Miscellaneous and General News.

BUTTER FORTY-FIVE PER POUND.

[From the Chicago Western Irishman.]

AIR:—"Who will care for Mother now."

See the kine so sleek and hairy,
Calmly chewing as their cud;
Pastures green around them growing,
And gad flies buzzing in the wood.
Tell them that you knowed their answer,
As you question every cow—
"Muley, tell me—tell me truly,
"Who can pay for butter now?"

CHORUS.

Around the market I am marching,
Asking who will tell me how,
In the name of all that's fearful,
Who can pay for butter now?

The farmer tells us, to our sorrow,
That cows are very dry this year,
But who from this can comfort borrow,
While butter's so extremely dear?
Should you offer them but forty,
They'd kick up a precious row;
So I insist on loudly bawling:
Who can pay for butter now?

CHORUS—Around the market, &c.

Oh, I would soak my bread in gravy,
Or any other kind of grease,
Thus make all these greedy farmers,
Gladly sue for terms of peace.
But will they still keep up their prices,
To imposition I'll never bow,
And tell them plainly to their faces,
"I'm blowed if I buy butter now!"

CHORUS—Around the market, &c.

LETTER OF ARCHBISHOP CONNOLLY TO THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HALIFAX, 18th Dec., 1865.

SIR;—Allow me, on the part of Her Majesty's loyal Roman Catholic subjects in these lower Provinces, emphatically to thank Your Excellency for your recent speech, and the fearless and outspoken manner in which you have so effectively expressed the *bare* truth on our behalf.

From all the sources of information at my command, I am convinced, if the crisis come, that the whole Roman Catholic population in this country will yield to no other class in unwavering loyalty and the unflinching performance of duty in the day of trial. Apart from the allegiance which, as Churchmen, we owe to the constituted authorities, we have here everything to lose and nothing whatever to gain by a change, be it ever so luring in the distance. What can any government give that we have not got? We have property, law, order, peace, unmeasured liberty, the country secured against the foreign foe, trade and commerce protected all over the world at an expense ninetenthsless per head than in the neighboring Republic, and a mere fraction as compared with the expenditure of any other country we know of. To exchange this condition with any other, would be suicidal madness, and the thinking, leading portion of our people—the portion that have anything to lose, are aware of the fact. They, like myself, have visited the United States from time to time, and have had ample data to guide them to the same conclusion. Catholics, no doubt, enjoy many advantages in that country (and it is a blessing for millions they have such a country as a refuge), but after the experience of twenty-four years in British America, it is my deep conviction that Catholics, taking into account their numbers and opportunities, are wealthier and happier—better Christians—and socially and politically more elevated here than there.

In New York, Maryland and Louisiana, there are many Catholics in the higher walks of life, but few are Irish or of Irish descent, and they owe their position to anything rather than to the political institutions of the country. For over eighty years, I have yet to learn that one President, Vice-President, or any member of the General Government at Washington, was a Catholic; and not more than two or three of that faith (as far as I could ascertain) have reached the Senatorial dignity, since the days of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Catholics have now no share in the Executive, no seat in the Senate, and but very few members in the House of Representatives. Wherever a few Catholics appear in their State Legislatures, it is admitted that our people, according to numbers, are but feebly and inadequately represented. These numbers are variously estimated at from three to five millions, and deducting the cosmopolitan city of New York, with its foreign population and foreign vote—deduct the Catholic cities of Baltimore, St. Louis, and New Orleans, where the mass of the people have belonged to that faith from the beginning, and what progress have they made, what position do they now occupy as contrasted with ours in British America?

In Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, there has been no period since the days of emancipation, at which Catholics have not possessed that influence in the community to which their numbers and position fairly entitled them. The Legislature, the Executive Council, and the Bench are as accessible to the Catholic as the Protestant, whilst men of vast wealth and the highest business and social standing in every city, from Montreal to St. John's, Newfoundland, are to be found among our ranks. In all these particulars, according to our numbers, we stand as a hundred to one when compared with our fellow religionists in the neighboring Republic. The mechanic, the laborer and the servant may receive higher wages there than here, (of which, however, I have grave doubts,) but taxes, costs and charges are as three to one. Besides the tax on the raw material, they pay five per cent. on the cloth in their coats, and the leather in their boots. They pay five per cent. more for them as they pass from the hands of the tailor and boot-maker, and one per cent. on the sale of each article. Tea, coffee, cotton and silk, tobacco, liquors, match boxes, writing paper, and manufactured articles of every description follow the same category, so that they are now beyond all comparison the most heavily taxed people in the world. Another war (and who can say how soon it may come) will make taxation still more oppressive. It is true, indeed, that at present wages, the poor, with prudence and economy, can meet these accumulated charges, (and they will be fortunate if they continue in the same happy position,) but it cannot be pretended, for a moment that they have the same substantial comforts and as much to spend at the end of the year as the same classes in every part of British America. I have seen thousands migrate from here and not one ever return with a fortune made, or even an humble competency secured for their declining years. I do not know half a dozen among seventy thousand of an Irish Catholic population in the city of Boston, whose business position is half as good or respectable as that of hundreds in Montreal or Quebec, or even in this small city.

Our people, therefore, have nothing to expect from change of any kind but increased taxation, diminished incomes, a decided fall in the social scale, the scathing contempt of their new rulers, as was ever the case in New England, and with these, perhaps, the horrors of a devastating war. The great Government of the United States has nothing more tempting to offer: and what have we to expect from the so-called Fenians, that pitiable knot of knaves and fools, who, unable to degrade themselves, are doing all in their power to add another Ballingarry to the history of Ireland, and to make the condition of our poor country more deplorable than before.

On the occasion of my recent visit to the United States, many of these poor deluded people talked as glibly and confidently of taking all British America in the course of this winter, and holding it, as if they already had the title deeds in their pockets. If they come on the strength of their own resources, it will be indeed a laughable *scare*; and, from what is now occurring at New York, we may easily foresee the glorious denouement. Two millions of Protestants, and eighteen hundred thousand Catholics, who have mothers, wives and daughters—happy homes and free altars, and a Government of their own choice—will meet them as they would the freebooter and assassin, with knife in hand on the trail of his victim. From their success, we have nothing to expect but bloodshed, rapine and anarchy, and the overthrow of God's religion—for all this is inscribed on their banners. Table turning and rapperism, the rhapsodies and extravagances of a moon struck brain, are to take the place of the old religion in Ireland, and the priests of the land are to be exterminated under the fostering ægis of the new Republic. All British America is to be occupied and declared a neutral territory, wherein Fenian armies and navies are to be recruited and built up. The power of England is to be crushed, Protestants, Catholic Priests, and the upper classes of Catholics in Ireland are to be exterminated, and a new Republic is to be inaugurated with an ex-lunatic, Mr. O'Mahony, at its head! With such a programme, the Catholics of this country will assuredly accord to the Fenians, if they come, the warm reception they so richly deserve. And, with prayer to the Prince of Peace, at this holy Christmas season, and the earnest hope that they and we may be spared the trouble, I thank you again and again for your speech, and have the honor to remain,

With sincerest respect and gratitude,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) † THOMAS L. CONNOLLY,
Archbishop of Halifax.

To His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

THE LATE KING OF BELGIUM.

The opening of the career of Leopold is narrated by Allison (vol. iv., page 459), and is as romantic as any that forms the staple of sensation novels:

