MISCELLANEOUS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The events which characterized the life of General Meagher were at once distinguished and patriotic, and are woven into the histories of Great Britain and the United States. He was born in the city of Waterford, Ireland, on the 3rd day of August, 1823, his parents being wealthy, respectable persons. At an early age he had the misfortune to lose his mother, but the tender solicitude and watchful care of a pious and honorable father in a great measure supplied the loss of a gentler parent. In the year 1834 the deceased was sent to the Jesuit College of Clongowes Wood, an establishment which then held, as it still does, a foremost rank among the educational institutions of Great Britain. Among the schoolmates of General Meagher was Enoch Louis Lowe, afterwards Governor of Maryland, between whom and the deceased there ever existed a warm and tender friendship. As a student Meagher was a general favorite. His assiduous attention to his studies won the esteem of his tutors, while his wild, frolicsome nature endeared him equally to the large number of pupils in the College. In 1839 the celebrated liberator, Daniel O'Connell, paid a visit to Clongowes, and, for the purpose of testifying their respect, sympathy and gratitude for the Catholic emancipator, Thomas F. Meagher was unanimously requested by the students to prepare an address for presentation by a committee of the boys. The request was promptly complied with, and the address was in due course presented in the library of the College. In replying, O'Connell flatteringly complimented the author for the language, and sentiments he had given utterance to.

One day after this event, the six years' course in Clongowes having expired, young Meagher went to Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, England. A few months subsequent to his arrival he gave the first public exhibition of that detestation of England which marked his after career through life. It being the custom at the College to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Watterloo by music and other recreations, the collegiate band was, as usual, called upon to play. To the astonishment of all, masters and scholars, young Meagher, who was first clarionet player, positively refused to comply. He never would, he said, sound a note of praise for England's victory, and despite entreaties and threats he adhered to his determination, and eventually compelled the band to disperse without having delivered the music. His career at Stonyhurst was a very distinguished one. He was a close and attentive student of the English classics, and in 1842 was awarded the silver medal for English composition to the defeat of over fifty English competitors. In the year 1843 he left the College with high honors, and after travelling on the Continent for a few months, retured to his home in Ireland. His first idea was to accept a commission in the British army, and it is possible that he would have done so had not his Irish spirit revolted against the idea of serving in the army of his country's traditional enemy.

Having abandoned the idea of a military life, Meagher turned his attention to the political condition of Ireland. At that time intense excitement existed throughout the country by reason of the repeal question, and in 1843 he made his first appearance in public, by addressing a large audience in the town of Killarney. The power and eloquence of his remarks attracted considerable attention from both supporters and opponents, and placed him prominently before the Irish people as a new defender of their lost rights and liberties. In 1844 he removed to Dublin, with the intention of studying law, but feeling a greater interest in the political questions of the day, he neglected the legal profession, and became a frequent attendant at the meetings in Conciliation Hall. The agitation in Ireland continued to increase, and the policy of O'Connell not satisfying a large number of his followers, a secession took place in 1846, and the "young Ireland" party was formed, with Meagher as one of the leaders. He greatly aided in organizing the "Irish Confederation," and so great were his oratorical powers that he was soon regarded by his party as their principal leader, and the only man who could free Ireland from her bondage. It is now a matter for speculation as to what the probable results of the agitation would have been, had not unforeseen difficulties arose which nipped the prospects of the young leader in the bud. The excitement in Ireland was at its height when the third French revolution occurred, and Louis Phillip was driven from the throne. To lovers of Irish freedom the event was very acceptable, and delegates, among whom was Meagher, were sent to congratulate the French republican leaders upon the success which had attended their efforts. Immediately upon his return to Ireland, Meagher was arrested on a charge of sedition, and held to bail. The treason felony law was soon passed by the British Parliament, and the leaders of young Ireland were compelled to retire into the country in order to keep their organization. The movements of the deceased in this connection resulted in a reward being offered for his apprehension, and to prevent treachery, a large number of his party organized themselves into a bodyguard for the purpose of protecting his person. The result was a collision with the authorities, and the final capture of Meagher, in August, 1848, near Rathgannon, between Clonnulty and Holy Cross. He was tried for high treason at Clonmel in the October following, and after a vigorous and able defence found guilty. In response to the usual inquiry why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, he made a brief but eloquent and expressive speech, justifying his course, and declaring himself ready to die for his country. Subsequently the sentence of death was altered to banishment for life to Van Dieman's Land. Here he remained until 1852, when an opportunity for his escape offering, he embarked for New York, where he arrived during the month of May of the same year. Upon reaching the city he was the recipient of an enthusiastic reception from his countrymen and citizens in general.

