Miscellaneous.

HAVE WE A QUARREL WITH ENGLAND.

From the New-York Tribune.

We have not paid much attention to the rumors from Washington in reference to the English Question. There is really no "question" with England. We have in this country a sort of anti-English sentiment, which is always noisy and occasionally malicious. There is nothing national about it. America feels strongly about Ireland, mainly because there are so many Irish American citizens. America is also a "sympathising nation." What we like is a rebellion against monarchy. So we have in turn 'sympathised' with Poland, and Germany, and Greece, and Hungary and the South American colonies of Spain. We feel that Ireland has been cruelly wronged, and we trust that Mr. Bright and his friends will succeed in compelling Parliament to pass the Reform Bill. Then we have a sort of desire to chaff England. We like to tease John Bull—to annoy him, to swagger about him, and abuse George III., and recite Revolutionary history, and vaunt our achievements at New Orleans. The bar room and the corner-lounging American delights to speculate upon a war with England, when sporting matters are dull and there is no immediate prize fight or rat-catching agitation. Mr. Dickens caught this feeling when he made some of his grotesque and impossible Americans tell Martin Chuzzlewit that we were an "elastic country"—"a young lion"—and that our "bright home is in the setting sun." Martin got off rather easily, considering that he was a foreigner and in the hands of Western politicians. When the bouncing Mr. Train proposes to take Ireland in payment of the Alabama claims, everybody knows he is swaggering. It is a mere surface feeling. It has neither strength, dignity, or character, and does not represent the American sentiment.

The true American feels a glory and pride in England. With all her faults—and she has many—we know that from her womb we issued; that until the last century her history is our history; and that we speak her language, observe her customs, and obey her laws. Cromwell and William of Marlborough, Bacon, and Shakespeare and Milton are as much Americans as Washington and Irving. Our differences, like those of the Rebellion, have been intense, bitter, and deplorable. There is no quarrel like a family quarrel. The strength of the present hatred is only equalled by the strength of the past love. There are, no doubt, many Englishmen who regard America with jealousy. Men as eminent as Bulwer and Gladstone hastened to express it during the war. The dominant aggressive Yankee Republic should be carved, they thought, for the good of mankind. Six Republics (we believe Bowler's imagination was content with six,) would make the United States very much like the Republics of South America—neither to be feared nor dreaded. This feeling corresponds with the anti-English sentiment of America. It is noisy and malicious, and very often annoying. But we do not believe that it is the sentiment of England.

Where, then, is our quarrel with the English nation? England and America are too strong to indulge in mere menace and recrimination. A war with England would be the most deplorable calamity that could happen to civilization. We do not speculate upon the material results of such a war. We might capture Canada, and hold it; we might even send Gen. Sheridan with an expeditionary corps to seize Dublin and rouse the Irish Nation; we might invade Australia; we certainly would sweep the English flag from the sea and see our own go with it, and the vast commerce that now covers the ocean would pass under the flags of France, and Russia, and Germany. All this would be very glorious, and would make capital rhetoric for a hundred years. But what good would come of it? Here would be the two nations of the world which hold the advance-guard of liberty destroying each other for a sentiment of passion. Let our war with England be a war of peace. We can fight her in the arts and sciences, and literature, and political economy, and wise government. Already we capture hundreds of thousands of her soldiers every year—as much captured as though taken in arms, without bloodshed, and who come to us as allies and friends. Could we do better with war.

All this time we are reminded of the Alabama question, and the rights of American citizens. The Alabama question has a moral as well as political meaning. England did not deal fairly with us during the rebellion. But she had a perfect right to do as she pleased with her sympathies. We would most gladly have had her friendship; we suffered because she withdrew it from us; but men have a right to select their own company, and so have nations. If England choose to sympathise with the South, very well. She sees what her sympathies amounted to, and if ever like extremity befals her we can do as we please. This constant petulant grumbling at England because she did not take our part is unmanly. We made our own fight and fought it, and claimed help from no one. So far, then, as the Alabama question represents moral sympathy with the South, we dismiss it scornfully. So far as it represents material aid to the Rebellion, is another question, and must be met differently. We say England injured our commerce. Enemies under the protection of the British Crown, committed piracy. We say that, if England had taken care in executing her laws, we should have been spared this loss. We lay claim to much compensation. England's recognition of "belligerent rights" is mere moonshine. Belligerent or not, we whipped the South; and some day we may have the chance of extending "belligerent" recognition to Canada, Australia or Ireland, or even India. Time will settle that. There is no use of going to war about it. One year of war would be more expensive than a hundred Alabama claims, and we can well afford to wait. The right of American citizenship is another question. If we thought that England unjustly put a finger upon an American, we should insist upon immunity and reparation even with a war of twenty years. If we cannot protect our people we are unfit to be a nation. We have as yet seen no evidence of wanton interference with peaceable Americans. The arrest of Mr. Train was invited and sought. Train is a mere adventurer, who lives on a mere Cheap-Jack reputation, and his arrest is money in his pocket. He wouldn't have missed it for a good deal of money. We would have done the same thing during the Rebellion. If any Englishman had landed in New York as Train did in Cork—an envoy to the Rebels, and their loud-mouthed friend—he would have been in Fort Lafayette in two hours. Train's arrest was either an advertising trick or mistake, and does not involve the question of citizenship, which should be discussed calmly. It is new to modern laws, because the opening of fresh countries has induced unusual emigation. The Governments of Europe all show a desire to make a law to meet this new problem, and we are sure that it will be satisfactory to the United States.

