and a long hour for her meditation,' he said, blandly.

The princess started again, and looked about her, as though some strange remembrance had suddenly come over her, but collecting herself, she replied:

'I was bidding these familiar scenes a long farewell; for I go to-morrow, my father tells me, to meet my husband in Greece.'

'True, lady, and I have the honor of having been selected by my sovereign, to perform the sacred duty of your escort.'

To be Continued.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Dear Sir,—I have often wondered why most of our Legislators exhibit such apathy in connection with a subject of such absorbing interest to our population in general as the improvement of the public roads.

During the last decade of years, I have—though silently—taken a lively interest in the management of that branch of the public service, and have watched intently the process of patching and mending, under the provisions of our Statute Labor Laws, and though some of our roads are somewhat improving, it is owing more to natural circumstances than to any system adopted for the purpose of attaining satisfactory results. The law leaves the management of our highways, for a term of years, to Commissioners, whose diplomas, in most cases, are earned through political partizanship. In this way, the veriest dolt has as good a chance to throw away £300 or £400 of the people's money, as the most talented engineer our Island could afford would of expending it to some purpose. 'Tis a grievous mistake in a Government not to encourage and acknowledge talent, even if partizanship must exist. for I have no doubt but we have among us a sufficient number of men capable of doing justice to that very important branch of our public service.

The Hon. Mr. Haythorne is the only gentleman whom I have yet noticed to take a lively interest in the matter. At least he is the only one who appears to me to have a proper idea of what really good roads are, and how they could be materially improved here. He need not be ashamed to risk making a "hobby" of the subject, for I have no doubt but he will ultimately achieve some good by earnest and honest persistence.

Although an humble individual, I would not be afraid to guarantee that I could prove satisfactorily to any Committee selected by the Legislature, that, with the materials we possess, and the money that is now being expended, judiciously applied, we could have roads little inferior to any in the Provinces within the next ten years.

The foregoing remarks have suggested themselves to me on seeing the condition of the roads in the First Road District of King's County. I cannot imagine what our Government must have been thinking of when they selected the present Commissioner. For my own part, I can only account for his appointment on the supposition that he is the nominee of some magnate of sufficient influence to *force* appointments whether they be popular or not. The last incumbent was a gentleman whose talent was as perceptible as is the ignorance of the present one. Mr. W. Stearns had suavity of manners combined with sufficient firmness and resolution to win him the esteem of all he came in contact with, and he had the roads better done than our "euphontously named" jobber, with all his bullying and "blowing" as to what he would do with contracts, and on what condition he would pass the work.

I would call your attention to the following facts, and that in the interest of the public, and of this District in particular, you will enquire into the matter, and scrutinize it "in your place," next session. When the Roads were being "sold" in june last, we were informed that the work was to be completed the 15th of August, and any contracts then unfinished, or any imperfectly done, were to be *re-sold*, and the Commissioner to charge travelling expenses for every visit of inspection after that date. Well, sir, it is now the 1st of September, and there are some contracts not yet commenced, nor will they be till after harvest. Some were inspected, and so imperfectly were they performed, that the Commissioner asserted and reiterated the assertion that he would not pay for them till performed according to the terms of sale. I now understand that said contracts have been paid for, without a single hour's additional labor having been performed—and others have been paid for on the contractor promising to do additional patching up that was pointed out.

Is this the way a large and necessary expenditure is to be squandered? Are the months of October and November the periods within which good roads can be made? Is a day's masonwork at a well, sufficient security that a road contract of £2. 1s. 4s properly performed? Is the trenching of a road twelve to thirteen feet wide, fulfilling the terms of a contract that called expressly for fifteen feet? And does the "rounding" of a road consist in throwing a few hard sods of earth along the edges thereof, without either breaking or levelling? These, and many more of a kindred nature, are questions which our paragon of a Commissioner may probably be able to answer satisfactorily, though I doubt it. Apparently he is as ignorant of his duties as Commissioner, as he is of what his clerks write for him.

