Poetry.

THE SEA.

I stood and listened to the ocean's roar,
As on the scowling crags it leaped and raved,
And spent its fury on the rugged shore,
Where many sink;—alas, where few are saved.

O treacherous deep! to-day thou art a friend
To trusting man upon thy tranquil main,—
But may'st to-morrow prove his fatal foe;
He sinks—his foe thou can'st not be again!

The best of ocean's waves sepulchral sound,
As on the darkened air they sadly moan;
To me it seems as if their countless dead,
Revive and utter their expiring groan!

The fierce storm-king rides not his form to-night;
In his cloud-car he comes forth to destroy;
His yell terrific makes the sea run mad,
And in his grasp whole fleets are but a toy!

The demon cliffs are lurking in the gloom,
And trembling ships haste to wide spectral shoals;
O God of Pity! stay their fearful course,
And snatch from restive graves despairing souls.

Select Literature.

THE TRIAL FOR MURDER.

It has frequently occurred to me that if any member of the bar, who has been for a few years in practice in our criminal courts, possessing the no uncommon qualities of a moderate understanding, a mind open to conviction, and a tolerable share of attention to the cases which occur, would communicate to the world the result of his experience, he would do more to enlighten the public mind upon the nature and practical operation of that most valued of our institutions, trial by jury, than could be effected in any other mode. No man can have attended, even for a single day, either as a juror or a witness, in any one of our courts, whether civil or criminal, without having been struck, if he be of an observant habit, by verdicts utterly at variance with the facts upon which these verdicts have been founded.

One of the most extraordinary and interesting trials of which I find any account in my note-book, took place very little less than thirty years ago. It is instructive in many points of view. To those who believe that they see the finger of Providence especially pointing out the murderer, and guiding, in a slow but unerring course, the footsteps of the avenger of blood, it will afford a matter of deep meditation and reflection.

In the year 18—, John Smith (I use fictitious names) was indicted for the wilful murder of Henry Thompson. The case was one of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unparalleled. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate, in an unfrequented part of the country. A person supposed to be an entire stranger to him, had, late in a summer's day, requested and obtained shelter and hospitality for the night. He had, it was supposed, after taking some slight refreshment, retired to bed in perfect health, requesting to be awakened at an early hour the following morning. When the servant appointed to call him entered his room for that purpose, he was found in his bed perfectly dead; and from the appearance of the body, it was obvious that he had been so for many hours. There was not the slightest mark of violence on his person, and the countenance retained the same expression which it had borne during life. Great consternation was of course excited by this discovery, and inquiries were immediately made—first, as to who the stranger was, and secondly, as to how he met with his death. Both were unsuccessful. As to the former no information could be obtained, no clue discovered to lead to the knowledge either of his name, his person, or his occupation. He had arrived on horseback, and was seen passing through a neighboring village about an hour before he reached the house where his existence was so mysteriously terminated, but could be traced no further. Beyond this all was conjecture.

With respect to the death, as little could be learned as of the dead man. It was, it is true, sudden, awfully sudden; but there was no reason, that alone excepted, to suppose that it was caused by the hand of man rather than by the hand of God. A coroner's jury was of course summoned; and after an investigation, in which little more could be proved than that which I have just stated, a verdict was returned to the effect that the deceased died *by the visitation of God*. Days and weeks passed on, and little further was known. In the meantime, rumor had not been idle. Suspicions, vague, indeed, and undefined, but of a dark and fearful character, were at first whispered, and afterwards boldly expressed. The precise object of these suspicions was not clearly indicated; some implicated one person, some another, but they all pointed to Smith, the master of the house, as concerned in the death of the stranger. As usual in such cases, circumstances totally unconnected with the transaction in question, matters many years antecedent, and relating to other persons, as well as other times, were used as auxiliary to the present charge. The character of Smith in early life had been exposed to much observation. While his father was yet alive, he had left his native country, involved in debt, known to have been guilty of great irregularities, and suspected of not being over-scrupulous as to the mode of obtaining those supplies of money of which he was continually in want, and which he seemed inexplicably to procure.

