Miscellaneous and General News.

THE FENIANS AND THE PROVINCIALS.

We see by the Provincial papers that serious fears are entertained there of a Fenian invasion of the British Provinces. Whether these fears be well grounded or not, active preparations are going forward all along the line, and it is clear that if the Fenians are foolish enough to attempt any such thing, they will meet a reception rather warm for their liking. We have reason to know that 150,000 men in the several Provinces are ready to be called out at any time, drilled and disciplined, each man armed with an Enfield rifle, and all animated by the same spirit, resolved to resist any invasion of their territory to the very death. The men of the Provinces have no idea of allowing the Fenians to make a convenience of their country in their contemplated war against Great Britain. They have a country well worth fighting for, they have as free institutions as any people need desire—both civil and religious liberty—they have a large amount of wealth and material prosperity, and they have strong arms to protect their hearths and homes, and the property they have acquired by honest industry; therefore the Fenians have need to think twice before they cross the frontier with hostile intent. The events of the last few days have shown the truth of what we say: no sooner was the tocsin sounded along the line, than volunteers went crowding into all the towns and cities, eager to be enrolled and armed for the defence of their frontiers; the roll of the drum is heard from the shores of the Bay of Fundy to those of the Great Lakes, and the heavy tramp of armed men shakes the still frozen earth of that northern clime. Nor let the Fenians suppose that the Provincials are unskilled in the use of arms. We happened to be present some two or three years since at a rifle match in Montreal, in which Canadian militiamen and the British soldiers were alike competitors, and we can assure all whom it may concern, that some of the first prizes were taken by the former. The Prince of Wales' regiment, and other Canadian corps that we could name, were then, and are now, as fine bodies of men as any European army could boast. These facts the Fenians will find out to their cost, if they attempt to put their silly threats into execution. They will find, moreover, that the Irish in Canada—that is, the great majority of them—are as little disposed to enter into their ridiculous projects as any other section of the Provincial people. However it may be with their kinsfolk in Ireland, they, at least, have no reason to complain; they are free in every sense of the word, as far as rational people can desire; they have little or no taxation, except what is purely for local purposes. True is is that in Upper Canada they have to contend with the rabid bigotry of the Orange faction fully as much as they ever had in any part of Ireland; but, on the other hand, are they not, with their French Canadian brethren in the faith, the overwhelming majority of the people of Eastern or Lower Canada, and in all the Maritime Provinces they are fully able to hold their own, and are comparatively little annoyed by the Orangemen. And here, in the United States, have they not been time and again persecuted in the same way by the equally ruthless and ferocious Know-Nothings? Of the Imperial Government they in the Provinces have no reason, not the shadow of a reason to complain, and they know better than to embark in a wild, senseless, visionary project, fraught with danger to all concerned, merely to please the irreligious, God-forgetting Fenians who, by their ridiculous folly, are making Ireland and her cause a laughing-stock to the rest of the world!

We do not believe, however, that the Fenians, whether O'Mahonyites, Robertsites, or Sweeneyites, have any serious intention of invading the Provinces, but if they are, in good earnest, "bound for the Border," they will see through their error all too soon, like the man who thrust his head through a pane of glass. A very different march would theirs be from that to which the border clans of Scotland were summoned in the old song, when they were told

"Many a banner spread
Flutters above your head
Many a crest that is famous in story!"

The contrast is too ridiculous not to excite the risible faculties of any sane person.—[N. Y. Tablet.

FROM JAMAICA.—Our latest Kingston advices are to the 30th ult. At that date the Commission had been twenty days in session. The evidence taken before this High Court is regularly published in the Jamaica papers. It is stated that there had been any quantity of hard swearing, and several instances of downright perjury, all of which is credited to the howlers of Exeter Hall. The papers say it is impossible as yet to arrive at any conclusion as to how the enquiry will or will not affect the authorities in the matter of the recent summary proceedings in Jamaica. Governor Storks is exercising the utmost vigilance to restrain any outbreak, should such unhappily occur. It is expected that the Commission will finish up its work in time to return to England by the second mail steamer in March.

Some short time since a woman in Scotland lost a child, which is supposed to have been stolen. Her attention being drawn to a Canadian paper containing a statement regarding a boy who had been left at the Chaboilly police-station, Lower Canada, she got a letter written to the chief of police at Montreal, who forwards the following reply:—"Bureau du Chief de Police, Montreal, 6th Feb., 1866—Sir,—The paragraph you cut from an American paper and enclosed to my address was an error of misprint. It was a box which was left at the Chaboilly station, and not a boy. The sergeant, on making his report, mis-spelt the word, and the reporters of the press took advantage of the mistake to make a sensation paragraph of it—(Signed) T. M. L. PENTON, Cheif of Police.