We desire to discuss our "English question" calmly and prudently. We have no sympathy with this constant clamor for war. If President Johnson is about to adopt a "vigorous" policy towards England—if he is to have threatening letters witten to Lord Stanley—it simply means that he desires to cover the disastrous failure of his home policy by menacing England. It may give him a certain popularity among bar-room politicians, but it will find no response in the heart of the American people. If war ever becomes necessary to defend our honor, we shall accept it. It is not necessary now. Our differences with England can be quietly arranged. Neither party wishes bloodshed; and that being the case, we hope there will be no Presidential bluster.

TRUE NOBILITY!—A MOMENTOUS QUESTION!

All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble. Work is alone noble. "Be that here said and asserted once more," so Carlyle says. But we must remember that there are degrees in nobility. The highest nobility is the nobility of benificence. An honest man, says the poet, is the noblest work of God. We have no hesitation in extending the apothegm. The noblest work of God is the man who is not only honest, but who does the greatest good. The greatest of all temporal blessings is Health. And as the mental condition is controlled by the physician, the effects of Health can hardly be regarded as terminating with a mere temporal benefit. Then who is the greatest of all human benefactors? He, obviously, who enables us to restore Health that has been deteriorated, and to preserve Health that is good. The secret of restoring and preserving Health has been the greatest aim of the modern philanthropists, as it was the philosopher's stone of the ancient alchemist.

That secret has been discovered, its discoverer proving himself thereby not only the greatest philosopher, but the greatest philanthropist the world ever saw. The question, 'Who is he?' has been asked by millions, and answered to them, and they have rejoiced. Professor Holloway has conferred more blessings on humanity, than have all the *soi-disant* social reformers and pseudo-philanthropists the world ever saw. The fame of his Pills and Ointment has penetrated to the remotest confines of the earth, and their use has diffused Health and all the happiness that follow Health over countless households. From the ice-bound capes of Lapland to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, from the hoary summit of the Ural mountains to the Eastern shores of the Atlantic, there is not a city, town, or village of note in which they are not met with. The sailor takes little else in his medicine chest; the missionaryn ever needs a more varied supply for his. They are peculiarly adapted to the diseases incidental to all climates. They have never failed here nor elsewhere. Friends: we indulge in no exaggeration; we defy contradiction, because we state what we know to be true. If you are ill, try these medicines, and then say whether our statements are baseless. We are confident of your decision. —*Boston Bee.*

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE PAPACY.—The *Prussian Moniteur* states that in accepting recently the address of the Catholics belonging to the districts of Eastern Prussia, the King replied:—"I can only rejoice to receive the expression of the satisfaction manifested at the declarations I made in my last speech from the Throne respecting my attitude towards the Pope. My principle is to respect with care the equality of the two Christian faiths. The Pope has several times informed me that he was grateful for my solicitude, and that circumstances has facilitated the manifestation of my views from the Throne itself. I shall continue to employ every effort to protect, every time an opportunity may offer, the interest felt by my Catholic subjects in the dignity and independence of the Pope."

Little P. E. Island which the Confederates said must be ruined if it refused to join the Confederacy can afford to laugh at the Dominion. Its revenue last year was £78,025 18s. 9d., and although this was £17,000 less than the large revenue of 1866, it was large enough to meet all its public expenditure and leave a balance of about £4,000. When will the Dominion be able to boast of an honest *bona fide* surplus.—*St. John Freeman.*

The newspaper proprietors of St. John, N. B., at a meeting held a few days ago, reiterated their former objections to newspaper postage, and appointed Messrs. Willis, Livingston, and Ellis, a committee to give publicity to resolutions passed, and to take such steps as they deemed necessary to give them effect.

