Miscellaneous and General News.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL SETTLEMENT OF IRELAND.

[To the Editor of the London Times.]

Sir—I feel very much obliged to you for the kind manner in which you have given countenance to my letter. Can you find space for a few more remarks in application of what I have said?

Prejudice is strong, but principle and interest combined are stronger. With the Irish ecclesiastical settlement, the manly common sense of the nation has been steadily becoming more dissatisfied. Many a wave has fallen back, but the tide has been coming in. The purpose of the 16th century—compulsory conversions—generated a *coherent* policy, but it has failed. How long is an anachronism to torment the 19th? To put an end to that religious inequality in Ireland, which has long been the regret of English and a scandal to foreign statesmen, is the interest of all. Let us sum up.

It is the interest of the empire. How often have not statesmen pointed out that if the union with England has worked so differently in Scotland and in Ireland, the cause was this—that in Scotland the national religion was honored, while in Ireland it was degraded. Men complain of agitation. For the last 15 years, much as discontent has prevailed in Ireland, there has been far less of organized agitation than during the preceding 30; but the sore has bled inwardly. It is only through the creation of sound political sympathies among a people that society finds its equilibrium. An empire, the circumference of which is almost as wide as that of the earth, can no longer consent to rest upon a centre flawed and weakened by causeless divisions.

It is the interest of Ireland. Were her warring classes as one, it would be worth her while to throw herself on her better faculties. There is no such a thing as a good-humored despair. Once united, Ireland would have the strength of hope, and could then deal with that chronic poverty which weighs her down. It is the curse of religious inequality that it turns to poison much of the good already gained. In proportion as Ireland advances in wealth, it will resent wrong; in proportion as it advances in education, it will despise the sophisms by which wrong is defended. In proportion as it sympathises more with orderly liberty all over the world, its Church will the less rest contented to be proscribed as a Church, though by laws not enforced, and tolerated as a sect 'for a time not determinate.' So with letters. A copious antiquarian and historical literature has been growing up in Ireland, among the most impartial contributors to which are several of the Protestant clergy. 'Desist,' some persons will say, 'from studies which faction may abuse.' But the answer is, 'If the studies that ennoble other nations endanger ours—if among us authentic history means sedition, while in Scotland to record virtue and valor is to produce them, the fault rests with those institutions in which Ireland differs from Scotland. Shake the poisonous lees out of the cup, and do not complain of the pure water they corrupt.'

It is the interest of the proprietor class. We should then hear no more sneers about the 'English garrison.' They would then be allowed to strike their roots into the soil of their country. They would clasp the substance instead of the shadow—security, respect, moral influence, a country, and all that dignity at home and abroad which belongs to those who are known to be the representatives of their country. They are right to stand by their Church, but not to insist on its exclusive and paradoxical ascendancy. To defend the latter, they are obliged themselves to recall all that is for their interest to bury in oblivion. Surely it should not be still as when Burke complained:—

'Justice and liberty seem so alarming to them, that they are not ashamed even to slander their own titles; to calumniate and call in doubt their own estates, and to consider themselves as novel disseizors, usurpers and intruders, rather than lose a pretext for becoming oppressors of their fellow-citizens. . . . . For this purpose they revive the bitter memory of every dissension which has torn to pieces their miserable country for ages.'

Let them be the first to abjure all remaining sectarian ascendancy. Let them throw off the nightmare of the past and do justice to their own gallant and genial dispositions, and they will find themselves beloved by a people from whom circumstances alone have ever estranged them. It was not their doing.

'It was that fatal and perfidious bark,
Built the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark,'

that linked for a time their fortunes with the national grief and dishonor. Let them cut themselves loose from the Tudors and live under Victoria. As industry gains its triumphs, their body is recruited, often from an earlier race. Let not the relations of the two be embittered by religious wars.