The amount included in the Army Estimates, just submitted to Parliament by the Home Governement, for military purposes in the colonies, is altogether £3,004,714. Canada takes £608,088, Malta, £327,230; Cape of Good Hope, $267,870; Gibraltar, £378,674; Nova Scotia, £193,312; New Zealand, £177,935; Windward and Leeward Islands, £137,225, &c. The probable amount to be repaid by the several Provinces as colonial contributions in aid of military expenditure is estimated at £223,700, of which sum Ceylon is set down for £100 000; Mauritius, £45,000; New Zealand, £33,000; and Australia £20,000.

It is the intention of the Canadian Government to increase the Volunteer Force to 25,000 men. Rifles, etc., are about being distributed to enable 100,000 men to take the field fully armed, in case of the necessity for such a large force.

The *Chicago Journal* says that the Fenian invasion of Canada is postponed until May next.

THE GREAT FENIAN MEETING.

The New York papers are full of long and sensational accounts of the Fenian mass meeting in Jones' Woods, on Sunday, March 4th. In the morning, the following Circular from Archbishop McCleskey to the priests was read to their congregations:

ARCHIBISHOPRIC OF NEW YORK,
New York, March 3.

REV. DEAR SIR—I learn with much pain and regret that it is proposed by some of the leaders of the Fenian movement to hold a mass meeting tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, in Jones' Woods. As most of these, unfortunately, who are connected with this movement profess themselves Catholics, I feel it my duty to beg of you to admonish and exhort your people to take no part in what must be regarded as an open profanation of the Lord's Day, an act of public scandal to religion, and an outrage to the feelings of all good Catholics, especially in this holy season of Lent. Such an act can hardly fail to provoke the anger of God no less than the sorrow and indignation of all sincere Christians.

Very sincerely, yours, in faith,
JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

The "World" says that

"The reading of this circular created a great deal of excitement among the various Catholic congregations, and it was reported that in some instances it gave rise to much indignation, which was exhibited by some congregations rising almost *en masse*, and leaving the churches to attend the meeting in Jones' Wood. One clergyman was said to have prefaced the reading of the admonitory letter with some remarks which were not intended to endorse the Archbishop's views, but, on the contrary, to oppose them."

The proceedings in the afternoon were conducted at five different stands, from which a number of Fenian orators addressed some 125,000 hearers. A room had been set apart in the hotel for the reception of subscriptions, and to collect them was the work of Col. O'Mahony and his co-workers. His speech was chiefly a cry for more money. He wound up by saying:

"I shall conclude by again calling upon you to buy the bonds of the Irish Republic, now for sale in yonder hall; to subscribe the funds to supply the immediate necessities of the Irish army, now in sore peril at the other side of the Atlantic, and to enable me to send by the next mail a sum of money sufficient to supply the immediate necessities of James Stephens and his brave companions. Will you do that. (Cries of 'Yes,' 'We will,' 'Every cent of it,' etc.) Will you supply me with enough money to supply the immediate necessities of James Stephens and his brave companions—those devoted veterans of the American army that are now organizing in Ireland under the shadow of the gibbet, and in defiance of the utmost power of our hereditary foe? Will you supply me, as the agent of the Irish Republic, and as chief of the Fenian organization in America, with sufficient money to enable myself and my brother Fenians to leave this country forever and fight for our native land. If you do so, Ireland shall be free before six weeks expire."

Mr. Killian, O'Mahony's treasurer, reflected severely on the Archbishop's circular, declaring that patriotism was a Christian virtue to be exercised on every day of the week, and commenting on the Sunday pic-nics under ecclesiastical sanction as no better than this one "held on Sunday for the benefit of Ireland." He spoke in an impassioned strain against Britain, but repudiated raids on Canada as follows:

"Canada never could be the home of the Irish people. (Applause, and cries of 'never.') Canada must be left alone. (A voice 'We don't want Canada.') Irishmen wanted their own land—their dear, their beloved Ireland. (Applause.) If Canada could be taken now, it would benefit neither the heart nor the pocket. A small potatoe patch in Ireland was worth more to an Irishman than the whole of Canada. (Applause.)"

Fenian songs were sung from the platforms, and chorussed by the vast multitude, while processions of Father Matthew Societies marched round with their bands playing.