Ten years and more had elapsed, since his return; and the events of his youth had been forgotten by many, and to many entirely unknown; but on this occasion, they were revived, and probably with considerable additions; and in fine the magistrates were induced to commit Mr. Smith to jail, to take his trial for the wilful murder of Henry Thompson. As it was deemed essential to the attainment of justice to keep secret the examination of the witnesses who were produced before the magistrate, all the information of which the public were in possession before the trial took place, was that which I have here narrated. Such was the state of things on the morning of the trial. Seldom, perhaps, had speculation been so busy as it was upon this occasion. Wagers to a considerable amount were depending upon the event of the trial; so lightly do men think and act with reference to matters in which they are not personally concerned, even though the life of a fellow creature is involved in the issue.

The judge's charge to the grand jury upon the subject of this murder excited a good deal of attention. He had recommended them if they entertained reasonable doubts of the sufficiency of the evidence to ensure a conviction, to throw out the bill; explaining to them most justly and clearly that, in the event of their doing so, if any additional evidence should, at a future time, be discovered, the prisoner could again be apprehended and tried for the offence; whereas if they found a true bill, and from deficiency of proof, he was now acquitted on trial, he could never again be molested, even though the testimony was clear as light. The grand jury, after, it was supposed, very considerable discussion among themselves, returned a true bill. After the charge, it was conjectured that the proofs offered to the grand jury must have been strong to authorize such a finding; and a strong impression in consequence prevailed that there would ultimately be a conviction.

The counsel for the prosecution opened his case to the jury in a manner that indicated very little expectation of a conviction. He began by imploring them to divest their minds of all that they had heard before they came into the box; he entreated them to attend to the evidence, and judge from that alone. He stated that in the course of his experience, which was very great, he had never met with a case involved in deeper mystery than that upon which he was then addressing them. The prisoner at the bar was a man moving in a respectable station in society, and maintaining a fair character. He was, to all appearance, in the possession of considerable property, and was above the ordinary temptations to commit so foul a crime. With respect to the property of the deceased, it was strongly suspected that he had either been robbed of, or in some inexplicable manner made away with, gold and jewels to a very large amount; yet, in candor he was bound to admit that no portion of it, however trifling, could be traced to the prisoner. As to any motive of malice or revenge, none could by possibility be assigned, for the prisoner and the deceased were, as far as could be ascertained, total strangers to each other. Still there were most extraordinary circumstances connected with his death, pregnant with suspicion at least, and imperiously demanding explanation; and it was justice, no less to the accused than to the public, that the case should undergo a judicial investigation. The deceased, Henry Thompson, was a jeweller, residing in the metropolis, wealthy, and in considerable business; and, as was the custom of his time, in the habit of personally conducting his principal transactions with the merchants with whom he traded; and it was to meet one of the latter, of whom he was to make a large purchase, that he had left home a month before his death. It would be proved by the landlord of the inn where he had stopped, that he and his correspondent had been there; and a wealthy jeweller of the town, well acquainted with both parties, had seen Mr. Thompson after the departure of the other; and could swear positively as to there being then in his possession jewels of large value, and gold, and certain drafts, the parties to which he could describe. This was on the morning of Thompson's departure, and the day but one preceding that on which he arrived at the house of the prisoner. What had become of him in the interval could not be ascertained; nor was the prisoner's house situated in the road even which he ought to have taken. No reliance, however, could be placed on that circumstance; for it was not at all uncommon for persons who travelled with property about them, to leave the direct road, even for a considerable distance, in order to secure themselves as effectually as possible from robbers, by whom the remote parts of the country were then greatly infested. He had not been seen from the time of leaving H— till he reached the village adjoining Smith's house, through which he passed without even a momentary halt. He was seen to alight at Smith's gate, and the next morning was found dead in his bed. He now came to the most extraordinary part of the case. It would be proven beyond the possibility of a doubt that the deceased died by poison—poison of a most subtile nature, most active in its operation, and possessing the wonderful and dreadful quality of leaving no external mark or token by which its presence could be detected. The ingredients of which it was composed were of so sedative a nature that, instead of the body on which it had been used exhibiting any contortions or marks of suffering, it left upon the features nothing but the calm and placid quiet of repose. Its effects, and indeed its very existence, were but recently known in the country, though it had for some time been used in Europe; and it was supposed to be a discovery of the German chemists, and to be produced by a powerful distillation of the seed of the wild cherry tree, so abundant in the Black Forest.