Apropos of clerks, what would you think of our nonpareil Commissioner's scribe? Let me explain: when the work was all sold in one section, Mr. Scribe was directed to call out the contractors' names, that they might give their security for the due performance of their several contracts. Now suppose Messrs. A, B, C, & D, are contractors. In turning over the names, Mr. Scribe asks Mr. A. who his security is? Mr. A. names his man, and his security is put down for Mr. C, at whose name he happens to be looking at the moment. When he comes to Mr. C, in the proper order, he says, "your security is already entered." C. denies. "Well," says Mr. Scribe, "I have put Mr. A's security for you, and you Mr. A," turning again to the name, "may as well accept Mr. C's"—and in this way the securities are taken, which, by the way, are no securities at all; for not one of them were asked to sign a contract. Of course the contractors laughed when they turned their backs, and said they "might do the work or not, as they pleased," as neither they nor their securities were called on to sign documents.

Trees blown down by the late storm—now three weeks past—are still obstructing passengers, and are no trifling danger to carriages, particularly at night, as I have actually witnessed, and yet the erudite Commissioner, I hear, has laughed at persons asking payment for their removal! Evidently he knows not—in his supreme ignorance—that provisions may be made for such work on proper representation. I believe Mr. Stearns has paid for such work out of his own pocket, in order to accommodate the parties, and save them the trouble of making various applications for small sums. What security have we now that trees and other rubbish may be removed during the coming winter? But perhaps our commissioner desires to practice economy? Yes, such economy as was observed in his own appointment!

This subject is not exhausted, but I fear I trespass on your space in giving this much attention to it. With your leave I may return to it. Meantime I hope Mr. Commissioner S—— will hurry out his apprenticeship, and exhibit as much talent in his future road-making as he did at his late electioneering.

I remain yours, &c., &c.,
SENTINEL.

Morell, Sept. 3, 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, September 11, 1867.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT MAN.