"One other circumstance of domestic interest in its origin, but of vast importance to its ultimate results, deserves to be recorded of the eventful period. At Paris, during the stay of the allied monarchs, there was Lord ———, who had filled with acknowledged ability a high diplomatic situation at their headquarters during the latter period of the war. His lady, of high rank, had joined him to partake of the festivities of that brilliant period, and with her a young relative, equally distinguished by her beauty and talents, then appearing in all the freshness of open youth. A frequent visitor at this period in Lord ———'s family, was a young officer then an aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Constantine, a younger brother of an ancient and illustrious family in Germany, but who, like many other scions of nobility, had more blood in his veins than money in his pocket. The young aide-de-camp was speedily captivated by the graces of this English lady, and when the sovereigns were about to set out for England, whither Lord ——— was about to accompany them, he bitterly lamented the scantiness of his finances, which prevented him from following in the wake of so much attraction. Lord ——— good humoredly told him he should always find a place at his table when not otherwise engaged, and that he would put him in the way of seeing all the world in the British metropolis, which he would probably never see to such advantage again. Such an offer, especially when seconded by such influences, proved irresistable, and the young German gladly followed them to London. He was there speedily introduced to, and readily distinguished by, the Princess Charlotte, whose projected alliance with the Prince of Orange had recently been broken off. Though the Princess remarked him, however, it was nothing more, at that time, than a passing regard, for her thoughts were then more seriously occupied with another.

Having received at the same time, what he deemed some encouragement, the young soldier proposed to the Princess and was refused, and subsequently went to Vienna, during the sitting of Congress at that place, where his susceptible heart was speedily engrossed in another tender affair. Invincible obstacles, however, presented themselves to the realization of the Princess Charlotte's views, which had led to her first rejection of the gallant German; he received a friendly hint from London to make his attentions to the fair Austrian less remarkable; he returned to the English Princess, and was accepted. It was Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg; and his subsequent destiny, and that of his family, exceeds all that romance has figured of the marvellous. He married the heiress of England, after her lamented end he espoused a daughter of France; he was offered the throne of Greece—he accepted the crown of Belgium. In consequence of his elevation, one of his nephews has married the heiress of Portugal, another the Queen of England; and the accidental fancy of a young German officer for a beautiful English lady has, in its ultimate results, given three kingdoms to his family, placed on one of his relatives the crown of the greatest empire that has existed in the world since the fall of Rome, and restored to England in hazardous times the inestimable blessing of a direct line of succession to the throne."

There is at present living in Sweden, a young man aged 19, who is 9 feet 3 inches in height, at 8 years of age he was 5 feet 4 inches.

A conference is now sitting in Paris with the object of assimilating the coinage of France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland.

There is a rumor that the Canadian Parliament will not be called together before May, and the pretext is said to be that the Parliaments of the Maritime Provinces may have time to adopt the Confederation Scheme If the Canadian Government had any idea of such an unwarrantable postponement of the meeting of their Legislature, it could only have been because they were determined to prolong the existence of the coalition for a few months. In the unlooked-for crisis now upon them all such hopes must be dispelled. A Toronto despatch of Dec. 23rd, to a New York paper, says:—

"Mr. Howland, the Postmaster General of Canada, contemplates resigning unless Mr. Brown recalls his resignation. The defeat of the Ministry and its policy is almost certain when Parliament meets."

Many wondered that Mr. Howland remained in the Government so long.—*St. John Freeman.*

Artemas says, "as for the Wards, they air known all the world over, and every big city in the blessid Union call after them. In New York and Bosting there is the fust Ward, and the second Ward, and so on to the hundredth Ward, and in Paris and London, and everywhere, we are honored with the same remembrance. I guess that's sum honar. And even down South, its more than probably, they've some Wards in the willages; and we air so popular that even the workin apartments in the penitentiaris air named in the same way."

This is from *Punch*:—"Our *fair* cousin Fanny (we dare not give her sirname) says she really is surprised at the ridiculous complaints which men make about cripoline; for they must admit that the widest of petticoats cover but *two* feet."

The following error in punctuation in a good illustration of the use of the comma. At a banquet this toast was given:—"Woman—without her, man is a brute." The reporter had it printed:—"Woman—without her man, is a brute."

Artemus Ward says his hair resembles lovers on the eve of separation. It is "hard to part."

STELLA COLAS.

Rimmel's stella Colas Bouquet, dedicatd by permission to this talnted Artiste.

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

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

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, Perfumedr 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.

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

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. 13.

Wanted!