It is the interest of the Protestant clergy. Had their creed possessed ever so much to recommend it to the Irish people, the odium of the ascendancy must, as many a Protestant has assured them, have barred its way. Under no circumstances, Dr. Arnold warned them, can the present exclusive domination last:—'A savage people will not endure the insults of a hostile religion; a civilized one will reasonably insist on having their own.' It is a political materialism which makes light of the feelings Dr. Arnold refers to. Is it best to redress the balance by a constructive or a destructive process? If he cannot brook the former, why does the Protestant clergyman talk of 'different branches of the one Christian Church?' and how can he tolerate endowments for Presbyterians in Ulster and Scotland, for Roman Catholics in Canada and Malta,—nay, for Brahmins and Buddhists in India? Ireland can appreciate the position of the Protestant clergy; let them appreciate here. They are excellent persons; their abolition, as an endowed body, would be a serious loss and a great injustice to Protestants, and would they not be happier if they might live in peace with their neighbors? In England, the Established Church, so far from being at war with any class, is a great connecting link between all classes. Would it not gain if its Irish sister were so modified that the enemies of all establishments could no longer point to it as the *reductio ad absurdum* of the establishment principle?

Why was it that for a dozen years before Mr. O'Connell's death, the Irish establishment was the frequent theme of English invective? Why did Lord Macaulay ask, 'What panegyric has ever been pronounced on the Churches of England and Scotland?' Why was it that Sydney Smith compared it 'to the institution of butcher's shops in all the villages of the Indian Empire?'—that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton said 'the expression 'Irish Church' is the greatest *Irish bull* in the language?'—that Lord Dalmeny indignantly exclaimed, 'They (the Irish) would be unworthy of being our equals if they tamely submitted to such oppression?' Lord Derby's celebrated reform had already been effected; greater abuses had been abolished before. The excesses of the 18th century had waned. A strong of Episcopal liveries no longer made Irish wastes resemble those Elysian fields 'invested with purpureal gleams.' The hard-working English traveller no longer inquired whether the mild Sabbatical supremacy all around his steps could, indeed, belong to our militant estate, and were not more probably a portion of the Church triumphant which had dropped down on a fortunate isle. The spiritual leisure of a Primate Boulter or Stone no longer sufficed to transact the political business of Ireland. Things had once worn an idyllic, mythological grace, but that was over. Jupiter had returned from his long and remote feast with the 'blameless Ethiopians.' But (to have done with metaphor), though great scandals were removed, English statesmen remained dissatisfied. They complained less that the Establishment was still too rich than that the poor were robbed of their religious patrimony, Ireland of her peace, the empire of her dignity and security.

And Ireland has been dissatisfied ever since.—People tell us that the Fenians are not discontented with the ecclesiastical settlement. This reminds one of the good man who felt sure that the hole could not be at the bottom of his cask, since there the wine was not lacking. Fenianism is the partial and barbarous exponent of a discontent almost universal and most deeply felt by the most thoughtful. It is with causes, not effects, that we have to deal. A great principle is at once a guide, a support, and a restraint. No Irish Protestant can repudiate that of ecclesiastical equality without admitting that his fellow-subject must repudiate inferiority; no Catholic can assert it without renouncing all thought of retaliation. This was the principle affirmed by Lord Grey when he said, 'I will never disturb the country by proposing any measure which does not, in my opinion, go to the root of the evil. What I mean is, one that does not deal on entirely equal terms with Catholics and Protestants.'

This was what Mr. Disraeli asserted,—'The moment they had a strong executive, a just administration, and ecclesiastical equality, they would have order in Ireland.' How is this principle to be applied to the endowment of the Irish clergy? Many modes might be imagined, such as land, or a secure funded property, but there are two of a more obvious character which have been suggested. One of these would derive that endowment from the general revenue in the shape of pensions. The other would increase the tithe rent charge, of which one-fourth was secularized about 30 years ago, and then divide it between the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy. Of these two methods the charge upon Irish lands would alone be equality. In Ireland, pensions would now be universally regarded, however well intended, not as independence secured, but as a dependence transferred. The clergy could not accept them without forfeiting at once their own respect and that of their flocks, and social order would thus lose, especially in times of violent excitement, the support which it derives from their moral influence. During the many discussions on Irish Church matters, almost all the leaders of English liberal public opinion maintained, and surely very naturally, that it was from Ireland, not mainly from English resources, that the endowment of the Irish clergy should be drawn. Lord Fitzwilliam, for instance, uttered an eloquent warning against 'making the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood a stipendiary priesthood,' while Lord Russell said,—'I believe there would be great and serious objection to granting, out of the public revenue, a large revenue of £300,000 or £100,000 per annum to the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. I believe that the funds for the maintenance of any such establishment should be furnished by Ireland.' Lord Palmerston affirmed the same principle: 'I hoped that the revenues of the Church of Ireland were primarily destined for the religious instruction of the people of Ireland;' and again, 'A provision by the State for the Catholic priesthood is a measure to which the Government and this House will at no distant period be compelled by their sense of justice to proceed.'

