Nov.20,1867.

STELLA COLAS

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

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fregebane,
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, Perfumedr Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locken Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion. Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, 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.

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 trosts, 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, 1868.

REILLY'S BOOK STORE

QUEEN STREET

(Next to Hon. D. Brenan's.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his STORE

School Books of all kinds,
Slates, Copy Books, Pens, Ink.
Slate and Lead Pencils, Ink Powders,
Writing Paper, Wrapping Paper,
Envelopes, Rubber Bands,
Memorandum Books, Ledgers, Day Books,
Playing Cards, Printing Cards,
Paper Blinds, Room Papering,
Catechisms, Prayer Books,
Bibles, Missals, Prayer Beads,
Histories, Religious & Controversal Works,
Novels, &c., &c., &c.,

Which in order to make room for Fall Stock, he wil sell at

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

☞ Give us a call.

EDWARD REILLY.

Charlottetown, Queen Street, July 31, 1867.

Butler's Rosmary Hair Cleaner.

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

W.R. WATSON.

City DrugStore.Nov.23.1864.

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.

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 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 thirteen Building Lots (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as SUMMER HILL" adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown where close to 150000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped and nearly all paid or in Cash Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain the United States &c.

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had in trade at low rates. SUMMER HILL is "the only *Freehold Property* for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artizans now so much wanted in this rising town.

A STORE and DWELLING on it capable of holding 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. ANNEAR 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.

A. HERMANS,

GUN-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH.

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced Busines on Dorchester Street, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

A neat assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

including the patent BON TON COFFEE POT, which received the Gold *Medal* Prize, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also, BON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the *Market*, and suitable for either Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few WATER COOLERS on hand, which together with a large variety of other Stock will be sold cheap for Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867. i e

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and 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 entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.

☞ Entrance at side Door.

Queen Street, July 18, 1866.

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 PROVINCE

☞ 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.

COPPER PAINT

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a full supply of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint

an article which has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it. It possesses superior qualities for effectually preventing the accummulation of all foul matter, such as Worms, Barnacles, Grass, &c., on the bottoms of Vessels or Boats, when properly applied.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1857.

CHARLES QUIRK,

MANUFACTURER OF

SQUARE ROD,

GENT'S BRIGHT

AND

NATURAL LEAF

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO,

QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. I.

January 16, 1867. 1y

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.

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

Risks taken Daily.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

H. PALMER, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1867. y

ALTERATION IN BUSINESS.

Notice to Debtors.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies that a complete change being about to be made in the business carried on at Orwell, heretofore, by the late Patrick Stephens, deceased, and subsequently by the undersigned,

And this is to give notice to those parties indebted to Mary Stephens, Executrix, and to the undersigned, by Judgments, Notes of Hand, and Book Accounts, that unless they pay their respective accounts in full this Fall, they shall be sued without further notice on the closing of the Navigation.

All kinds of merchantable produce taken in payment.

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell Cheap Store, Sept. 18, 1867. 1 o tf

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.

Holloway's Pills.

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

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, which if not quickly removed, frequenty settle into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of them in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician.

Weakness and Debility.

Such as suffer from weakness, or debility, and those who feel want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and acting upon the main-spring of life, give strength and vigor to the system. To young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions, and to mothers at the turn of life these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger; they should therefore undergo a course of his purifying medicine, which insures lasting health.

Disorders of Childen.

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

Disordes of the Stomach

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

Complaints of Fenales.

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

Bilious Affections.

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

Dropsey.

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

Derangement of the Kidneys.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital import ance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes the fluid so necessary for digestion, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of that organ.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:—

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

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized orld, at the following prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. each Box.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N B.—Directions for the guidance of patiens in every disorder affixed to each Pot. dec. 5

J. C. ROCHFORT'S

PAINT SHOP!

THE Subscriber has taken the PAINT SHOP, lately occupied by Mr Stanford Wells, Grafton Street, where he prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING!

on reasonable terms, and without unnecessary delay.—Including Sign Painting and Ship Painting, Carriages and Sleighs, also, Furniture Painted in the best style, and satisfaction warranted. Framed Pictures in Oil Paintings and Mirrors constantly on hand.

J C ROCHFORT.

Sept4, 1867

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm o

ALLEY & DAVIES,

Office - - - - O'Hulloruns Building

Great George Street.

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

Oct. 23, 1867. tf

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office---Great George-St., Charlottetown,

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. E tf