Miscellaneous.

A STEAM MAN.—*A Wonderful piece of Mechanism.*—The old adage which proclaims that "there's nothing new under the sun," has been daringly and yet successfully refuted by Mr. Zedeck Deddrick, a Newark Mechanist, has invented a man; one that, moved by steam, will perform some of the most important functions of humanity, that will, standing upright, walk or run, as he is bid, in any direction, and at almost any rate of speed, drawing after him a load whose weight would tax the strength of three stout draught horses. The history of this curious invention is as follows:—

Six years ago, Mr. Dedderick, the inventor, who is at present but 22 years of age, conceived the novel idea of constructing a man that should receive its vitality from a perpetual motion machine. The idea was based on the well known mechanical principal that if a heavy weight be placed on the top of an upright, slightly inclined from a vertical, gravitation will tend to produce a horizontal as well as a vertical motion.

The project was not successful. However, by observing carefully the cause of the failure, preserving and perfecting the man form, and by substituting steam instead of the perpetual motion machine, the present success was attained.

The man stands seven feet nine inches high, the other dimensions of the body being correctly proportioned, making him a second Daniel Lambert, by which name he is facetiously spoken of among the workmen. He weighs five hundred pounds. Steam is generated in the body or trunk which is nothing but a three horse power engine, like those used in our steam fire engines. The legs which support it are complicated and wonderful. The steps are taken very naturally and quite easily. As the body is thrown forward upon the advanced foot, the other is lifted from the ground by a spring and thrown forward by the steam. Each step or pace advances the body two feet, and every revolution of the engine produces four paces. As the engine is capable of performing more than a thousand revolutions a minute, it would get over the ground, on this calculation, at the rate of a little more than a mile a minute. As this would be working the legs faster than would be safe on uneven ground or on Broad street cobble stones, it is proposed to run the engine at the rate of 500 revolutions per minute, which would walk the man at the modest speed of half a mile a minute.

The fellow is attached to a common Rock-away carriage, the shafts of which serve to support him in a vertical position. These shafts are two bars of iron which are made fast in the usual manner to the front axle of the carriage, and are curved so as to be joined to a circular sustaining bar, which passes around the waist, like a girth, and in which the man moves so as to face in any direction. Besides these motions, machinery has been arranged by which the figure can be thrown backward or forward from a vertical, nearly forty-five degrees. This is done in order to enable it to ascend or descend all grades. To the soles of the feet spikes or corks are fixed which eventually prevent slipping. The whole affair is so firmly sustained by the shafts and has so excellent a foot hold that two men are unable to push it over, or in any way to throw it down. In order to enable it to stop quickly, it is provided with two appliances, one of which will, as before stated, throw it backward from the vertical, while the other bends the knees in a direction opposite to the natural position.

An upright post, which is arranged in front of the dash board, and within easy reach of the front seats, sustains two minature ship wheels, by the turning of which, these various motions and evolutions are directed. It is expected that a sufficiently large amount of coal can be stowed away under the back seat of the carriage to work the engine for a day, and enough water in a tank under the front seat to last half a day.

In order to prevent "the giant" from frightening horses by its wonderful appearance, Mr. Deddrick intends to clothe it and give it as nearly as possible a likeness to the rest of humanity. The boiler and such parts as are necessarily heated will be encased in felt or woolen under garments. Pants, coat and vest, of the latest styles, are provided. Whenever the fires need coaling, which is every two or three hours, the driver stops the machine, descends from his seat, unbuttons "Daniel's" vest, opens a door, shovels in the fuel, buttons up the vest and drives on. On the back between the sholders the steam cocks and gauges are placed. As these would cause the coat to set awkwardly, a knapsack has been provided which completely covers them. A blanket neatly rolled up and placed on top of the knapsack perfects the delusion. The face is moulded into a cheerful countenance of white enamel which contrasts well with the dark hair and moustache. A sheet iron hat with a gauge top acts as a smoke stack.

The cost of this "first man" is $2,000, though the makers, Messrs. Deddrick & Grass, expect to manufacture succeeding ones, warranted to run a year without repairs, for $300. The same parties expect to construct, on the same principle, horses which will do the duty of ten or twelve ordinary animals of the same species. These, it is confidently believed, can be used alike before carriages, street cars and ploughs. The man now constructed can make his way without difficulty over any irregular surface whose ruts and stones are not more than nine inches above the level of the road.