Subscriptions were carefully collected in the hotel. "Every individual," says the World, "who reached the inner precincts of the room, was immediately seized hold of by the vigilant committeemen, and had to disgorge at once for the patriotic motive for which the meeting had assembled." By the evening one hundred and twenty thousand dollars were raised.

[From the New York World, March 5.]

The prodigious and unparalleled gathering in Jones' Woods, in spite of Archbishop McCloskey's dissuasive, attests the deep feeling excited among our Irish population by the stirring news from the old country. This spontaneous uprising of the Irish masses, regardless of the counsels of their religious instructors, may be misguided, but it is no doubt honest and sincere.

While we concede the honesty of the Fenian masses, we should be unwilling to vouch for the good faith of their leaders. Immense sums of money flow into the Fenian exchequer at every new gust of excitement. Let the movement result as it may, this money will never find its way back into the pockets of the givers. The Fenian funds are disproportioned to any pacific end; they mean war, or they mean nothing. The honest contributors suppose they are furnishing the sinews of war. If the receivers of the money do not intend to apply it to this object, they are a set of sharpers, practising on the credulity of their followers to levy a revenue for their own use.

If they really mean war—if, as is given out, they contemplate the invasion of Canada—this is a serious business, which challenges the thoughtful attention of all Irishmen, and all American citizens. If the Fenian chiefs want an army, they have only to stamp their feet on the ground, and, in the present furor of enthusiasm and indignation, a host of a hundred thousand will start up in a night. No wonder that the venerated authorities of the Catholic Church feel anxiety and alarm, and attempt to abate this new frenzy. If the Church should prove powerless, the Government may think it needful to interpose; and matters have now reached a stage where it concerns the whole Irish population to be correctly informed respecting the line of action the Government will be likely to adopt.

We reason on the hypothesis that the leaders mean war, and that they intend to make the recent strong measure of the British Government the signal for precipitating hostilities. If they do not mean war, the movement, as they are conducting it, is ridiculous. If they do not take advantage of this conjuncture, the tide of feeling will probably never again run so high. But if they are preparing for war, they are violating the laws of this country; and the Government, if it follows the precedents set by former administrations, in similar cases, will attempt to hold the movement in check.

FENIAN DESIGNS ON NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

We direct attention to the following from the Canadian correspondent of the Cincinnati "Weekly Enquirer" of March 14th:—

"ONLY TRUE SOLUTION OF INVASION.

"While, as I have before said, the the general idea is that Canada is the point upon which Sweeney is directing his energies, there are many here who believe that his plans are merely to demonstrate against Canada, with a few raiders, at different points, while with his solid columns, he strikes a decisive blow at New Brunswick. Indeed, such has been asserted by detectives who were at the recent Congress at Pittsburg. This plan of attack is very reasonable, and looks feasible. At the present time there are but little over 2,000 troops in New Brunswick, and about 5,000 in Nova Scotia. Let Sweeney collect 15,000 or 20,000 men on the main border, and order a forward movement simultaneous with demonstrations on the Canadian frontier to hold the troops in Canada here, and no one for a moment can doubt but what New Brunswick would fall an easy prey to the one-armed conqueror. Once in possession of St. John and Halifax, and the line of the seaboard, he could import any number of his fellow-countrymen from the United States, establish the Irish Republic on this continent, and, with the lumber of the "Blue Noses" construct a navy that would strike terror into England's heart of oak.' St. John and Halifax are the keys to the colonies, and England could never spare enough troops from the defence of Ireland to drive out the Irish invader.

"Sweeney is a man who thinks twice before he acts; a man of deeds and few words. When he fought under Sherman, he had the reputation of doing everything he promised to accomplish. He has sacredly declared he will conquer a "certain territory," and he will do it, whether that territory be Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Columbia."

THE RUN ON THE SAVING'S BANK.—As early as 8. 30 this morning, people began to crowd about the Savings' Bank Building, and, by the time the Bank opened, the crowd anxious to obtain admittance, and the crowd drawn together to see this other crowd, made a very large assemblage. We conversed with a number of those who were going to withdraw their deposits. In every case, the men and women we spoke to, were afraid the Fenians were coming. One man said it would be bad enough to lose the little house he had over his head, but he was not going to leave his money in the way of "those villyans." A woman said that a gentleman in England has written out word to the Hon. John Robertson that the Fenians were going to take Campo Bello. Several that we spoke to— who were going to give notice of their intention to withdraw—professed to have no faith in the reports that were going until the absurd Campo Bello story was started. There is little doubt that story has had a most injurious effect. It ought never to have been made public. Probably about $15,000 were drawn out to day.—*St. John News.*

AMERICAN TROOPS SENT TO THE FRONTIER.

