MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW A CHRISTIAN PRINCE CAN DIE.

The details which have reached us of the closing scene of Maximilian's life are infinitely touching, but they are more than touching, they are instructing and edifying. Whilst showing up to still greater ignominy and detestation the Robespierres of the Mexican Revolution, they inspire every reader with a corresponding interest in the imperial victim. Many even of those who were disposed to sympathise with the "Liberals," and who have rejoiced in the defeat and expulsion of Maximilian, are loud in their condemnation of this sanguinary act by which his ill-starred reign was terminated. There was so much of romance in the story of the Emperor and his young wife, their loves, their sorrows, their character, their personal accomplishments and attractions, the chivalrous conduct of Maximilian in refusing to abandon his friends and servants when he was himself abandoned by his imperial ally—all this was so akin to what is highest and purest in our nature, so poetical, so dramatic, that it has touched the world's heart, cold and selfish as it is, and from the hard rock brought forth a stream of kindly human sympathy that will one day cause a terrible reaction, if we mistake not, against the pet "Liberals" who have all at once shown their tiger nature with such terrible effect.

For ourselves, whilst deeply deploring the sad event, and looking forward with certainty, based on divine justice, to the doom that will sooner or later fall on the ruthless murderers of the Emperor Maximilian, we are proud of the manner in which he died. It was such a death as we would expect from a Prince of the truly Catholic house of Hapsburg; it was the death of a Christian. Shot down in cold blood in the flower of his age, in the prime of his noble manhood, with the loves and hopes of a warm, generous nature flowing from his heart, far away from home and friends, from all that was near and dear, this worthy descendant of Rodolph of Hapsburg died with words of pardon on his lips—pardon of his cruel enemies. "Tell Lopez I forgive his treason, tell all Mexico I forgive its crime." "Poor Carlotta!" Words that ought to be preserved for all time, as they doubtless will. Thus mingling the heroism of the Christian with the tender human love that was purified and sanctified by sorrow, he embraced the faithful companions who had followed him even unto death, and died—how? Most remarkable, most significant of all. "When the smoke cleared away," say the narrators of a scene at once dismal and glorious, "the Emperor was seen *lying on the cross*, on which he had fallen, not yet dead. He was shot twice in the side," and the work of death was finished. So lying on the black cross which was the symbol of death to each, Maximilian died—surely a death of honor for a Christian. One of the others fell on the ground, one on the beach attached to the cross, but the heroic descendant of the Hapsburg princes fell on the cross, and there died.

Looking back to the long ages of his house's glory, many a reader of the TABLET will think here of that memorable night when Rodolph, the founder of his dynasty, dismounted from his horse to place thereon an humble priest whom he met toiling on foot through the darkness and storm to bear the *viaticum* to a dying Christian. Walking beside his horse, the prince led him by the bridle till the priest arrived at his destination, and then refused to take the horse again, saying to the admiring priest, in his great humility—"The horse which has borne the Lord of Hosts shall never bear me"—and he continued on his journey on foot. Reminding one of Godfrey de Bouillon, who would not allow himself to be crowned King of Jerusalem, saying that he could never wear a golden crown where his master had worn a crown of thorns. Oh! how grand, how sublime, yet how simple was the faith of those Christian princes of old time—those men of the "Dark Ages!!"

And who will deny that the end of the Emperor Maximilian was not unworthy the heroic faith and piety of the princes of his house, even in ages of faith. As a Christian, and a Christian prince, it was all we could wish—as a man he showed himself calm, noble, courageous, true and tender to the last. Can anything be more affecting than this incident?

On reaching the brow of the hill, the Emperor looked fixedly at the rising sun, the last that was to rise for him, and taking out his watch, touched a spring, which disclosed a small miniature likeness of the Empress Carlotta. Pressing it to his lips, he handed the watch and chain to the Abbe Fischer, his confessor, charging him to bear that memento to Europe to his beloved wife, and to tell her, if ever she could understand the message, that his eyes should close on her image, that he might take it with him to Heaven. No wonder the good Austrian priest, receiving his last embrace, fell on his knees, covering the hands he held out to him with tears. Then the Bishop, asking the Emperor to give him the kiss of peace for Mexico—which Maximilian did with the calmness of a dying Christian, a faithful follower of Him who forgave his enemies on His Cross.