In our despatches of last week was contained the brief record of the death of Mr. Faraday, a man distinguished in scientific attainments, and one to whom the world is much indebted for discoveries in electrical chemistry, which have been practically applied to bringing to perfection the telegraph of the present day. His life is instructive, as affording evidence of the eminence to which an individual of humble parentage, and moderate education, may rise by persevering application and diligent study. Faraday was the disciple of Sir Humphry Davy, and he tells us himself how it was that he first became connected with his distinguished patron, in the following letter to the late Dr. Paris, which is given in that gentleman's life of Davy:—"My dear sir, you asked me to give you an account of my first introduction to Sir. H. Davy, which I am very happy do, as I think the circumstances will bear testimony to his goodness of heart. While I was a bookseller's apprentice, I was very fond of Experiments, and very averse to trade. It happened that a gentleman, a member of the Royal Institution, took me to hear some of Sir. H. Davy's last lectures in Albemarle Street I took notes, and afterwards wrote them out more fairly in a quarto volume. My desire to escape from trade, which I thought vicious and selfish, and to enter into the service of science, which I imagined made its pursuers amiable and liberal, induced me at last to take the bold and simple step of writing to Sir. H. Davy, expressing my wishes, and a hope, that, if an opportunity came in his way, he would favour my views; at the same time I sent the notes I had taken at his lectures. The answer, which makes all the point of my communication, I send you in the original, requesting you to take great care of it, and to let me have it back, for you may imagine how much I value it. You will observe that this took place at the end of the year 1812, and early in 1813 he requested to see me, and told me of the situation of Assistant in the Laboratory of the Royal Institution, then just vacant. At the same time that he thus gratified my desires as to scientific employment, he still advised me not to give up the prospect I had before me, telling me that science was a harsh mistress; and, in a pecuniary point of view, but poorly rewarded those who devoted themselves to her service. He smiled at my notion of the superior moral feeling of philosophic men, and said he would leave me to the experience of a few years to set me right on the matter. Finally, through his good efforts, I went to the Royal Institution, early in March, 1813, as Assistant in the Laboratory; and in October of the same year went with him abroad, as his assistant in experiments and in writing. I returned with him in April 1815, resumed my station in the Royal Institution, and have, as you know, ever since remained there." Sir. Humphry's note was as follows:—"December 24, 1812. Sir, I am far from displeased with the proof you have given me of your confidence, and which displays great zeal, power of memory, and attention. I am obliged to go out of town, and shall not be settled in town till the end of January: I will then see you at any time you wish. It would gratify me to be of any service to you. I wish it may be in my power. I am Sir, your obedient humble servant, H. Davy." All this is as illustrative of Davy as of Faraday, and equally honourable to both. It links the history of the one to that of the other. Faraday is stated to have been born in 1794; he was therefore eighteen when he thus made acquaintance with Davy, and obtained through him his first appointment at the Royal Institution. His birthplace, we believe, was Kirkby Stevett, in Westmoreland; and, of humble parentage, he is understood to have had but little school education. But with such minds a little goes a long way; the seed, that might have fallen upon a rock, and withered away, because it lacked moisture, or among thorns that would have sprung up and choked it, falling on good ground, bears fruit an hundred fold. Faraday's life, we may be sure, has been throughout one of self-education; he would neglect no opportunities of improvement, would be dead to no good influences he ever came in the way of. Even the binding of books was a connection with literature which would not go for nothing. Here too is a sort of *composition*, or putting together, although the term has not happened to be technically so applied, as it has been to the other mechanical operation of setting up the types. Décorative bookbinding almost rises to the character of a subordinate department of the artistic; a beautifully bound book is a delight to look at. They talk of *style* being the dress of thought; the true *dress* of thought in what is given by the bookbinder. And his art, even when it is purely mechanical, is always ingenious; so much so that it has often been assiduously practised even as an amusement. While Faraday worked at it, we are told, his inventive talent had displayed itself in the construction of an electrical machine and other scientific contrivances; and it was the sight of these, to which his master, one Riebau, of Blandford Street, London, one day called the attention of a customer, Mr. Dance, of Manchester Street (such names ought to be remembered), that induced the latter, who was one of the old members of the Royal Institution, to take the boy with him to hear the last four lectures that Sir Humphry Davy delivered as professor. Faraday's subsequent career, as all know, has been brilliant in the highest degree. He has, as he observes in his letter to Dr. Paris, been faithful, ever since it first opened its doors to him fifty four years ago, to the Royal Institution, where he had since the retirement of Mr. Brande. In 1834, filled the chair of Davy, and where, by the extraordinary faculty of easy and luminous exposition with which he is gifted, and by the neatness and never-failing dexterity of his experimental manipulation, he has made the philosophy of matter, in many of its highest as well as of its simplest manifestations, interesting alike to all classes, to the learned and unlearned, to the old and young, to men and women. Meanwhile his splendid discoveries in electrical chemistry and the contiguous regions of physical science, and the singular combination, in all his views and speculations and methods of procedure, of the most patient vigilance in examination, and the most self-denying caution in forming his conclusions, with the highest originality and boldness, have placed him by universal recognition in the first rank of the modern cultivators of physical science. Faraday never had reason to regret his devotion to the pursuit of science, since it has elevated him to a position of envied eminence. He died in London, on the 28th ult, in the 73d year of his age. Science will have reason to lament the loss of a distinguished devotee, and humanity a most useful benefactor. We learn that it was impossible, even for a stranger, seeing him only in public, not to be attracted and charmed by the unsophisticated simplicity and sunny brightness of his whole demeanor. He was as much the object of affectionate regard, with all who knew him in private life, as he was the pride of his country, and the admiration of the whole scientific world.