Messrs. Bolen & Crane, at whose works this wonderful affair has been built, have just completed a hardly less marvellous, though by no means as novel a machine. It is a leather splitter for the Newark Patent Leather Company. It is so nicely constructed as to split, with ease and facility, hides to such extreme thinness that a variation in the knives of a fractional part of the thickness of a sheet of writing paper, would destroy the work. The machine is to be sent to Paris within a few days.

[From the Journal of the Telegraph, Jan. 15.]

GEORGE PEABODY'S GIFT TO CYRUS W. FIELD.—Starr & Marcus, John street, New York, have now ready for examination this magnificent gift. It consists of 12 pieces of solid silver inlaid with gold, elegantly and elaborately chased, and on each piece medallions of Mr. Peabody and Mr. Field. On each article also is inscribed the following:—

GEORGE PEABODY.
TO
CYRUS W. FIELD.

In testimony and commemoration of an act of very high commercial integrity and honor.

New York, November 24, 1866.

The pieces are as follows:

1. Tureen, massive and of beautiful design.
2. Epergne. Supporting the fruit or flower basin, is a solid silver figure, representing the genius of the world standing on a globe, on which are engraved the signs of the Zodiac. On either side of the basin are Cupids—one sharpening an arrow, and the other bearing a flambeau.
3. Ice bowl supported by sphynxes.
4, 5, 6. Cake and fruit dishes.
7, 8, 9, 10. Vegetable dishes, so made as to be convertible into 8 pieces.
11. Decanter, very elegant.
12. Coffee kettle, massive and of beautiful design.

All of these pieces bear the Field Arms—a hand holding the globe, and bearing the old family motto:

SANS DIEU RIEN.

The *Inside Track*, says some good things in the following article which may be of practical value to some of our readers:

An advertisement is not always valuable in proportion to the space it occupies.

A short advertisement four times is better than a very long one once. "Brag is a good dog, but Hold-fast is a better."

A prominent advertisement once or twice will be effective, if followed up by a steady card giving your business and address.

Don't take down your sign in dull times. People read newspapers all times of the year.

If business admits of it, several small advertisements with your name repeated every time, will avail more than the same collected, with your name in only once.

Don't fear to have a small advertisement by the side of a larger competing one. The big one can't eat it up.

Small advertisements, and plenty of them, is a good rule. We were all babies once, yet we made considerable noise.

Don't advertise unless you have something worth advertising.

The easiest way in the world to throw away money is to advertise injudiciously.

The easiest way in the world to accumulate a fortune is to advertise judiciously.

A double column once a year is not so good as a square fifty-two times a year. A furious shower does not soak in so well as a steady rain. The highest praise Artemus Ward had for George Washington was that he "never slept over."

A correspondent of the Hartford *Press* relates the following story:—"On one occasion while travelling down the Mississippi River, Commodore Vanderbuilt was surrounded to play 'poker' He accepted the request. It was the game of these professional gamblers, when they had got hold of a victim, to keep 'going him better' until the large sums at stake would frighten him from 'calling,' and thus ensure them the 'pool.' They tried it on the Commodore. First one would bet a few thousand and others would see that sum and go several thousand better. Finally the amount in the pool had increased to a sum far in excess of the ready funds which he could command. The Commodore, however, had no intention of being 'bluffed' off. He saw their game. Calling a negro, he asked him if he would ask the Captain down. The Captain appeared, when the following conversation ensued:

"Captain can you tell me who owns this boat?'

'I do sir.'

'What do you call it worth?'

'I cannot tell exactly, but I should say thirty thousand dollars.'

'Will you take that sum for it.'

'Yes.'

'Very well. I am Commodore Vanderbuilt of New York.' Then writing a check for thirty thousand dollars. 'It will be honored at our first stopping place.'

'Having done this the Commodore turned round to the table and said to the gamblers: 'I see the last amount, and 'go it better' to the extent of the Boat.' The gang was not prepared for this *coup d' etat*. They were not able to 'see' the Commodore's 'raise,' and he consequently coolly swept off the contents of the 'pool.'