BY the Subscriber 2 JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, to whom constant employment will be given for the winter. Also a boy, one who has been about twelve months at the trade preferred.

P. REILLY, Tailor.

Kent Street, Nov. 8.

A FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a high 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, Executrez.

Charlottetown, Sept. 28, 1864 tf

St. Dunstan's College.

Under the Patronage of his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

THIS INSTITUTION is situated on the Princetown Road, a mile and a quarter North of Charlottetown. The site is peculiarly beautiful, healthy, and far removed rom the distractions and moral dangers of the city.

The halls and rooms of the building are spacious, airy and comfortable.

The College grounds are large, affording ample room for games and athletic exercises.

The course of Studies embraces all the branches necessary to prepare young men for the study of the learned professions or fit them for mercantile pursuits, such as History, Geography, the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages, Rhetoric, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. Music—vocal and instrumental—is also taught.

The College possesses a large and well selected Library, as well as an extensive Philosophical Apparatus.

The Professors and Teachers reside in the Instituton, forming but one family with the students, and exercising a constant supervision favorable to discipline, decorum and good morals.

Catholic students are carefully and frequently instructed in their holy religion, which they are required to practice The most solicitous attention is paid to the morals of all; and whilst within the College enclosure, they are constantly under the watchful eye of one of the Teachers or Prefects. Perfect discipline is strictly but kindly enforced.

Students when entering must produce satisfactory testimonials of good character.

The College is visited regularly once a week by a Physician

TERMS:

Per Quarter of 11 Weeks:

Board and Tuition,	£6	0	0
Use of Library,	0	1	6
Physician's Fee,	0	1	6

Payment to be made half-yearly in advance.

The College furnishes beadsteads and mattrasses; the students must provide their own beds and bedding, brushes, basins, towels, &c.

The Scholastic year commences on the first Wednesday in September and ends about the middle of July. Students are requested to enter the College on the first day of the opening of the classes.

For further particulars apply to

A. McDONALD.

St. Dunstan's College, Aug. 16, 1865.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS —AND— ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in BELFAST and other parts of the Island, in good cultivation, 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 ILL," 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.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being gray to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

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PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

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Numerous Certificates as above.

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

£5,000

To all concerned!

GEORGE NICOLL,
Proprietor of the
Prince Edward Island BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY

IN returning thanks to his customers and the public generally for the liberal patronage extended to him, begs to inform them that he is now manufacturing a VERY LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK of

Boots, Shoes, &c.,

suitable for Fall and Winter Wear, consisting of

Men's Grained Leather KNEE BOOTS,
Men's do do Wellington do
Men's Kip do do
Men's Calf do do
Men's French Calf do do
Men's Congress Boots, Sewed and Pegged,
(all Double and Single Soled.)

Men's, Boy's and Youth's BROGANS,
(Oxford Ties),
Boys' and Youth's WELLINGTON BOOTS, &c.,
Women's Calf Balmoral BOOTS,
Women's Grained Calf do do
Women's do do Congress do
Women's Cloth and Felt BOOTS.
Misses' Grained, Calf, Congress and Balmoral

BOOTS,

Misses' Felt and Cloth, Congress and Balmoral

BOOTS,

Children's Boots,

all sizes, from Three's to Ten's.

All of the above are being manufactured with the greatest care and under the immediate inspection of the subscriber, who will be enabled to dispose of the above goods on better terms than can be imported.

Merchants from the Country are respectfully invited to give this Establishment a call before buying their Fall Goods.

The attention of all importers of Boots and Shoes is called to this fact, that the subscriber is prepared to supply the trade with all kinds of Boots and Shoes, and will sell them at such prices as will prevent the necessity of importing inferior goods.

☞ All kinds of Boots, Shoes, &c., made to order at short notice.

GEORGE NICOLL.

Ch'town, Sept. 27, 1865.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

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

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

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 this 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
Biliousecomplaints	Dysentery	Lumbago	Tumors
Blotches on the skin	Erysipelas	Piles	Ulcers
Bowel complaints	Females Irregularities	Rheumatism	Veneral 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

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