Full justice is the mother of peace. It has been objected that Ireland has got much, and shows little gratitude. In the civil sphere, very much has been conceded, and in it a result has been gained; the greater pity, therefore, not to complete the work and reap the full harvest. It is when almost unbound that men can writhe, and the last cord is the most irksome. In material things, when a portion of the evil is removed, a proportionate satisfaction may be looked for, but in what concerns the honor and spiritual being of a people, the sensibility increases in proportion as the life-blood is permitted to flow freely, and as light steals into the prison its scandals become more visible. The reversal of a wrong is the payment of a debt. Even the partial payment of a debt is a subject for gratitude, but it becomes less such if you are told that you have got all you are to have. To preach peace in such a case is rhetorical; but it exhorts a man to secure his own interests and abandon the rights of his children and dependants. It is true that Ireland might have done better, but she has had the terrible arrears of the past to contend with, and multitudinous social confusions in the present. It is hard for a people to understand its position when it has to live civilly in the 19th century and ecclesiastically in the 16th.

I am aware, Sir, that what I have written cannot satisfy any extreme party, and that it can flatter no passions. It cannot please those whose inexperienced politics are enthusiastic, or those again whose over-experienced ability would amuse itself by making a bad system do the work of a good one. Truisms are so dull that many do not see that they are truths. This must be my excuse for insisting upon it that in Ireland there is a loyalty to be preserved, and a reverence for law to be created. Cut out the heart of Irish discontent (that heart lies deep, and Fenianism is but a superficial, though too significant, symptom of it), and, although the Fenians will not thank you, that discontent, the sluggish parent of many an active evil, will cease to be fed from its perennial springs. I can promise no miracles. Trivial passions and harmless follies will for a time continue to fight with their own shadows; but the noblest faculties and the most generous instincts will no more be at war with each other and themselves. A just authority will have the virtues of the nation at its side, and in them alone is a nation's strength.

I remain, Sir,

Your obd't servant,

AUBREY DE VERE.

Ireland, Jan. 20, 1866.

The Halifax *Chronicle* says:—

"But we will assume, for the sake of argument, that the two Island Colonies are ignored. What is to be done with Nova Scotia, in the opinion of some pretty shrewd people, the most important of the sea side Provinces? We have heard a good deal of brag about a great 'change of opinion' in New Brunswick, which we do not believe, but supposing it all true, and that the people of the sister Province accepted the scheme which they condemned a year ago, is Nova Scotia to have no say in the matter? Is New Brunswick to speak and decide for us? Are there no 'difficulties' to be overcome here? Nay, is not the hostility to Confederation more decided, more universal in Nova Scotia than in any of the four Maritime Provinces? Were the scheme adopted in New Brunswick to-morrow, it would not, even remotely, affect the public sentiment of this country. We would present the same formidable front, and offer the same uncompromising hostility to the Quebec scheme that we do now.

"Talk of 'change of opinion;' as far as Nova Scotia is concerned it is all the other way. There were a few constituencies 'favorable' to Confederation a year ago, but the fact cannot be disguised, it will not be denied by the Confederates themselves, that the more the question has been discussed the more decided the feeling against the scheme, and the larger the following of its opponents. Every Constituency that has been opened—first Annapolis, then Lunenburg, rejected the measure. Another Election comes off in Yarmouth on the 20th inst., and no one favorable to the Quebec Scheme dare offer himself for Election. And so all over the province. There was a time when a Confederate candidate, might, perhaps, have carried the City, but we should have no fear, even in the 'head centre' of Confederation, of the Quebec Scheme, being adopted, if a vacancy was made in the representation of Halifax to-morrow. The President of the Canadian Council may have 'little doubt' in his 'own mind' 'that the great Scheme of Confederation will soon be carried,' but our word for it, it will not be with the consent of the people of Nova Scotia."