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

ADVERTISING WILL DO ANYTHING.—It broke a path through the snow in Springfield recently, as witness the following from the *Republican*:—"The late storm so filled one of our new and smaller streets with snow that it became almost an impossibility to pass through it, but as only two houses were on that street, and only two persons had occasion to pass through it daily, the task of breaking a path became a formidable one, and the expense of having it broken would by no means be trifling. One of its two inhabitants, however, had an eye for business. In the *Republican* he inserted an advertisement offering his house for sale at a mere song. The plan worked like a charm. From immediately after breakfast until late at night, and on the next day also, a stream of hungry speculators of all sexes and nations, on foot, and in sleighs and carriages, poured down the blockaded street to secure the great bargain. Of course they were all just too late, as they were told, but long before the last had departed, the last snow drift had vanished, and the street was smooth and hard as a plank floor—and all for half a dollar!

WHAT AN EDUCATED MAN OUGHT TO KNOW.—Ruskin says:—"An educated man ought to know three things; first, where he is—that is to say, what kind of a world he has got into; how large it is; what kind of creatures live in it, and how; what it is made of, and what may be made of it. Secondly, where he is going—that is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world besides: what seems to be the nature of that other world. Thirdly, what he had best to do under the circumstances; what are the present state and wants of mankind; what are the readiest means in his power of attaining happiness and diffusing it. The man who knows these things and who has his will so subdued that he is ready to do what he knows he ought, is an educated man; and the man who knows them not is uneducated, although he can talk all the tongues of Babel."

EIGHT TO SIXTEEN.—Lord Shaftsbury recently stated in a public meeting in London, that, from personal observation, he has ascertained that of adult male criminals in that city, nearly all had fallen in the course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that if a young man lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in favor and one against him, as to an honorable life thereafter. This is a fact of singular importance to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility. Certainly, a parent should secure and exercise absolute control over the child under seventeen. It cannot be a difficult matter to do this, except in very rare cases; and if that control is not very wisely and efficiently exercised, it must be the parent's fault, it is owing to the parental neglect or remissness. Hence the real source of ninety-eight per cent, of a real crime in a country such as England or the United States, lies at the door of parents It is a fearful reflection.

AN ASTONISHING CLAP OF THUNDER.—A family in the country has been losing stove-wood for several weeks past. On the return of the family a few days since, the case was stated, and on Sunday a pretty piece of fuel was placed on the pile with the others. In the stick were two ounces of powder for safe keeping. Monday the stick was there—Tuesday the stick was there, and the laugh was getting on the man who fixed it. Wednesday morning the stick was gone. Wednesday morning an explosion was heard in a house near by, and the kitchen was spared no panes. A kettle of cabbage was shot up through the roof like an arrow. Some boiling soup made a map on the ceiling. The cat has not been heard of since, but a smell of burnt hair pervades that house. The occupant of the ruin says: "Such tunder never come perfore. I py us litenin' rod to-morrow, py tam."—*Montreal Paper.*

The following are the names of English prize-holders, extracted from the *Moniteur* list of the prizes distributed by the Emperor on Sunday to exhibitors in the agricultural and horticultural departments of the Universal Exhibition of 1867:—Agricultural—Grand Prizes: Ransome and Simms, Ipswich, agricultural machines; James and Fredrick Howard, Bedford, agricultural machines; Clement R. Markham, London, introduction and developement of quinine culture in the East Indies; gold medal, with works of art; Garret and Son, Liecester, agricultural machines; Smyth and Son, Peasen-hall, sowing machines. Gold medals—Marshall, Son and Co.; James Jamieson, James Cooper. Horticulture—Grand Prize; J. Veitch and Son, London, ornamental shrubs.

Mr. E. Cunard, has written a letter to a Boston merchant with reference to the experience of the line at that port. He says that during the past autumn they have been sending to England an average of 2,500 tons of freight a week, or 10,000 tons a month, in their ships from New York, and have been unable to get 500 or 600 tons of freight at Boston, at one-half the rates charged in New York. Boston shippers complained of paying 20s. a ton when they were getting 40s. to 50s. in New York, and they have taken freight as low as 5s. a ton from Boston, and even for nothing. He adds that much of the small amount of freight obtained in Boston was sent from New York, the lower charge in Boston being the inducement.