For two years after reaching this country, General Meagher followed the profession of a lecturer, meeting with marked success. Returning to New York in 1855, he engaged in the study of the law, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. In 1856 he became the editor of the *Irish News*, and in 1857 visited the States of Central America, spending some time in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 found General Meagher in New York. He promptly abandoned his profession, and organizing a company of Zouaves for the Union army, he joined the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, under Colonel Corcoran, and served during the first campaign in Virginia. At the first battle of Bull Run, fought July 21, 1861, he was acting major under his regiment, and had his horse shot under him. Upon the expiration of his three months' term of service, he returned to New York and in the latter part of 1861, organized the celebrated "Irish Brigade." He was elected Colonel of the first regiment, and, as senior officer, assumed the command of the brigade and took it to Washington. Here it was accepted by the United States Government, and Col Meagher assigned to it as permanent commander with the rank of Brigadier-General, his commission bearing date the 3rd of February, 1862. On arriving at the camp of General McLellan's army, to which he had been ordered to report, the Irish Brigade was attached to Richardson's division, of Sumner's corps, and participated in the advance of the Union forces upon the rebel position during the month of March following. The conduct of General Meagher and his gallant men in those days of gloom and disaster form a bright and conspicuous part in the annals of the late war. At the head of his men he participated in the seven days' battles around Richmond, winning general praise for the heroism and skill with which he led that gallant and celebrated brigade into action. At the second battle of of Manassas the brigade, then attached to Pope's army, fought with great desperation, and at Antietam, September 17, 1862, won a great reputation for itself and the deceased, by the valor and order of its men, and was most flatteringly noticed in the offical report to General McClellan. In this battle the General's horse was shot under him, and, being injured by the fall sustained, he was compelled to leave the field. The disastrous battle of Fredricksburgh, fought December 13, 1862, only added to the reputation of General Meagher and his men. Charge after charge was headed by him, up to the very crest of the enemy's breastworks, and the number of dead men with green colors in their hats told of the fearful slaughter of the brave Irishmen. In this engagment the General received a bullet wound through the leg, which temporarily incapacitated him from active service. He had, however, sufficiently recovered in April to resume command, and at Chancellorsville, from May 2 to May 4, 1863, he led the remnant of the Irish Brigade into action for the last time. It was, indeed, the merest remnant of what had been the pride and flower of the army; and, finding that its numbers were reduced to considerably below the minimum strength of a regiment, on the 8th of May General Meagher tendered his resignation and temporarily retired from the service.

Except delivering a lecture on the Irish Brigade, at Boston, during the month of October, 1863, General Meagher did not appear in public for several months. But it was not intended by the authorities that a man of his gallantry and skill should remain idle while the country was in danger. During the early part of 1864 he was recommissioned brigadier general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the District of the Etowah, including portions of Tennessee and Georgia. His administration of the affairs of his district was signally successful, protecting as he did the lines of communication, while his command, the Provisional Division of the Army of the Tennessee, was completely insolated by the presence of Hood before Nashville. In January, 1865, he was relieved from duty in Tennessee, and ordered to report to General Sherman at Atlanta. Before his departure, Maj. Gen. Steedman wrote him a letter in which he complimented Gen Meagher for the able manner in which he conducted the affairs of the district. The close of the war soon after his arrival at Savannah, prevented his performing any further important services to the Government. After all the rebel armies were disbanded, the General was mustered out of service, and during the same year (1865) was appointed Secretary to Montana Territory. In the month of September following, Gov. Sydney Edgerton being on the point of leaving the Territory for a few months, issued his proclamation appointing General Meagher Governor *pro tem.* The recent hostilities on the part of the Indians compelled him to take measures to protect the white settlers of Montana, and it was while engaged in this duty that he fell into the river (Upper Missouri, we suppose), from the deck of a steamboat, and was drowned. Soon after his arrival in this country the deceased married Miss Townsend, of New York. She is at present in Virginia City, Montana Territory, having joined her husband there about one year ago. Only one child blessed the married life of the General, and he, a boy of some twelve years old, is now in Ireland, under the care of his grandfather, who is still living at Waterford, the possessor of an ample fortune.