The Emperor of the French, in his speech at the opening of the Legislative Chambers, said:—

As in preceding years, I will examine with you the principal questions which interest our country abroad. Peace seems assured everywhere, for everywhere the means are sought for of amicably settling difficulties in place of ending them with the sword.

The meeting of the English and French fleets in the same ports has shown that the relations formed upon the field of battle have not been weakened. Time has only cemented the agreement of the two countries.

Italy, recognized by almost all the powers of Europe has strengthened its utility by inaugurating its capital in the center of the peninsula. We may count upon the scrupulous execution of the treaty of the 15th September, and upon the indispensable maintenance of the power of the Holy Father.

In Mexico, the Government founded upon the will of the people is being consolidated. The opposition, conquered and dispersed, have no longer a chief. The National troops have displayed valor, and the country has found guarantees of order and security which have developed its resources and raised its commerce with France alone from twenty-one to seventy-seven millions.

As I expressed the hope last year that our expedition was approaching its termination, I am coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian to fix the epoch for the recall of our troops, before their return is effected, without compromising the French interests which we have been defending in that remote country.

North America, issuing victoriously from a formidable struggle, has re-established the Union and solemnly proclaimed the abolition of slavery. France, which forgets no noble page of her history, offers up sincere wishes for the prosperity of the great American Republic, and for the maintenance of the amicable relations which shall soon have had a century's duration.

The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our troops on the Mexican soil, will be pacified by our declarations. The American people will comprehend that our expedition, to which we invited them, was not opposed to their interests. Two nations, equally jealous of their independence, ought to avoid every step which might affect their dignity and their honor.

The Halifax *Citizen* says:—

"If, therefore, we escape the doom that our American neighbors insultingly propose for us, it is only because we are yet free from Canadian domination. Had our Confederation delegates been as successful as they wished we should this day have been all at the mercy of the Galt, Cartier and McDonald party in Canada, and compelled to accept Reciprocity on their terms—terms so outrageous that even their colleague Mr. Brown has been compelled to denounce them as 'wrong and dangerous.' Let us be thankful then, doubly thankful, when we think of the present aspect of the Reciprocity question, that we have escaped the doom of Confederation."

KENT STREET

CLOTHING STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale a quantity of

Ready-Made Clothing

Of his own manufacture, consisting of:

OVER-COATS,
In Beaver and Pilot Cloth;
SHOOTING and SACK COATS,
In Homespun and Tweed;
PANTS,
In Doeskin, Tweed, and Homespun;
VESTS,
In Black Cloth, Homespun and Tweed.

The above Goods will be warranted STRONGLY MADE and all WOOL, and will be found very suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE, and will be manufactured on REASONABLE TERMS, Beaver Cloth, Doeskin, Tweed, etc., etc.

P. REILLY, Tailor.

Sept. 20, 1865.

New Tobacco Factory
AT SUMMERSIDE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having JUST OPENED a FACTORY at SUMMERSIDE, is prepared to Supply Wholesale Customers with the Island Manufactured TOBACCO, warranted a good article, at the very lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms; and hopes his Factory, being the first of the kind established in Prince County, will meet with liberal patronage from the Traders and Merchants of Summerside, and Prince County generally.

PATRICK REILLY.

Summerside, August 9, 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.

Fresh Jersey Peaches,
IN TINS.

WARRANTED to be a superior article. For sale by

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Ch'town, Dec. 15, 1865.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE unsigned 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 cultivation, well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles, and immediate possession can be given.

Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid for in Cash. Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c.

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House, Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had in trade at low rates. "SUMMER HILL is" the only *Freehold Property* for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artizans now so much wanted in this rising town.

A STORE and DWELLING on it, capable of holding 15,000 bushels produce, with a double Wharf and site for a Lime Kiln, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms.

Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANNEAR, Georgetown: JAS. BRODERICK, Campbelton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to the subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of **Manny's Mowing Machine**, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Fulling Mills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS. McLAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. McDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

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.

Depend upon 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 35 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 Consumptian, 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.

Rimmel's stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artiste.

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

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragrbane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Milleflour,
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 on Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninon, for the Complexion. Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Moustaches, and inodorous 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.

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.
Bilious complaints	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	
	cad-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.