A singular reason for refusing parish relief to a poverty stricken old man was given by the Mayor of Bridgewater, who is also Chairman of the Board of Guardians, the other day. The old reprobate, he said, had, in the course of his life married no less than four wives, who were all living; and three of them were "young, hale and harty women, quite able to maintain him." This being so, the Board of Guardians, notwithstanding that the applicant was incapicated from work from disease, declined to assist him. They left that duty to the women he had so flagrantly wronged.—*Birmingham Post.*

"Not fewer than 8,000 families in Paris," says one of the newspapers, "have been unable to pay their rent this quarter. This is not surprising, considering the long-continued slackness of trade, and the consequent want of work. In addition to these families there are thousands of others whose rent has been wholly or partially paid for them by the Bureaux de Bienfaisance. Altogether, therefore, there is a frightful amount of distress in Paris this winter; and it has been greatly increased by the Siberian cold that has lately prevailed.—[Paris Cor. of Globe.

A pier has just been finished on the shore below Kilkeel, Downshire, where a small river empties itself into the sea. The men employed in removing the shingle to enlarge the accommodation came on an old cave roofed and full of tobacco. Some 40 or 50 rolls were perfectly useless. It must have been upwards of 20 years buried, and, strange to say, it is at the spot where the fishing boats are drawn up. Nobody seems to know anything respecting it.

The island of Java must be a pleasant place to live in. According to the last official statistics published, 148 persons were devoured by tigers in one year; and in another the same fate befel 131 persons. The crocodiles during the same period ate about 50 people a year, and about 30 or 40 people a year are killed by serpents. The inhabitants, however, do not seem to allow their habitual equanimity to be much disturbed by the fate of their fellow-colonists. The Governor-General some time since offered for every tiger that was killed the sum of 22 guilders (£2) but this did not tempt the Dutchmen to action.

OLD AGE.—For twilight and silence and solemnity, old age makes us like daily dwellers in the house of the Lord; and a mortal sickness does this, sometimes, as well as old age. But it is our own thoughts that have to supply the service; and our own hearts that make the music either triumphant or else a dirge. And the sermon is preached to us by conscience from some text taken out of the book of our remembrance. While to it all, "Amen" has been said to ourselves; and when it is said gladly, then there is an echo to it in Heaven, and joy among the angels.

A curious metal will be sold in Paris in a few days. The lead of which it is composed was a portion of that used to rivet the chains of the prisoners of the Bastile. On one side is a somewhat confused representation of the taking of the Bastile, and the date, 14th July, 1789. On the obverse, the following inscription:—"This lead sealed the chains which chained the victims of despotism, and recalls the period of liberty conquered in the year 1er."

There is now living at Anna sur Seine a young married couple who have for a year past been kept in suspense as to whether they were or were not obliged, by the conditions of a certain will, to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, clad solely *en chemise*. The courts awarded them the property and freed them from the condition. The testator, who left them a very large property on these terms, was an eccentric old uncle, and they were prepared to fulfil the conditions, intending to travel solely by night.

St. Louis is again alarmed at the danger of becoming an inland town. A careful examination by the city officials the other day revealed the fact that the Missouri, which discharges into the Mississippi some twenty miles above, sends its volumes of water at right angles across with such force against the Illinois shore as to have worn it away nearly half a mile. There is some danger of the river making a channel through the American bottom, so as to leave St. Louis two miles from the stream.

A remarkable discovery in the treatment of deafness has been recently made by Prof. Scott, of the New York Medical University, by which the most apparently hopeless cases are radically cured. The method consists in introducing atomized oxyde of Phenyl directly into the cavity of the tympanum. No unpleasant sensations are produced, and a feeling of clearness seems sure to follow the operation.

Count Cessare Orsini, brother of the Italian executed in 1858, for an attempt on the life of the French Emperor, has arrived in Washington, where he will study American polity. He has been warmly introduced by the American Minister at Florence, Signor Mazzini, and others, and is the guest of General Clever, congressional delegate for New Mexico.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamship Amsterdam, was closed at Lieth on Friday. The court considered that the loss had arisen from a neglect of those precautions which every shipmaster should adopt, when approaching land in thick weather, and suspended the certificate of the master, (Mr. John Gibson) for 12 months.

SALT LAKE CITY.—This singular town covers an area of about nine square miles—that is three miles each way. It is one of the most beautifully laid-out cities in the world. The streets are very wide, with water running through nearly every one of them. Every block is surrounded with beautiful shade trees. In fact, the whole nine square miles is one continuous orchard.

PAPER.—The paper having the largest circulation—the paper of tobacco. Drawing paper—dentist's bills. Ruled paper—the French Press. Paper for the "roughs"—sand-paper. A paper that takes—a sheriff's warrant. Papers illustrated with cuts—editorial exchanges. The paper that is full of rows—the paper of pins. Paper containing many fine points—paper of needles.