By his countrymen General Meagher's fate will be lamented deeply. His sincere and unselfish devotion to Ireland, his sufferings in her behalf, and his efforts to rescue her from her degredation, have endeared him to all Irishmen. But not only will Irishmen mourn his death. The people of the United States will also share their grief. As an American citizen he performed his entire duty to the country, and around his name are linked imperishable associations, springing as they do from heroic deeds performed in defence of the Union. Ireland weeps for the the loss of a son in whom

The love of liberty with life *was* given,
And life itself th' inferior gift of Heaven,

and whose devotion to her made him an exile from his native land. We of the United States also weep for the loss of an adopted fellow-citizen who had so often given signal proofs of patriotism to the home of his adoption.

A New York despatch says that two fillibustering expeditions to Mexico, to avenge Maximilian's death are rapidly filling up in that city, and adds that similar organizations are also in progress in Buffalo and New Orleans. A New Orleans despatch, of the same date, states that a proclamation has been circulated on the Rio Grande border, signed by a native of New York, relative to the butchery of Maximilian, and calling upon the Americans to wipe out the foul blot that stains the continent.

An agent for the Bank of Montreal has arrived in Halifax and will there open a branch of that Bank for the transaction of business at an early day. An agency for the same Bank is also to be opened in St John, N B. A New Brunswick paper says these officers will receive the revenue from the Collectors of Customs, pay the subsidy and the 90 cents per head allowance and remit the balance to Ottawa. What authority is there for such a proceeding. The Legislature and the people of this Province have not yet sanctioned any Act of Parliament transferring our revenue to the control of Canada. It is true the British Parliament has passed an Act, which Mr Galt says gives liberty to confederate; but as this Act has not been ratified by our Legislature the people of Nova Scotia, the Canadians have no right to touch one cent of our revenues. If at the coming elections our people condemn Confederation,—as we have no doubt they will—the first duty devolving upon our Legislature will be to demand the immediate refunding of any of our revenue which may have been surreptitiously, and without authority, transferred to Ottawa.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

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

The Steamer
"Princess of Wales"

WILL Leave Charlottetown for Pictou every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings at 6 a. m., in time for the morning Train for Halifax.

Leaves Pictou for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

Leaves Pictou for Port Hood and Plaster Cove, Gut of Canso, every THURSDAY morning at noon, immediately after arrival of train from Halifax, returning to Pictou the following morning.

Leaves Charlottetown every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night for Summerside and Shediac, at 7 p. m. Will connect with Wednesday and Saturday morning's Train.

Leaves Shediac for Summerside and Charlottetown, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, immediately after arrival of Train from St. John.

THE STEAMER
"HEATHER BELLE"

Leaves Charlottetown at 3 a. m. every SATURDAY morning for Pictou.

Leaves Pictou at 9 a.m., same day, for Murray Harbor, Georgetown and Souris, remaining at either Souris or Georgetown over Sunday.

Leaves Pictou every MONDAY for Charlottetown, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

F. W. HALES,
June 12. 1867. Secretary

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

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	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, Perfume de 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 he 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. ly

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

Butler's Rosmary Hair Cleaner.

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

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 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 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 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, 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
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For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
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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, $6.

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, 1863.

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. Hhds and Bbls P. R.
MOLASSES, 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.,
Hon. George Beer,	Mr. William Dodd,
H. J. Calbeck, Esq.,	Mr. Thomas Essery,
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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

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 knap-sack. 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 those 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 hildren.

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

Disorders of the tomach

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 young children should have administered to them, from ime to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify heir 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 hat organ.

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

Ague	Debility	Jaundice	Secondary symptoms
Asthma	Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Tic-Douloureux
Biliousc'mplaints	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
constipation of the bowels.	Fits	Scrofula or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
Consumption,	Gouts	Sore Throats	
	Head-ache	Stone and Gravel	
	Indigestion		
	Inflammation		

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

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

N B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Pot. dec. 5—1y

FOR SALE.

I HAVE for Sale—
1 HORSE, 6 years old, Black Hawk breed, 15 hands high, good Roadster, no faults.
1 Pony, 14 hands, M'Innis's Breed—fast trotter, 5 years old.
1 Express Waggon and Harness,—1 Single Waggon, new.
200 Cedar Posts.
30 Tons Pictou large COAL.
30 " small "
Terms Cash, or approved Notes of Hand. Times suit purchasers.
JOHN P. IRVING.
Ch'town, May 1, 1867. P I tf

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 book.
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.