The Hamilon Times of last evening has the following despatch from Buffalo:—

"Four companies of the 18th U. S. regulars arrived this morning, and have gone into barrack at Fort Porter. One Battalion of the 4th regulars is on the way from Baltimore.

"A regiment of U. S. colored troops has arrived at Erie.

"The troops are understood to have been sent specially for the purpose to prevent an invasion of Canadian soil by the Fenians. "It is believed that a general movement of troops to all points of the frontier is progressing. The Fenian element here is somewhat despondent in consequence."

An affecting incident was related to us the other day. A family in a settlement in Prince William was visited by diptheria and the youngest child fell the first victim. While the little corpse was yet unburied the two other children, little boys, one day were engaged in bringing in chips and wood for the fire, when one of them said to the father, what will you do when we are gone? who will bring in chips for you then? The father replied that they would not leave him, but God would spare them to him. Oh no, replied the little fellow, we will go, too; next week, you won't have us. Strangely correct presentiment! the following week the child's words were verified, and the afflicted parents had to mourn over, and with sorrowing hearts commit their bodies to the mother earth. Whence came that impression to the child's mind? Was it a dream or an angel's whispering?—[Carleto. Sentinel.

The suspicious looking boxes that created such an excitement the other day at Ottawa turned out to be only boxes of clothing belonging to a lady who had for years been matron of the Kingston penitentiary, and who, by reason of ill health, had gone to reside temporarily with the ladies of the Convent at Ottawa. The penitentiary made boxes had rather a rough and substantial look about them, and hence the suspicion among Ottawa officials that they contained Fenian hardware.

The Cape Ann *Advertiser*, of a recent date, says:—Eight more of the Newfoundland fleet arrived in port on Wednesday, bringing but partial cargoes. There is now but one more vessel to arrive. The business has proved rather disastrous the present season. Five lives and three first class vessels have been lost, and the scarcity of herring has rendered this branch of our fisheries far less remunerative than former seasons.

A Montreal despatch, of the 16th inst., says:—"Sir Fredrick Bruce has ordered the West India squadron to sail immediately for Halifax with all the disposable troops in the West Indies."

A correspondent of a Canada paper states that if Canada goes on exporting its lumber, at the rate it is now doing, in fifty years she will require to import. He also says, that labor employed in the lumber trade if employed in agriculture and manufactures would produce more wealth to the country than all the proceeds of the lumber sold.

The Hon. Joseph Howe will probably return to Halifax by the next R. M. Steamer from Boston Mr. Howe's vocation as Imperial Fishery Commissioner of course ceased on and after the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, between the British Provinces and the United States, on Saturday last, 17th inst. It is not unlikely that Mr. Howe will again seek employment in his native land. The services of such a man cannot be other than advantageous to British North America generally and to this Province in particular.—HX. *Reporter.*

The authorities propose putting chain gates at both ends of the Victoria bridge at Montreal to keep the Fenians out of Canada.

It has been resolved by the Fenians in New York that no patronage shall be given by members of the Order to any tradesman or other person who omits to purchase the bonds of the Irish Republic.

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 otherparts of the Island, in good cultiva,not well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid ti tles, and immediate possession can e 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 "SUMMERHILL," 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, 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.

rwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPNY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.

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.

Dependupon 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 25 cents per Bottle.

Oct. 11, 1865. 1y

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers and Singers, *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

Oct. 11, 1865.

STELLA COLAS.

Immel's stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to the talented Artiste.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear.

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragbane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet.
West End	New Mown Hay,	Loves Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locken Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Nizion, for the Complexion, Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Moustaches, 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.

City Drug Store, Dec. 21, 1864.

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 settles 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 Pills be used according to the printed directions and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrate 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 young children should have administered to them, from time to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify their blood, and enable them to pass safely through the different disorders incidental to children, such as measles, hooping-cough, cowpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the most delicate constitution, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted as a corrective of the humors affecting them.

Dropsy.

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
Biliousness	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	
	ead-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., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

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

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

A FREEHOLD FARM
FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,—ONE HUNDRED ACRES of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situate on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharfs, for shipping Produce, &c.

The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the estate of the late J. C. WRIGHT, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber Prince Street,

CATHERINE WRIGHT, *Executrix.*

Ch.town, Sept. 20, 1864.