A farmer wrote as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturalist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine: "Respected Sir—I went yesterday to the cattle show. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

Some real estate operations in New Jersey are occasionally realizing handsome profits in the sale of cranberry lands. Fifty acres in Burlington County was recently sold for $15,000, the original cost of which was only 50 cents an acre, or $25. A "bog" of 155 acres, partially improved, in the same vicinity, is held at a still greater price.

ECONOMY.—The father of an interesting family residing near Detroit, not long since stopped the only newspaper which he ever allowed himself or family, and solely on the ground that he could not afford the expense. This man chews up fourteen dollars and sixty cents' worth of tobacco every year.

A bachelor editor, speaking of a convention of old maids to be held in Little Rock, "to gain a true knowledge of the nature and attributes of men," advises them that matrimony is the shortest and safest road to the knowledge they are in search of.

During a representation of "Under the Gaslight" at the New York Theatre, the other night, the newsboy came in crying out:—"Ere's the hextra, last dying speech and confession of Fernando Wood." The audience enjoyed the hit hugely.

A Parisian left directions before his death that a copy of one of the morning newspapers should be placed on his tomb every day. The eccentric request is duly carried out, and there on his grave may be seen a heap of musty old papers.

The *Post* estimates that we cannot expect to get out of Abyssinia, under the most favorable circumstances, for less than £2,500,000., to be borne by the years 1868-9, or to escape miscellaneous additions to our expenditure to at least the extent of £700,000 or £800,000.

The largest share of the emigrants from the continent of Europe to America continues to be from Germany. In 1868, no fewer than 64,000 persons left Bremen for the New World, the greater number of whom were from Bohemia and the eastern Provinces of Prussia.

The *Moniteur Scientifique* asserts that one of the exhibitors at the late Paris Exhibition obtained a prize from the commissioners for an instrument which has been known for the last two hundred years as an original invention.

The following are among the signs over the shops of traders at Fort Smith, Arkansas: "Canphein And burnin fluwd," "Ches Nuts biled and Roar," "Cainseet cheers resected Hear," "Woshing, Ironin, and goon out duin dais work dun heer."

THE GOLD FIELDS.—One of the claims at the Mount Uniacke gold diggings, has produced in one month, with the labor of three men, out of 13 tons of quartz raised, 315 ounces of gold. This is certainly good work.—*Hfx. paper.*

An Alabama paper announced that it would keep silent in regard to a "certain little affair" if a bottle of champagne were sent to the office. The editor received seven bottles from seven different parties.

It is stated that the Hon. J. H. Gray, of New Brunswick has received the important appointment of Chairman of the Law Commission for the Dominion, at a salary of $4,000 per annum.

Two of the most skilful detectives in London have been sent to Paris with orders not to lose sight of Head Centre Stephens day or night.

A surgical journal speaks of a man who lived years with a ball in his head. Jones says he has known ladies to live twice that long with nothing but balls in their heads.

One of the 1st Napoleon's ideas was that lawyers should never get paid unless they gained their cause. This, he thought, would stop lawsuits to a very great extent.

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 HILL" adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown where close to 150000 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 15000 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. ANGUS, Georgetown; JAS. BRODRICK, 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 Falling 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.

STOVES!

STOVES! STOVES!

500 COOK STOVES suitable for coal, warranted to WORK WELL, consisting of MAGICIAN, VICTORIA, and HELPING HAND

DODD & ROGERS.

COOK STOVES FOR WOOD, WATER LOO, BROADSIDE, PREMIUM, and YARMOUTH COOK.

DODD & ROGERS.

FARMERS BOILERS, all sizes,

DODD & ROGERS.

PARLOR AIR TIGHT and SHOP STOVES.

DODD & ROGERS.

REGISTER GRATES and MARBLE MANTLES.

DODD & ROGERS.

ROOFING PITCH and FELT.

DODD & ROGERS.

ONE No. 3 Singer's Sewing Machine.

DODD & ROGERS.

Nov. 13, 1867.

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 periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, and general Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensible to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1867:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews,	7.00
For any three of the Reviews,	10.00
For all four of the Reviews,	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

POSTAGE.

Subscribers shold prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States. **Two Cents** a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For backnumbers the postage is double.

BACK NUMBERS.