In this age of humbug and brass, impudence is a great virtue. We are led into making this observation from the frequency of the sneers in which the *Islander* indulges at the "statesmanship" of His Excellency's present advisers. Had the statesmanship of their predecessors been of that lofty and commanding character as to justify the *Islander* in its "odious" comparisons, we might be able to appreciate its sneers. But when, after an eight years's tenure of office, they have nothing to show but an abortive Land Commission, a deceptive Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, barren but expensive "missions," and a melancholy array of barracks, we must confess that we are somewhat amazed at the cool hardihood of the Editor of the *Islander*. We may be permitted to say of the Loan Bill, which he affects to regard with derisive contempt, that it is an honest measure, which, despite Mr. Pope's mighty influence, received the Royal allowance, and is, in the opinion of every intelligent and disinterested person, calculated to be of great benefit to the country. The money, without any "delusion," can be obtained upon quite as favorable terms as the great Dominion can procure a loan. If His Excellency's advisers deem it adviseable to accept the money upon those terms, they have only to say the word and the bargain will be immediately completed. The fact is alike creditable to the good name of the Colony and the statesmanship of its Government. What more does the *Islander* desire, or what more could the "statesmen" whom the proprietory, conservative organ upheld, accomplish? The present Government may well be pardoned if they neglect, in presence of the splendid wheat crop of this season, to secure the loan at a rate exceeding by one farthing the limits of the Bill of last Session. In this matter discretion, we fear, sometimes excite derision or unseemly merriment. On the contrary, whatever other faults or shortcomings the Government may have to answer for, (and we are aware that they are considered neither few nor trivial) we must give them credit for honesty, patriotism, and statesmanship in connection with the loan and their first dealings with the Land Question. Mr. Hensley's mission has also done much towards redeeming the folly of the late Pope Government. Not only had the model statesmen who lately "advised" His Excellency, entailed upon the country by their bungling the enormous expense of building barracks, but also the cost of transporting and maintaining troops to collect rents at the point of the bayonet. The barracks-expense cannot now be helped; but it may be satisfactory to the people, if not to the Editor of the *Islander*, to know that Mr. Hensley's mission, which is called by that paper "a mountain in labor," "the offspring of stupidity," &c., has resulted in the Imperial Government's abatement of the claim against this colony (equivalent to about £450 a year interest for all time to come) of £6,000 sterling for the pay and support of the troops lately stationed here—a little bill guaranteed to be paid by the Pope Government. This of itself, even if the loan could not be obtained, would be something substantial to show for Mr. Hensley's mission. And we have yet to learn that Mr. Pope's English, Canadian and Brazilian expeditions, which entailed upon the colony an expenditure of thousands of pounds, have been productive of the smallest benefit to it. The consideration of these facts ought, if it were possible, to teach the brazen character who writes for the *Islander* a little modesty when speaking about the Loan Bill,—his unscrupulous attacks upon which merely strengthen the position of the Government. He will have to direct his attention to other acts and measures of the Government than this if he desires its speedy overthrow, and whenever that may take place, we feel assured that the people will insist upon the exclusion from the Government of every patriotic individual who now plots and sighs for the opportunity to sell us to Canada. This, perhaps, may be considered ranting and raving by the luminaries of Confederation; but on examination, it will be found to be the voice of the vast majority of the voters of this Colony. The assertions of the *Islander* that a loan for settling our Land difficulty would prove ruinous to the Island, are so contemptible as to be beneath the notice of any intelligent man.