An exchange wisely says:—"When you find a man writing his advertisement and sticking it up at the Post Office, or in hotels, or on the street posts, or on shade trees, instead of publishing it in his town paper, look out for him—the very act shows that he is too close-fisted to deal with to advantage."

It is said that the Queen is greatly pleased with the reception her diary has met with, and the effect is to make her more anxious about the publication of the second volume of the *Life of the Prince Consort*. It was being hurried forward until the accident to Mr. Theodore Martin happened.

A 'house on runners' passed through Grand Rapids, Mich., a few days since, in which was a stove, a table, a bed, and other necessary articles of furniture, the house affording accommodation to a family who were bound for a point one hundred miles north, in the pine woods.

During a storm on Thursday, the 6th inst., a woman named Archbold, upwards of eighty years of age, got lost while crossing the South West branch of the Miramichi River, and died from exhaustion and exposure. Her body was not found until the following Saturday.

A considerable amount of coal is washed ashore along the coast of New England, by the waves of the Atlantic, and is gathered for use. It is supposed to come from a sub-marine bed extending from Cape Cod to Nova Scotia, but a little distance from land.

A late despatch from Harbor Grace, Nfld., to the New York papers reports that a severe storm had visited that locality and upwards of thirty persons had perished. Mr. A. McKay, Superintendant of the Telegraph Company, had a narrow escape from death.

The baptismal admonition of the Hindoos is as impressive on the bystanders as it is beautiful:—"Little babe, thou enterest the world weeping, while all around you smile; contrive so to live that you may depart in smiles, while all around you weep."

Legislation is rapidly accomplished in Victoria. A session was opened by the governor, the address was debated, an answer framed, a bill passed and parliament was prorogued, all in the space of three quarters of an hour.

A profound observer remarks, "I have often observed at public entertainments, that when there is anything to be seen, and everybody wants particularly to see it, everybody immediately stands up and prevents anybody from seeing anything."

The latest musical sensation in New York State is a young woman of Batavia, who plays two airs with her right hand, one with her left, and sings a fourth simultaneously. Sweet medley.

A western editor remarks that he is glad to receive marriage notices, but requests that they be sent soon after the ceremony and before the divorce is applied for. He has had several notices spoiled in this way.

A woman in Monouk, Ill., lately caught her husband trying to commit suicide by hanging, and, after cutting him down and resuscitating him, she gave him a good thrashing, which he richly deserved.

A frightful murder was committed on the Upper Ottawa a few days ago. An insane German woman chopped five of her children to pieces with an axe. She was confined to Pembroke jail.

A Catholic clergyman in London observed the other day that the Fenians are likely to prove the best friends the Orangemen have had in Ireland for a very long time.

A Roman Catholic Church has been recently consecrated in Charleston, S. C., for the exclusive use of colored members of that communion.

At the last ball of the Mayor of Liverpool, 1,164 bottles of champagne were consumed. No mention is made of headaches.

A lad in a French prison has made a watch out of straw that keeps perfect time. An effort is made to secure his freedom.

The *Rocky Mountain Herald* advertises for single women. A thousand Yankee girls, it says, could get husbands and homes in Colorado before the spring.

Tennyson is to receive $10,000 for twelve poems in "Good Words."

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

Business Notices.

NEITHER the *Herald* nor the *Royal Gazette* will be furnished to new subscribers unless paid for in advance. We have so many debts on our books that, in order not to swell their number, we are forced to this step.

All ADVERTISEMENTS intended for either of those papers must be accompanied by the cash, at the rate of 6s. per square of 24 lines, or under, and 1s. 6d. for each continuation.

HANDBILLS, in proportion to size, from 4s. to 10s. per set of 25, and 1s. 6d. each additional set.

JOHN NEWSON'S FURNITURE FACTORY.

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

SOFAS and LOUNGES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

CHAMBER SUITS—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

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

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

A GREAT assortmen tof BEDSTEADS—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

BUREAUX, CINQUES and COMMODES cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

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

FEATHERS and MATRASSES—in variety. JOHN NEWSON.

January 22, 1867. 1y

PACKET
BETWEEN
SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE FAST-SAILING and COMMODIOUS Schooner "A. R. McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlottetown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the navgaition permits.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.

