Miscellaneous and General News.

ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY AMONGST THE BRIGANDS IN GREECE.

Lord John Hervey, the Hon. Henry Strutt, and Mr. Coore, on the 4th ultimo left Ithaca, for a week's shooting in Acarnania. Dragomans, guides, and Ionians, all assured them that there was no danger. On reaching Acarnania, they touched at Astakos to exhibit the papers of the yacht, and take on board a few beaters selected by their guide, Photo. There they received no intimation of danger existing in the district.—Then they moved the schooner down to the port of Pandeleimona, where vessels often take in cargoes of valonia, and commenced shooting. They did not find so much game as they expected, killing only a single deer on Thursday. On Friday they changed their position, going up the Gulf of Dragomestre and nearer Astakos, in order to beat the woods at a place called Maratha. They had not the most distant suspicion of danger, when, on the afternoon of Friday, the 8th inst., they suddenly found themselves as completely at the mercy of Spiro Deli as the five officers who went out to capture Kitzos were at his mercy when he murdered the Priest of Marathon before their eyes, on the 23rd of October. One of the sailors of the yacht called out that they had fallen among brigands, and on Lord John, Strutt, and Coore looking around, each saw a gun pointed at him within 40 yards, while he who held the gun contrived to conceal everything but a very small angle of his person. They could see four enemies in ambush, and while they paused to consider the means of escape, their interpreter, whom the brigands had already secured, called out to them not to fire, as the robbers were many; and on turning to gain the shore where their boat was waiting by some open ground, they encountered five more guns pointed at them, the owners of which contrived, with admirable ingenuity, to conceal their persons. In the meantime, their guide, Photo, disappeared with the beaters. They stood still, and the chief of the brigands came forward, and politely requested them to make him a present of their rifles and revolvers, which, as nine muzzles were still pointed at them, they did with as much good will as they could command. They were now prisoners, and the brigands had a council to settle the manner in which their capture might be turned to the best account. In order to lose as little time as possible, a party was sent off to plunder the yacht, but returned extremely dissatisfied with the small sum found in gold. This induced the brigands to declare that they would carry all three to the mountains, but Mr. Strutt said if they would allow him to go on board, he would give them 20 Napoleons, which they had not found.—This put them in better humor, and on receiving the 20 Napoleons, they agreed to keep one hostage and the interpreter, and to allow the other two to go to Patras for the ransom. Lots were cast, and Mr. Coore had the misfortune to remain for a week in the hands of the brigands. Lord John Hervey and Mr. Strutt are said to have received each a bank note for 100 drachmas to pay their passage to Patras, and they were the bearers of a letter to Mr. Wood, the managing partner of the House of Barff & Co., of which the following is a translation:—"Mr. Wood,—You must send us 3,000 livras sterlinais to ransom the Englishmen within eight days, and take care that we are not molested in the meantime, or we shall kill the man we have.—THE COMPANY IN THE FOREST." Lord John Hervey and Mr. Strutt were so fortunate as to get on board the Greek steamer, and they reached Patras on Sunday evening. Only £2,400 was collected in gold, and Lord John and Mr. Strutt sailed on Monday, at 3, p.m., with that amount in gold, and the rest in Greek bank-notes. Another difficulty occurred which threatened to delay the release of Mr. Coore.—The brigands declined receiving Greek bank-notes.

In order to prevent any loss of time, the captain of the Chanticleer went over to Ithaca and obtained the gold from the branch bank on paying a premium of 6 per cent. This gold was in Venetian sequins, which the brigands, after cutting one in two, and bending the others in tune seraff style to verify the purity of the coin, condescended to receive, and Mr. Coore was released. Mr. Coore appears to have passed rather a hard time with the brigands. He slept in caverns and under trees, but he was rarely allowed to enjoy uninterrupted rest, for the band usually changed its position during the middle of the night. On one occasion the brigands came suddenly within a few hundred yards of a detachment of gendarmes, and the chief informed Mr. Coore that he would shoot him rather than allow him to escape. Fortunately for Mr. Coore the brigands were not pursued. The brigand chief, Spiro Deli, is a native of Acarnania,—an old robber of the worst class, celebrated for his atrocities. He retired some time ago to Constantinople, perhaps to enjoy his illegotten gains, but the anarchy that now prevails in Greece induced him to resume business. His recent success will enable him to retire again on a competency.