But the fact being ascertained that the cause of the death was poison, left open the much more momentous question, by whom it was administered. It could hardly be supposed to be by the deceased himself. There was nothing to induce such a suspicion; and there was this important circumstance, which, of itself, almost negatived the possibility—that no phial or vessel of any kind had been discovered, in which the poison could have been contained. Was it then the prisoner administered it? Before he asked them to come to that conclusion, it would be necessary to state more distinctly what his evidence was.

The prisoner's family consisted only of himself, a housekeeper, and one man-servant. The man-servant slept in an out-house adjoining the stable, and did so on the night of Thompson's death. The prisoner slept at one end of the house, and the housekeeper at the other, and the deceased had been put into a room adjoining the housekeeper's. It would be proved, by a person who was passing the house on the night in question, about three hours after midnight, that he had been induced to remain and watch, from having his attention excited by the circumstance, then very unusual, of a light moving about the house at that late hour. That person would state most positively, that he could distinctly see a figure, holding a light, go from the room in which the prisoner slept, to the housekeeper's room, that two persons came out of the housekeeper's room, and the light disappeared for a minute. Whether the two persons went into Thompson's room, he could not see, as the window of the room looked another way; but, in about a minute, they returned, passing quite along the house to Smith's room again, and in about five minutes the light was extinguished, and he saw it no more.

Such was the evidence upon which the magistrates had committed Smith; and, singularly enough, since his committal, the housekeeper had been missing, nor could any trace of her be discovered. Within the last week the witness who saw the light had been more particularly examined, and, in order to refresh his memory, he had been placed, at dark, in the very spot where he had stood on that night, and another person was placed with him. The whole scene, as he had described, was acted over again, but it was utterly impossible, from the cause before mentioned, to ascertain, when the light disappeared, whether the parties had gone into Thompson's room. As if, however, to throw still deeper mystery over this extraordinary transaction, the witness persisted in adding a new feature to his former statement; that after the person had returned with the light into Smith's room, and before it was extinguished, he had twice perceived some dark object to intervene between the light and the window, almost as large as the surface of the window itself, and which he described by saying it appeared as if a door had been placed before the light. Now, in Smith's room, there was nothing which could account for this appearance. His bed was in a different part, and there was neither cupboard nor press in the room, which, but for the bed, was entirely empty, the room in which he dressed, being beyond it.

(*To be concluded next week.*)

LANDS TO LET.

TO be let for a term of 4 years, from 1st MAY next, that valuable property situated in the Royalty, about one mile distant from the City of Charlottetown, fronting on the St. Peter's Road on one side, and on the lower Royalty Road and on the Hillsboro' River on the other side, and containing nearly 200 acres, known as the "Belvidere Farm," part of the Estate of Captain George Beazeley, Esq., R. N. The property being so well situated as to road and water frontage, that it can be let in two, three or four separate tenements, and will be let together or separately as may be desired. No wood, trees or brushwood of any kind to be cut unless for use on the farm. Sealed tenders for the whole or any part or parts thereof will be received by the Subscribers until the 16th MARCH next.

D. BRENAN.
D. HODGSON

Charlottetown, Dec. 19, 1864. 3m

West India House.
Upper Great George Street.
CHRISTMAS, 1866.