Nothing in modern literature comes so near the description of Maximilian's heroic end as Aytoun's description of the execution of Montrose:

"But when he came though pale and wan,
He looked so great and high,
So noble with his manly front,
So calm his steadfast eye—
The rabble rout forbore the shout,
And each man held his breath,
For well they knew the hero's soul
Was face to face with death.

* * * * * * * * * *

There was glory on his forehead,
There was lustre in his eye,
And he never walk'd to battle
More proudly than to die.
There was color in his visage,
Tho' the cheeks of all were wan,
And they marvelled as they saw him pass,
That great and goodly man."

One thing, however, the Emperor Maximilian did not in his last moments on earth,—and we beg some of our city contemporaries to take note of it,—he did not ask some one near in English to give him a good cigar, and he did not "smoke a cigar on his way to execution." Catholics never attain to that degree of moral courage in their last moments, they never meet death "face to face" with a cigar between them and the grisly king. Maximilian of Austria was far too good a Christian to forget in that supreme moment that he was about to appear before the tribunal of God. Looking at that moment for "a good cigar" would be set down as the height of moral courage in some New York *bully* convicted of murder in the first degree, but the son of the Archduchess Sophia, the brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, the descendant of Charles the Fifth and Maria Theresa, was too well acquainted with the awful dignity of death, too deeply impressed with the words, "Death and Judgment" to play the swaggering bravo on the threshold of eternity.

The character and accomplishments of this unfortunate prince we find described as follows in the *Monde* of the 7th July. "This young sovereign, whose tragic end has no precedent in contemporaneous history, surprised and charmed those who approached him by the variety and extent of his scientific and literary knowledge; no tongue now spoken in Europe was unknown to him; and he was seen by turns delivering public discourses in French, German, Italian, Hungarian, Spanish, English and Latin.—Maximilian has left a series of works on various subjects, issued from the imperial press at Vienna; they consist of 12 volumes, on a variety of subjects, there is in the collection, philosophy, modern history, poetry, travels in Italy, a voyage round the globe, a treatise on hydrography, administrative studies, works on nautical art, to which he was much devoted, also on architecture, drawing, botany, &c., &c.; nothing is forgotten. But it is in the "Travels in Italy" that we see manifested these ideas of cosmopolitan liberalism the application of which in Mexico was so fatal to the young sovereign." So far the *Monde*. The Archduke Maximilian twice visited Paris, and on both occasions made the most favourable impressions by his princely bearing, and his noble, chivalrous character.

We see that news of his murder has spread consternation beyond the Atlantic. Every court in Europe has gone into mourning. In Rome the news was received with profound sorrow. The Holy Father immediately ordered a solemn service for the repose of the Emperor's soul, and celebrated Mass himself for the same intention. The cardinals, patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, and all the priests present in Rome for the centenary celebration, joined in the prayers ordered by Pius IX.—*New York Tablet.*

THE YELVERTON CASE.

Probably, as rascals are usually rated by plain, blunt speakers, there is not at present in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions a greater rascal than Major Yelverton, the son of Lord Avonmore. This soldier, going out during the war with Russia, upon his way encountered Miss Teresa Longworth, who was proceeding to the Crimea to act as nurse—a course pursued by many highly respectable ladies, with Florence Nightingale at their head. He professed for this Miss Longworth an uncommon attachment, proffered her in his hand, and upon the return home of the parties, he married her in a Roman Catholic chapel in Ireland. Technically, by one of these monstrous provisions of law still extant in Ireland, this marriage, although upon a side issue it had been declared by an Irish jury good and valid, has been set aside by the House of Lords. But Major Yelverton had married Miss Longworth twice. There was the color of an informal Scotch marriage also. Miss Longworth, or Mrs. Yelverton, asked the Scotch Court of Sessions to refer the matter to the oath of Major Yelverton. This was refused, and she then appealed to the House of Lords. On the 27th ult. she appeared before that body, and her counsel being necessarily absent, she argued her own case. It should be stated that the Hon. Major has added what is certainly moral bigamy to the other beautiful features of his career, having repudiated his Irish bride because he married her in a Catholic chapel, and has given his highly valuable hand to a Mrs. Forbes. All these years Mrs. Yelverton has been pleading for justice in almost every form known to British jurisprudence. We have not seen the decision of the Lords, but it is not probable that she makes anything by her motion in the present instance.