HOW TO AVERT CAUDLE LECTURES.

The Columbia correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes:—

"I have a great weakness for a good joke, and I think you will indulge me in telling the following which occurred in the House last night. The appropriation bill being under consideration, a certain representative from Newberry, who is a "chronic case" in the Legislature, and whom every one who was connected with that body for any ten years before the war, will remember as the incarnation of good humor, and recognized under the familiar name of "Chris," moved that "an appropriation of three silver dollars be made for the wife of the door-keeper, to her own exclusive use and benefit." The pitch of the fun lies in an anecdote which the old gentleman referred to, who, by the way, is a gallant old soldier, and has a kindly heart under a pretty rough exterior, tells on himself. It seems that some years since, being a little given to cock-fighting, (which he can't help, as he hails from England) he went to Hamburg, very much against the wishes of his better half, to indulge in his favorite amusement, and indulging a little too freely, he lost all his money, and borrowed from a friend to enable him to return home. On arriving at his house late at night, he went immediately to his chamber, aroused his good lady, and was received pretty coolly, as she suspected, and justly, that he had gambled away his substance. In fact, she refused to speak to him, and quietly rolling over in her bed, turned her back on her liege lord. Not at all discomposed, friend G—— walked to his bureau, opened his private drawer, and taking out of his pocket three silver dollars, the last he had left, commenced dropping them in and stealing them out, meanwhile counting one, two, three, four, five, and so on. Mrs. G—— contained herself under the operation, ignorant of the deception, until he had reached one hundred and fifty in his count, when utterly unable to conceal her gratification at his supposed gains, and anxious to conciliate him, she rolled over with the exclamation, "Old man, that blue hen of yours turned out to-day a dozen of as pretty chickens as you have ever seen."

NON-INTERCOURSE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, who is, in more senses than one, a man of great spirit, offered a resolution in the United States Senate on last Monday week, requesting President Johnston to withdraw our minister from the Court of St. James, and to declare non-intercourse between this country and Great Britain. The reason for this extreme measure was the refusal of the British Government to pay the big bill for damages done our commerce by British subjects during the secession war. There can be no question that we have a good claim on England for damages, but it admits of much question whether it would be politic to plunge headlong into trouble because the English Government cannot see the matter with our eyes. Months ago, when many persons seemed inclined to favor the policy of those war-hawks who were going to war with England because of the depredations of the "Shenandoah," we suggested that non-intercourse would be better than war; but we were not disposed to resort to non-intercourse in a hurry, and would have given England a long date for her final answer to our demand. Mr. Chandler, who is a hot-headed and eccentric man, is for no hesitation. England has refused to pay, and he is for prompt action. Hence his resolution. But the Senate took his proposition coolly, and in twenty-four hours after he offered the resolution, it was rejected by a vote of 25 to 12. Had there been more Senators present, the majority would have been larger. We think the Senate acted wisely, as wisely as when, in civil war time, it refused to support Mr. McDougal's project in bringing in Napoleon III. as an ally of Mr. Jefferson Davis. We ought not to countenance any measure that looks to a quarrel with a foreign nation. The business has nothing to do with the merits of our claim on England, or with the French Emperor's motives in meddling with Mexican affairs. Were our claim on England ten times stronger than it is, and were Napoleon's motives of action ten times worse than they are, we should still be for a peace policy, because our country needs peace for some years. By the time when we shall have settled our political and financial affairs,—when reconstruction shall be perfected, and resumption triumphant, and the nation united in fact as well as in name,—the Mexican question shall have settled itself, and England will, perhaps, have come to a more reasonable view of the subject of her depredations than she is now prepared to take. At all events, we shall be in better condition to make a stout fight in 1870 than we are in 1866, and yet have pretty much all the advantages that we have at the present moment from our recent warlike experience. We can afford to wait a little for justice in the English case, the argument being all on our side; and as to that of France, there are reasons for believing that Napoleon is not disinclined to get out of the Mexican transaction, if we do not insist upon kicking him out of it. A little forbearance will lead to great good, we are confident,—and if we can have our way without shedding a drop of blood, or spending one dime, would it not be better for us so to have it, than to get it at the expenditure of a hundred thousand lives, and a thousand million dollars, not to mention the ravages of French Alabamas, and Floridas, and Shenandoahs, at the cost of our commerce? Glory is a fine thing, we allow, but we have found the article so high-priced that we are content to place it on the list of abandoned luxuries.—[Boston Advertiser.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