The Queen's Printer informs us that he has been out of town enjoying himself. By sufferance of the Government, and the Legislature, though without the sanction of the people, the means of doing so have been placed at his disposal. We regret, however, to find that the "healthful breezes" of Stanhope have not improved either his temper or his judgment. In fact, in his irascibility he has altogether forgotten the conditions upon which the Queen's Printing was given to him, and when we remind him of this fact, he merely indulges in some petulant twaddle which advancing age alone can palliate. We can assure this officer of the Government that our object is not, as he intimates, to pay "compliments" to him, nor yet to provoke a wordy contest with him, from which neither honor nor profit is to be derived; but simply to direct the attention of the Parliamentary supporters of the Government to his violation of the understanding which existed at the time of his acceptance of the Queen's Printership, that he would abstain from advocating Confederation. He has persistently pursued an opposite course, as the columns of his paper week after week unmistakeably show; he has even gone further, and, apparently in collusion with Mr. W. H. Pope, and with the concurrence of the Executive, confidently predicted a dissolution of the House of Assembly "before the winter begins," upon some bogus proposition from Canada on the question of Confederation. This the characteristically polite editor terms ranting, raving, and blustering. Now, in this community, the Queen's Printer is generally, and, we must say, reasonably regarded as the exponent of the views of the Government from which he holds office, and that what he says regarding important public questions is in harmony with and upon the authority of the Government. When, therefore, the Queen's Printer ostentatiously proclaims his "belief" that a general election will take place this fall upon the question of Confederation, and tells the Legislature and the people that by remaining out of the Dominion, they are only hugging "isolation and obscurity," the public may be well pardoned if they take it for granted that the Government entertain the same views, and have instructed him to make them public. In order to place the Queen's Printer in his true position before the public, we ask the question if the Government have determined upon a dissolution, on the question of Confederation, or if they have any facts before them which warrants the Queen's Printer's statements? if not, by what authority does he hazard the statement. We state most positively that the Government entertain no such views. The Executive would be false to their pledges to the people were they to consent to a dissolution, and we feel satisfied that the Governor upon his own responsibility will not venture upon so grave a proceeding. From this view of the case,—which, notwithstanding that it may be termed ranting, raving, and blustering, in the vain hope of throwing dust in the eyes of the people,—is nevertheless the correct one, it will be readily seen how injudicious and mischievous the prophecies of the Queen's Printer are. The Government and their supporters in the Legislature are placed in a false position thereby, nor can they with justice to themselves, much longer permit him to occupy the anomalous position of being the paid exponent of their views, and at the same time going contrary thereto. If Mr. Whelan desires to forward Confederation in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Pope, by the very cunning dodge of predicting a dissolution, and repeating the cry of "isolation" and "obscurity," he should have the decency to resign his office. If office is more essential to him than principle, let him close his mouth and enjoy his position without compromising those who butter his bread. We are strongly inclined to "believe" that unless he does so voluntarily, he will be forced to adopt either position, as the time has gone by when he could dictate his own terms. We would now simply caution the people to beware of the insidious wiles by which Confederate schemers seek to entrap them. All their talk about coming elections, favorable propositions, and changes of views on the part of the Government and the people, are put forth for a purpose—with the view of inducing that change of opinion for which the Confederate patriots sigh, and preparing the way for some such high-handed act on the part of Governor Dundas as a dissolution of the Assembly, whereby a chance will be offered them of again scrambling into positions in which they can the more readily betray the country. This is the only "horror" we feel at the prospect of another election, and we think that after the virulence, riot and bloodshed which have marked the birth of the first Dominion Parliament,—we know enough of Canada to desire no closer political connection with her. In this opinion we are in harmony with nine-tenths of the people of this Colony, who if there were an election held to-morrow upon the question, would give even a more significant verdict in opposition thereto than they did last winter, when every leading Confederate, with one exception, was either rejected or dare not face a constituency.

The *Examiner*, which, a few years ago, could afford to publish the most disparaging articles concerning Mr. McGee, now, for various reasons, chuckles at that gentleman's triumph, and says every true Irishman here rejoices at his victory. There is no doubt that every true Irishman here and elsewhere would rejoice at his victory if it had been won honorably; but when we know that it has been achieved by means which not only every "true Irishman" repudiates with horror, but also every man of honor and correct principle, the "rejoicing" is confined to Irishmen of the Whelan stamp. True Irishmen have no sympathy with traitors, who, for the vilest and most selfish motives, conspire first against their Sovereign and pander to the prejudices of nationality, and afterwards betray and denounce by the most infamous machinations those whom they have succeeded in inveigling into their confidence. We do not believe there is one Irishman in Prince Edward Island, beside the editor of the *Examiner* himself, (who has good personal reasons for rejoicing) who does not feel regret at Mr. McGee's election. As to the topographical knowledge displayed by the *Examiner*, all we have to say is, that if our geographical information of Canada had been acquired at the expense of the tax-payers of this Colony, as Mr. Whelan's has been, we could offer no excuse for placing Prescott in the Province of Quebec. But the fact of the matter is, that since the baptism of Upper and Lower Canada by the names of Quebec and Ontario, we sometimes confound the one with the other. A schoolboy, perhaps, after he had a week to find out the difference, might be pardoned for making a public display of his discovery of a very simple error; but we do not think the editor of the *Examiner* is going to envelop himself in a halo of glory by his excessive smartness in this instance. We sympathize with Mr. Devlin and all true Irishmen who voted for him, on their defeat, and we feel assured, from our knowledge of Mr. McGee's antecedents, that the day is not far distant when victory, full and complete, will compensate Mr. Devlin and his friends for their present temporary discomfiture.