Subscribers, by remitting direct to the Publishers, may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:—

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1867, inclusive; *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866 and 1867 for $2.50 a year, or the two years together for $4.00

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.
38 *Walker Street, New York.*

L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

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

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

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.

NOTICE!

Postage Stamps.

FROM and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this Office only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Persons wishing to post Letters before or after these hours, can procure Stamps at the Stores of

D. Laird, H. A. Harvie,
E. Reilly, Mrs. Bremner,
Mrs. Stamper, G. Hubbard,
J. C. McLeod, Theoph Deablaisy,
Jas. Deablaisy, H. Hazzard,
G. & S. Davies, T. O'Connell,
THOS. OWEN, P. M.

General Post Office,
Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1867.

COTTON DUCK,

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,

the Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for all the different Numbers, in quantities to suit purchasers.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

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, 1867.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE
THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"
78 King St. - - - -St. John, N. B.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.
By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it
THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES

☞ The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attentica paid to the comfort of guests.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

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, Perfumed, Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locke Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement on Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion. Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustaches, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

ALL CURES MADE EASY
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assumes a healthy appearance whenever this medical agent is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation

These disressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's intment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach consequently in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more affable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

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

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 ollowing prices:—1s 1½., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11ds 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

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

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

August 7, 1863.

VOL. IV.

THE HER
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BY
EDWARD RI
EDITOR AND PROP
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TERMS FOR THE "H
For 1 year, paid in advance,
" " " half-yearly in

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JOB PRINT
Of every description, performed wit
and on moderate terms, at the HER

ALMANACK FOR
MOON S PHAS
First Quarter, 1st day, 2h. 3
Full Moon, 8th day, 7h. 22m
Last Quarter, 15th day, 7h.
New Moon, 23rd day, 10h. 7

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets
		h m	h m
1	Saturday	7 29	4 5
2	Sunday	28	5
3	Monday	26	
4	Tuesday	25	
5	Wednesday	24	
6	Thursday	22	
7	Friday	21	
8	Saturday	19	
9	Sunday	18	1
10	Monday	16	1
11	Tuesday	14	1
12	Wednesday	12	1
13	Thursday	11	1
14	Friday	10	1
15	Saturday	9	2
16	Sunday	7	2
17	Monday	6	2
18	Tuesday	4	2
19	Wednesday	3	2
20	Thursday	1	2
21	Friday	6 59	2
22	Saturday	58	2
23	Sunday	56	2
24	Monday	54	2
25	Tuesday	52	2
26	Wednesday	50	2
27	Thursday	48	2
28	Friday	46	2
29	Saturday	44	2

Prices C

CHARLOTTETOW
Provisio

Beef, (small) per lb.
Do by the quarter,
Pork, (carcass)
Do (small)
Mutton, per lb.,
Lamb per lb,
Veal, per lb.,
Ham, per lb.,
Butter, (fresh)
Do by the tub,
Cheese, per lb.,
Tallow, per lb.,
Lard, per lb.,
Flour, per lb.,
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,
Eggs, per dozen,

Grain

Barley, per bushel,
Oats per do.,

Vegetab

Peas, per quart
Potatoes, per bushel,

Poultr

Geese,
Turkeys, each,
Fowls, each,
Chickens per pair,
Ducks,

Fish.

Codfish, per qtl.,
Herrings, per barrel,
Mackerel, per dozen,

Lumbe

Boards (Hemlock)
Do (Spruce)
Do (Pine)
Shingles, per M

Sundrie

Hay, per ton,
Straw, per cwt
Timothy Seed,
Clover Seed, per lb.,
Homespun, per yard,
Calfskins, per lb.,
Hides, per lb.,
Wool,
Sheepskins,
Apples, per doz.,
Partridges,

GEORGE I

A. HER
GUN-S
BELL-HANGER A
BEGS to inform his friends, that he has again commen ter Street, next door to the where he is prepared to exec with neatness and despatch.
ON HA
A neat assortmen Kitchen Utens
Including the patent Bow Ton ceived the Gold Medal Prize, of 1867. Also, BON TON surpass everything in the Mar Farm use or on board Vessel
A few WATER COOLERS on a large variety of other Sto Cash.
Mr. HERMANS is Agent fo BLUE, a new, economical an washing, whereby a saving o teed, and for which he begs t Laundry Maids, &c.
Ch'town, July 24, 1867.