That drowning men catch at straws, is an old proverb, which receives very frequent verification. The Monroe Doctrine people in the United States are the drowning men in the relations of their country to the new Empire south of them. They have settled down into the conviction that Maximilian will have to leave Mexico—a belief which may be true or may not—and they seize hold of any little straw to keep themselves and their belief above water. It was rather impertinent of Mr. Seward to make complaint to Napoleon of certain acts committed by order of Maximilian in Mexico; but the American Secretary did not make much of what he no doubt considered a very clever diplomatic stroke. Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister to France, thus reports the result of his communication to Napoleon's Government:—

"M. Drouyn de Lhuys referred to the representation I had made in regard to the shooting of Mexican prisoners taken in war, and also the case of Madame de Yturbide. Why, he said, do you not go to President Juarez? We are not the government of Mexico, and you do us too much honor to treat us as such. We had to go to Mexico with an army to secure certain important interests, but we are not responsible for Maximilian or his government. He is accountable to you, as to any other government, if he violates its rights, and you have the same remedies there that we had."

This was a clean snub to Mr. Seward, but, strangely enough, those Monroe Doctrine fatuists to whom we have referred do not view it in this light. They accept M. Drouyn de Lhuys' answer to Mr. Bigelow as an assurance that Napoleon has lost hope in the permanency of the Empire, and, in the extremity of his despair, has left Maximilian to shift for himself as best he can. To us this conclusion is a very inconsequential one—a most decided *non sequitur*. It is a cutting rebuff—a hint to Mr. Seward to place his grievance before the fleeing President of a defeated Government. The Monroe Doctrine people must find something more realistic than M. Drouyn de Lhuys' sarcasm whereon to base a substantial hope.

The News finds great comfort in the abstract of Canadian accounts for the half year, published by the Canadian Government, although on the very face of the statement a serious deficiency is evident. In 1864 Canada had a small—very small surplus. In 1865 the revenue is smaller than in the previous year; but by some legerdemain the expenditure is made to appear much smaller than in 1864, although everyone who knows anything of Canadian affairs, knows that in reality it was much larger. By this shuffle of accounts from one term to another Canada is made to appear to have a large surplus this year; but this would deceive nobody, even if Canada were not now borrowing so largely, and on such ruinous terms in the London Money Market.—St. John *Freeman*.

A well-known thief stole a horse collar at Liverpool lately, and being caught in the act in the street, fell upon his knees and burst out into prayer. The police-officer decorously waited a few minutes, but finding that the prayer seemed to be interminable cut it short by walking the prisoner off to jail.

[From the St. John Freeman.]

AN APPEAL TO NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

SIR;—The people of New Brunswick having been afflicted with the Confederation cry, would it not be better for the interests of the Maritime Provinces that they of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island should assert the dignity of manhood, and demand that the question be settled forthwith, so far as those Provinces are concerned? New Brunswick, although having in the most unmistakeable manner rejected "the Scheme," and in that rejection contemptuously dismissed Mr. Tilley and his co-delegates, and notwithstanding the agitation of the question is inflicting great injury upon the Province, by driving the people to seek other homes, still Mr. Tilley and his followers persist in endeavoring to accomplish their ends, and cannot be induced to refrain, although directly violating all the principles formerly advocated by that party respecting the people's rights. The Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, Dr. Tupper, being a man of inferior ability, equalled and surpassed by many public men in that Province, holds the position of an autocrat, and compels the people to be subject to his dictation.

Nova Scotia, the most valuable of all the Provinces, the only one whose credit is not impaired—whose securities are selling at a premium in the British markets, and whose railroads throughout the whole Province will soon be completed, without the assistance of Canada or any other Province, stands in the position of subserviency to "Canadian schemers." New Brunswick earnestly pleads with the people of that noble Province, and also with those of Prince Edward Island, to assist in its struggles; the enemy has succeeded in "grasping it by the throat," and cannot be induced or forced "to relax its hold." Will the people of those Provinces remain cowardly prostrated at the feet of him who would sell his country to gratify his ambitious designs; or will they at once rise to the position of men who hold the right of self-government in all public affairs.