January 29, 1868. 1 y

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
25th January, 1868.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act relating to the Land Assessment at present imposed by Law on the Town and Royalty of Princetown," and also of an Act made and passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws imposing an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made proclamation according to the terms of the said Acts, of all the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots, Common Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands, or parts of Islands, Townships, or parts of Townships, in this Island, in arrear for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the above mentioned Acts, viz:—

		Acres.			Acres.
Township No.	3	1014	Township No.	36	819¼
"	5	542½	"	37	481
"	8	785	"	39	3110
"	11	1384	"	40	2129½
"	13	1863	"	41	2055½
"	15	95½	"	42	2684
"	16	3146½	"	43	3232¾
"	17	353¾	"	46	2552½
"	18	166¼	"	50	1805¾
"	19	380½	"	51	540½
"	20	900½	"	52	1027¾
"	21	781	"	53	1278½
"	22	217	"	54	1722
"	23	1091	"	56	259¾
"	24	258¾	"	58	468
"	25	415¼	"	59	942¾
"	26	193¼	"	60	2773½
"	27	890	"	61	2565½
"	29	1474	"	62	2220
"	31	278¼	"	65	1393½
"	32	623	"	66	228
"	33	908¾	George's Island,		566
"	34	26½	Hunbury "		15
"	35	229¼	Connelly "		60

First Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—three-eighths of No. 6, one-quarter of 7, one-quarter of 16, one-twelfth of 17, one-quarter of 22, one-quarter of 23, one-quarter of 24, one-quarter of 38, one-quarter of 42, seven-twentieths of 45, one-eighth of 44, one-quarter of 48, one-half of 65, one-eighth of 74, one-quarter of 78, one-half of 83, one-quarter of 90, 97, 98.

Second Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—five-eighths of No. 6, one-half of 7, one-quarter of 8, one-quarter of 14, one quarter of 18, one-quarter of 19, one-quarter of 20, one-quarter of 21, one-half of 26, one-half of 27, 31, one-half of 43, one-half of 44, one-quarter of 46, one-sixth of 51, three-eighths of 55, one-sixth of 59, one-sixth of 83.

Third hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—five-twelfths of 21, five-twelfths of 22.

Fourth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—one-quarter of 4, one-half of 26, one-half of 29, one-half of 42, five-eighths of 43, one-quarter of 58, seven-twelfths of 59, 60, one-half of 61, one-quarter of 74, one-half of 82, 84, one-half of 85.

Fifth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—one-half of 11, one-quarter of 12, one-quarter of 13, one-half of 29, five-twelfths of 62, one-sixth of 73.

Lots in Charlottetown formerly occupied as the Barrack Square:—No. 1.

Water Lot, opposite to Town Lot No. 97, in the first hundred of Lots in Charlottetown.

Lots in the Common of Charlottetown:—one-third of 11 seven-twelfths of 18.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Charlottetown:—one-half of No. 23, 57, two-thirds of 28, 35, 39, 43, 44, 54, 63, 72, 155, 291. 297, 313, 339, 340, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 398, two-thirds of 399, two-thirds of 400, 401 402, 431. 499. 531, 538.

Town Lots in Georgetown:—No. 13, 1st range, letter A. One-half of No. 9. third range, letter A. No. 7, 4th range, letter A. No. 3, 4th range, letter D. No. 6, 3rd range, letter F. No. 2, 3, 13 & 15, 4th range, letter F. No. 11, 4th range, letter G.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Georgetown:—Nos. 165, 225, 309, 322.

Reserved Lands adjoining the Royalty of Georgetown:—235 acres.

Town Lots in Princetown:—No. 5, 1st row, 1st division, letter A. No. 3, 1st row, 2nd division. letter A. No. 3 & 8, 2nd row, 2nd division, letter B. No. 8, 2nd row, 3rd division, letter B. No. 6, 2nd row, 4th division, letter B. No. 3, 3rd row, 2nd division, letter C. No. 1, 4th row, 2nd division, letter D. No. 1, 2 & 3, 5th row, 2nd division, letter E. No. 3 & 4, 5th row, 6th division, letter E. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Princetown:—Nos. 65, 175, 240, 459, and 460.

And the owners of the aforesaid Lots, parts of Lots and tracts of Land so in arrear, and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified that in case the sums charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court, which will commence on Tuesday, the fifth day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court during the said term for Judgment against the said Lots or tracts of Land respectively.

JAMES WARBURTON, Treasurer.

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 wel. wooded and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles and immediate possession can be given.

Also four LOTS being the residue of thirteen 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 for in Cash. Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain the United States &c.

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had 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. ANKON, Georgetown; JAS. BRODERICK, Campbelton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to the 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.

STOVES!

STOVES! STOVES!

500 COOK STOVES suitable for coal, warranted to WORK WELL, consisting of MAGICIAN, VICTORIA, and HELPING HAND

DODD & ROGERS.

COOK STOVES FOR WOOD, WATER LOO, BROADSIDE, PREMIUM, and YARMOUTH COOK.

DODD & ROGERS.

FARMERS BOILERS, all sizes,

DODD & ROGERS.