President Johnson and his ministers have come to direct blows. Since the passage of the reconstruction measures of the late Congress which deprived the President of all power in the State, the latter has brought the difference between himself and Congress to a decisive issue by dismissing Secretary Stanton and other so-called Radical officials. This step on the part of the President has led to the resignation of the members of his Cabinet, which resignations have not yet been accepted. It is difficult to say what the proximate or remote results of this ministerial row will be to the policy and destiny of the United States, but the reconstruction of the whole Union, particularly of the South, cannot fail to be hastened thereby.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ To correspondents.—"A Volunteer" will appear next week.

The telegraphic news of the past week is condensed in "All sorts of Items."

It will be observed that some of the editorial articles in to-day's paper, were prepared for last week's issue

☞ The Hon. Mr. Hensley is expected home on Friday next.

Government appointments, and other local matters are crowded out this week.

The Halifax Post Office authorities have somehow this Island for the third or fourth time in the neglect of the English Mail, which has been unnecessarily delayed for a day. Such is the case with the English Mail due last evening, but which will not be received here until this afternoon,—a delay entailing an expense of £20 upon this Colony. We shall refer to this matter at more length at our earliest convenience.

Dr. Price has been appointed an additional Coroner for Queen's County.

Oats are reported to be selling at Summerside for 2s 3d, and Barley for 4s. per bushel.

Senator the Hon. Edward Kenny, Receiver-General of the Dominion of Canada, was on a visit to this Island during the past week. He was the guest of the Hon. D. Brenan, and left for Halifax yesterday morning.—He is to be appointed President of the Senate.

The Colonial Secretary has, upon the authority of the Lieut. Governor and Council, issued a proclamation offering a reward of £100 to any person (not an accessor) who will, in future, give such information and evidence as will lead to the conviction of parties who may be guilty of incendiarism.

It is now asserted that Miss Sullivan will not dispose of her lands except under the provisions of the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, by which, we believe, she is bound. This is to be regretted, but it is to be hoped that she will yet see reason to change her mind.

We learn that four Yankee forgers, who have been circulating spurious American coin of the denomination of quarter and half dollars, were arrested yesterday morning by the Policemen of this City.

Quite a number of fat Sheep and Lambs for the Halifax market, are now being shipped weekly by Steamers to Pictou. On Thursday morning (5th) the *Princess of Wales* took over another large flock; and arrangements have been entered into to continue the traffic for some time to come.—*Ib.*

Our Fisheries for 1866.—We are indebted to the Customs Department for the following particulars, collated by Mr. Koughan, relative to our Exports of Fish for the year 1866:—

Quantity		Declared Sterling value.
14,005 bbls.	mackerel	£16,494
990 "	herrings	691
488 "	alewives	228
7,488 qtls.	codfish	4,679
3,693 "	hake	2,612
13,354 bush	oysters	1,712
1,336 phgs.	preserved salmon	1,662
56 " "	lobsters	63

—*Pat.*

The Sch. *Glide* arrived from Georgetown this week with 160 bbls mackerel, belonging to Hon. A. A. McDonald of that town, and 40 barrels owned by George Poole. Esq., of the same place. The people of this Island are prosecuting the mackerel fishery as they never prosecuted it before. They have now a fleet, though small, of first-class vessels for the business.—*Pat.*