We remember reading carefully some years ago of the voluminous report of the Irish trial, which went through all the facts in the case, from the Crimean courtship to the Irish marriage, and the perusal left no doubt upon our mind, as the facts left none upon the minds of the jury, that when the Irish marriage took place, both Miss Longworth and the Major thought the ceremony perfectly valid. After living some time with the lady as his wife, the soldier encountered somebody he liked better, or somebody who had more money, and chivalrously availing himself of technicalities, he married again. For years, as we have said, his repudiated wife has been seeking for redress; in every form she has importuned the administrators of law and justice; until weary, single-handed and forlorn, she stands before the peerage of England, and pleads for her honor, her name, and her fame. Meanwhile he, the destroyer of her happiness, he who swindled her at the altar of God, is enjoying the pleasures of social life, nor has he forfeited social consideration! As usual, it is the woman who must suffer—it is the offending man who goes scot free. Mark the iniquity of the whole transaction, and the shameful efficiency of the laws! There is no pretense that this Major Yelverton is not married to Miss Longworth in a Christian Church, and by a Christian minister, nor is there any that the woman supposed the ceremony ineffective and null. By what equity, then, can a man be allowed to plead his own wrong, and to take advantage of his own crime. This is precisely what the Major does, and all the horse hair in England vibrates affirmatively to the cool and impudent evasion. "I was married," says the poor lady to the Peers of England, "I was married in a Catholic Church. Catholics are not fire-worshippers, or followers of Vishnu, but they are Christians, and adhere to Christ and his teachings—to be the wife of one husband. Would to God that the Judges of the land were of the same opinion!" "But, my dear Madam," responds the Lord Chancellor, "you must remember the law." "The Law, Miss Longworth!" says Wig No. 2, pointedly. "The law, we must stick to the law," exclaims the Duke of This. "The law," chimes the Marquis of That. "Marriages of Protestants in Catholic chapels," cries the Bishop of Tithe and Take. "O, that will never do!" Bigamy is better than such an infraction of sacred and ancient statutes. The British Constitution must be preserved in its integrity. All the law-lords, in full chorus, cry, "Read your Blackstone, Madam," and what is a poor, wronged, morally violated woman to answer to all this drawl and dust, this hem and haw, this sublime rigmarole of routine?

"But," we shall be told, if this be law, what can be done about it?" To which we answer, How happens it to be law. What right have you to allow the statutes of the realm to get into such a muddle. This comes of special legislation in Ireland. This comes of the cruel disabilities under which the British Parliament treat the Catholic clergy, treating them as if they were not Christian ministers, but the priests of a heathen idolatry. Yours must be fine laws, indeed, when they allow army officers and sons of peers to commit crimes like those and to profit by them—fine laws, indeed, when they leave a betrayed and outraged woman without a remedy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The grand prize in the Paris lottery of one hundred and fifty thousand francs, $30,000, was won by a poor farm laborer at Bures, Morainvilliers, in the canton of Poissy. He had requested a friend to get him a ticket, and had taken unto himself a wife shortly before the drawing took place.

P. E. ISLAND
STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
STEAMERS
"PRINCESS OF WALES"
AND
HEATHER BELLE

The Steamer
"Princess of Wales"
WILL Leave Charlottetown for Pictou every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings at 6 a. m., in time for the morning Train for Halifax.
Leaves Pictou for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, after arrival of Train from Halifax.
Leaves Pictou for Port Hood and Plaster Cove, Gut of Canso, every THURSDAY morning at noon, immediately after arrival of train from Halifax, returning to Pictou the following morning.
Leaves Charlottetown every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night for Summerside and Shediac, at 7 p. m. Will connect with Wednesday and Saturday morrning's Train.
Leaves Shediac for Summerside and Charlottetown, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, immediately after arrival of Train from St. John.