PARLOR AIR TIGHT and SHOP STOVES.

DODD & ROGERS.

REGISTER GRATES and MARBLE MANTLES.

DODD & ROGERS.

ROOFING PITCH and FELT.

DODD & ROGERS.

ONE No. 3 Singer's Sewing Machine.

DODD & ROGERS.

Nov. 13, 1867.

YARMOUTH STOVES

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, Ex Schooner "*M. E. Banks*," direct from YARMOUTH his USUAL SUPPLY of those Celebrated

COOK & BOX STOVES,

which will be sold cheap for CASH, or approved Joint Notes.

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell, Oct. 16, 1867. tf

COTTON DUCK,

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,

the Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for all the different Numbers, in quantities to suit purchasers.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

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 periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, and general Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensible to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1868:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$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 any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

POSTAGE.

Subscribers shold prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States. **Two Cents** a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For backnumbers the postage is double.

BACK NUMBERS.

Subscribers, by remitting direct to the Publishers, may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:—

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1867, inclusive; *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866 and 1867 for $2.50 a year, or the two years together for $4.00

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.
38 *Walker Street, New York.*

L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 page and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post-paid.

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 Locket 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 withou trouble and danger.

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner,

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

W.R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1867.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE
THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"
78 King St. ----St. John, N. B.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED,
By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it
THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES

☞ The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

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.

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.*

ALL CURES MADE EASY
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts

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

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation

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

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

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

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

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

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

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

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more affable than any other remedy for all complaints of a 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 followin cases:—

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

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

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

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

August 7, 1863.

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THE HER
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TERMS FOR THE "H
For 1 year, paid in advance,
" " " half-yearly in

Advertisements inserted at the usu

JOB PRINT
Of every description, performed with and on moderate terms, at the HERA

ALMANACK FOR

MOON'S PHASES

First Quarter, 2nd day, 0h. 30
Full Moon, 8th day, 4h. 10m.
Last Quarter, 15th day, 11h
New Moon, 24th day, 2h. 47
First Quarter, 31st day, 8h. 1

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets
		h m	h m
1	Sunday	6 43	5 43
2	Monday	41	45
3	Tuesday	39	46
4	Wednesday	37	48
5	Thursday	36	49
6	Friday	34	50
7	Saturday	32	51
8	Sunday	31	52
9	Monday	30	53
10	Tuesday	28	54
11	Wednesday	26	55
12	Thursday	23	57
13	Friday	19	58
14	Saturday	17	59
15	Sunday	15	6 1
16	Monday	14	2
17	Tuesday	13	3
18	Wednesday	11	4
19	Thursday	9	5
20	Friday	7	6
21	Saturday	5	7
22	Sunday	3	8
23	Monday	1	9
24	Tuesday	5 59	11
25	Wednesday	58	12 m
26	Thursday	56	13
27	Friday	54	15
28	Saturday	52	16
29	Sunday	50	17
30	Monday	48	19
31	Tuesday	45	21

Prices Cur

CHARLOTTETOWN

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb.
Do by the quarter,
Pork, (carcass)
Do (small)
Mutton, per lb.,
Lamb per lb,
Veal, per lb,
Ham, per lb.,
Butter, (fresh)
Do by the tub,
Cheese, per lb.,
Tallow, per lb.,
Lard, per lb.,
Flour, per bl.,
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,
Eggs, per dozen,

Grain.

Barley, per bushel,
Oats per do.,

Vegetables.

Peas, per quart
Potatoes, per bushel,

Poultry.

Geese,
Turkeys, each,
Fowls, each,
Chickens per pair,
Ducks,

Fish.

Codfish, per qtl.,
Herrings, per barrel,
Mackerel, per dozen,

Lumber.

Boards (Hemlock)
Do (Spruce)
Do (Pine)
Shingles, per M

Sundries.

Hay, per ton,
Straw, per cwt
Timothy Seed,
Clover Seed, per lb.,
Homespun, per yard,
Calfskins, per lb.,
Hides, per lb.,
Wool,
Sheepskins,
Apples, per doz.,
Partridges,

GEORGE LEWIS

A. HERMA
GUN-SMI
BELL-HANGER AND

BEGS to inform his friends, and th that he has again commenced ter Street, next door to the Readin where he is prepared to execute all with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

A neat assortment of Kitchen Utensils, &

Including the patent BON TON COOK received the Gold Medal Prize, at the of 1867. Also, BON TON LAN surpass everything in the Market, an Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few WATER COOLERS on hand. a large variety of other Stock wil Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAW BLUE, a new, economical and supe washing, whereby a saving of fifty tweed, and for which he begs to solic Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867.