There has been no reason shown why New Brunswick should reverse its decision; but the proofs have been more firmly established that it has escaped a position of subserviency; and the people therefore—if again forced to decide—would again strike for the liberty they posses, and contemptuously reject false and deceitful politicians, who would now accept Confederation with Canada, although the other Maritime Provinces refused. No better proof of their utter want of principle is required than the fact that, whereas formerly they boasted that 47 members from these Provinces would hold the balance of power, and thus obtain justice for all, they would now accept Confederation with Canada, and without the other Provinces—having only fifteen representatives in an Assembly of one hundred and sixty-two members; showing plainly that deception has been their only resource from the beginning.

The election of Chas. Fisher for York County in this Province although claimed as a victory of Confederates, afforded only a proof that the constituency was deceived and debauched; a pretended opposition to Confederation; a false cry of loyalty and fenianism, together with most unblushing bribery, secured a seat for Charles Fisher; pledged to oppose Confederation, but still continuing to work in the interest of Canada; "the old fellow," "the old loyalist," that had got rid of one family compact—who were decent men—to raise another family compact; who would build all the railroads for nothing, and would have the intercolonial pass through Fredericton, nothwithstanding Peter Mitchell would have it through Miramichi, and S. L. Tilley through North, South or Central routes according to the position he happened to occupy when speaking on the question. The said S. L. Tilley has forgiven "the old fellow" for his mal-practices, and is sorry that he ever turned him out of any Government, but is rejoiced to find such a 'growing feeling' in favor of Confederation.

The resignation of Hon. R. D. Wilmot is not an indication of any change in the feeling of the people. On his arrival in Canada a few months since, he expressed himself in favor of Union, which only gave an indication that he had been tampered with in the same manner as other politicians; for R. D. Wilmot, in reading Hon. George Brown's statement of the purchase of these Provinces, commented on the infamous charactar of Canadian politicians, and "Confederation schemers," in such language that it is utterly impossible he can accept Union with such men; and he will now presume to appear before a St. John constituency advocating what he opposed a year ago.

The object in appealing to the people of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is to have this question settled finally. In New Brunswick the result of a general election would be the same as before. The people have had no reasons placed before them to reverse their decision; no inducement greater than was shown last winter has since been brought forward; and, as they are neither "fools nor children," they are not likely to be made the "toys for politicians to sport with." But, as it is evident that Mr. Tilley and his coadjutors will persist in their efforts, reckless of all consequences; and no doubt, those in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, who at present have "their feet on the people's necks,' will continue "to trample on their rights" until driven from their position, it only remains for the constituencies to claim and enforce the demand that the question must be settled, and thus relieve the Maritime Provinces from an incubus, that if not disposed of will lead to much harm; for New Brunswick especially, although having suffered unmeasured insult and indignity, together with immense pecuniary loss from an insignificant minority, cannot possibly bear with it much longer; and the feeling that is stirred up must eventually end in serious trouble to all concerned. T.

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.

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. WATONY, 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.

Charlottetown, Sept. 28, 1864 tf

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 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 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.

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 Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

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

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

Oct. 11, 1865.

STELLA COLAS.

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.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament 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 distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, 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.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

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 suitable 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 nd Pills should be used in the following cases:—

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

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 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., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

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

N. B.—Directins for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

August 7, 1863.

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 FRUIT
—FOR—
CHRISTMAS TIMES!

THE Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED, and offer for Sale, low—

62 Boxes choice RAISINS,
40 quarter-boxes Do.
3 Brls. CURRANTS,
25 Drums fresh FIGS.
FILBERTS, &c., &c.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

Kent Street, Ch.town, Dec. 6, 1865. 1

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber hereby acquaints his friends and patrons that he has removed his place of Business from the Building on Water Street lately occupied by him, to a House on SYDNEY STREET, a few doors below the residence of the Hon. Robert Hutchinson.

WILLIAM DOUGAN, Shoemaker.

Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1865.