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

11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry Wine,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale BRANDY,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime)
Casks Irish WHISKEY,
50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
10 " Blood's x x x Porter,
Cases CLARET,
40 boxes RAISINS, 3 Bbls CURRANTS,
25½ do RAISINS, Bags RICE,
60 do FIGS, Bags PEPPER,
Chests superior TEA,
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls P. R. SUGAR,
6 Bbls Kerosene OIL, 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS,
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 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 for Cash.

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec 17, 1866.

YARMOUTH STOVES!

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber, per Schooner *Mary* from Yarmouth, a full and complete Cargo of those celebrated **Stoves**, consisting of Cooking, Box and Franklin, the character of which is so well known to our Island farmers, to whom they have given such general satisfaction. They will be sold at the usual terms, for Cash or approved Notes.

E. J. CLARKE.

Orwell Cheap Store, }
September 12th, 1866. }

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:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$1.00
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.

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

FARMER'S GUIDE,

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

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post-paid, $6.

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 Dare,	Mr. William Dodd,
H. J. Cudbert, Esq.,	Mr. Thomas Emery,
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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND, contemplating to make a change in his business the beginning of 1867, respectfully requests those indebted to him to

Settle their accounts

prior to 1st February, 1867.

Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1866. city pa

FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE unersigned 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 150,000 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 15,000 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, 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 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. E I

REMOVAL.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND has removed from his late residence on Queen Street,

To the Corner of Great George & Kent Streets

and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that, by late arrivals of direct importations from EUROPE, he has greatly added to his

LARGE STOCK
—OF—
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES in variety.

DR. SUTHERLAND returns thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him since his residence in Charlottetown, and hopes the same may be continued towards him, trusting that, by assiduity and attention in every branch of his profession, he will retain the confidence of the public.

☞ The DISPENSARY is under the Doctor's own supervision.

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 16.

Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S.,

60 Puncheons MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. bright SUGAR.

For sale by—
OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, September 19, 1866.

Peterson'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 boook.

For sale by E. REILLY.

Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and can say with confidence and truth of it, which we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the forgoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48 Dey Street, New York.

Price, only 35 cents per Bottle.

Oct. 6. 1866. 1v

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office---Great George-St., Charlottetown,
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. E tf

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.

ALL CURES MADE EASY
BY
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 medical aids 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 diressing 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 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, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach, consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, 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 affordable 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:—

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

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

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

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

August 7, 1863.

Butler's Rosemary 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 its invigorating qualities increasing the growth of the Hair.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

KENT STREET CLOTHING STORE

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following goods:—

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,
Tweeds and Silk Mixtures,
Heavy Whitneys and Beavers, &c., &c.

The above Goods will be found suitable for Fall and Winter wear, and can be recommended to the Public as being of a first-rate quality. He has also on hand, and is manufacturing continually, READY-MADE CLOTHING in—

Over Coats, Sack Coats,
Shooting Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.

The subscriber pays particular attention to the wants of working men; and, to accommodate them, he is manufacturing Homespun Suits, which kind of wear will be found to give more satisfaction to laboring men and mechanics than anything else they can purchase.

He also takes this opportunity of sincerely thanking his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last nine years, and to respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, as he is better prepared to accommodate them this Fall than he has ever been before.

PATRICK REILLY.

October 10, 1866.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals from competent persons, up to the 10th day of FEBRUARY next, for the MAKING of from 175 to 200,000 BRICK, at the lowest rate per thousand, on the ground adjoining VERNON RIVER R. C. CHAPEL, where the clay is already dug, and considered to be of the most desirable quality.

The Brick will require to be well burned, and of the best description, so as to pass inspection, and suitable for exterior work, and will have to be completed on or before the first day of OCTOBER, 1867.

All necessary appliances for the execution of the said Contract are already on the ground, as also is a vacant house adjacent for a residence.

Advances will be made as the work progresses.

Each tender will require to be accompanied with the names of two solvent persons for the due fulfilment of the above Contract.

E. J. CLARKE.

Orwell, Jan. 9, 1867. tf