THE STEAMER
"HEATHER BELLE"
Leaves Charlottetown at 5 a. m. every SATURDAY morning for Pictou.
Leaves Pictou at 9 a.m., same day, for Murray Harbour, Georgetown and Souris, remaining at either Souris or Georgetown over Sunday.
Leaves Pictou every MONDAY for Charlottetown, after arrival of Train from Halifax.
F. W. HALES,
June 12. 1867. Secretary

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

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	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 Lavendet Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumeur 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 Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.
Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.
W. R. WATSON
Drug Store, Dec. 22. 1864.

DONALD M'RAE,
Merchant Tailor,
And Dealer in
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Queen Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8. 1866.

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

Flour! Herring!
THE Subscriber has on hand, and will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, at his store, corner of Prince and Grafton Streets,
200 BBLS. FLOUR!
Warranted as good as any on the Island.
150 bbls Prime Herring
☞ Call and judge for yourselves.
JOHN QUIRK.
Charlottetown Feb. 6 1867. tf.

FLOUR, TEA SUGAR MOLASSES,
GIN AND RUM, &c. &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE AND FOR SALE—
11 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 Puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES;
80 Puns. Demerara RUM, pale & colored;
150 Chests Superior Congou TEA;
25 Hhds. Holland GIN;
500 Bbls. Superior Extra FLOUR;
80 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
140 Bundles White Cotton WARP;
Hhds. and Qtr. Casks Pale BRANDY;
Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.
OWEN CONNOLLY.
Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1867.

JOHN BELL,
MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING
IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his
OLD STAND,
Queen treet,
and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.
Terms Cash.
☞ Entrance at side Door.
Queen Street, July 18, 1866.

Butler's Rosmary Hair Cleaner.
AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, 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.

Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S.
60 Puncheons MOLASSES,
16 Hhds. bright SUGAR.
For sale by—
OWEN CONNOLLY
Charlottetown, September 19, 1866.

A 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 PROPERTS, and FARMS, in BELFAST and otherparts 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. ANREAR, 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. E I

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)
THESE foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.
TERMS FOR 1867:

	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.
When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.
Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.:
The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the "Edinburgh" and the "Westminster" from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the "London Quarterly" for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.
38 *Walker Street, New York.*
L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the
FARMERS' GUIDE,
By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 page and numerous Engravings.
PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post-paid, $8.

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office---Great George-St., Charlottetown,
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)
August 22, 1866. E tf

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. 1868.

LOST.
IN the beginning of May last, a black pocket book containing a sum of money, two letters, one adressed to Mr. Thos. Rose, North Lake, East Point; the other to Mrs. Kickham, Souris. Any person leaving the above at this Office will be suitably rewarded.
Charlottetown, June 6th, 1867.

West India House.
Upper Great George Street.
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.
40 " 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.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.

Hon. George Coles,	Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
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Risks taken Daily.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St.,
Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1867.

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, this fact 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, frequently 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 this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health.
Disorders of Children
If these be Pills 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.
Disorders of the Stomach
Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. 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 Females.
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 persons should occasionally take 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 conjointly 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 importance 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
Bilious complaints	Dysentery	Lumbago	Tumors
Blotches on the skin	Erysipelas	Piles	Ulcers
Bowel complaints	Females Irregularities	Rheumatism	Venereal Affections
Colics	Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
Costiveness	Fits	Scrofula or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
Constipation of the bowels.	Gouts	Sore Throats	
Consumption,	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 world, 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 patients in every disorder affixed to each Pot. dec. 5—1y

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.

FLAX SEED!
7s. 6d. per Bushel.
THE SEED imported by the Government of Prince Edward Island last year, is now on Sale at the Royal Agricultural Society's Store, and, to encourage the growth of Flax, is offered at the low price of 7s. 6d. per bushel.
Charlottetown, May 15, 1867.

TO FISHERMEN.
THE Subscriber has on hand at Cascumpec, 3,000 Ash-bound Mackerel Barrels, manufactured the season, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers Apply to CARVELL BROTHERS in Charlottetown, or at the Subscriber at Cascumpec.
GEORGE W. HOWLAN
Cascumpec, May 22, 1867. 3m

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
ALL parties indebted to the subscriber by Book Account or otherwise, are requested to come and make an immediate settlement of the same, in order to save unnecessary trouble and expense. In my absence, parties can settle with my partner, A. A. McKENZIE, who is authorized to give receipts for all amounts received.
A. A. McSWEEN,
Charlottetown, June 4, 1867.