The ship *New Dominion*, Kickham, master, sailed for England yesterday. She is a very superior vessel, and whether offered for sale or continued as a trader between Liverpool and Charlottetown, we hope she may prove to her owner—Hon. J. C. Pope—a remunerative speculation.—*Ib.*

For Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

Sudden colds and hard coughs can be cured immediately, as hundreds can testify, by mixing about one teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with four teaspoonful of Molasses, mixed well together, and taken as your coughing spell comes on; three teaspoonfuls of the mixture will answer for a dose. Also rub a little of the Pain Killer on the hands, and inhale the scent of it into the lungs. After you have taken the medicine, bathe throat and around the collar bone, also across the upper part of the breast and down the sides, if they have been made sore by coughing, and you will soon get relief, if you do not neglect it too long. The sooner this medicine is applied the more speedy the relief. In all cases, if you do not get relief in thirty minutes, take it again, and bathe frequently according to directions.

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

Governor Smith, of Montana, has called for eight hundred militia for six months active service against the Indians.

The Annual Provincial Exhibition in New Brunswick will be held in October next.

Baron Von Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister, is reported to be maturing a plan for the sale of church property, for the payment of the national debt.

The Spanish fleet in the Pacific has been ordered home immediately.

It is reported that the British subjects imprisoned by the King of Abyssinia have got their freedom.

Criminal prosecutions have been commenced in the Courts at Dublin against several Orangemen charged with participating in recent disorderly processions, and being participators in the disturbance which occurred on those occasions. It is time the supremacy of the law was asserted.

The negroes in Jamaica are getting noisy again. A serious riot broke out amongst them lately at Kingston.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec has issued a proclamation, offering a reward for such information as will lead to the discovery of the miscreants concerned in the recent incendiary fires in Montreal.

There is no truth in the report that the Asiatic Cholera has broken out in New York.

Admiral Persano is stated in some of the Paris papers to have become insane.

The Steamer *Secret*, plying between Quebec and Ports in the Lower Provinces, is under seizure in the Admiralty Court of that city for running down another steamer a few weeks ago in the St. Lawrence.

The Indian war in the Western Territories is still carried on in the most sanguinary manner. At Fort Phil Kearney a battle was fought, in which sixty Indians and a Lieutenant and five men belonging to the United States army were killed.

The Fenians are holding secret conventions in New York.

Nearly every man of H. M. 4th Regiment, (in Halifax) whose term of service has expired within the past few days, has re-enlisted.

His Lordship the Bishop of Arichat administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to over 200 children at Arisaig, N. S., on Sunday, the 21st ult., and on Monday, at Cape George, to 180.

The Czar of Russia, who is at present in the Crimea, is reported to be severely ill.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his tour through France, has received one continual ovation from all ranks and conditions of the people.

Garrabaldi says that Italy without Rome is not Italy. "Rome or death" is still his motto. He may find the latter much sooner than the former.

A mixed Board of Enquiry, composed of Christians and Mussulmen, have been appointed by the Turkish Government to investigate the causes of disaffection in Candia.

A Medical convention was recently held in Halifax. A similar Convention in this city would be desirable.

The Mayor of St. John has been nominated in opposition to Hon. Mr. Tilley. The Hon. Mr. Gray is also being opposed. We would not care if all the other Confederates in the Dominion were elected, provided Tilley and Tupper were rejected.

The celebrated Father Passaglia has become reconciled to the Church.

The St. John oarsmen, who are to row against the renowned Ward brothers of New York, have left for Springfield, where the race is to come off.

A frightful accident occurred at the County Fair, Burlington, on the 4th inst., by the breaking of the seats of a large amphitheatre, crowded with 30,000 persons, whereby over 500 were fatally injured.

Latest gold quotations, 142¼.

A. J. Ritchie, Esq., Editor and proprietor of the Halifax *Sun*, was drowned in that harbor, on the evening of the 5th inst., while returning from the Scottish Gathering at the North West Arm. He was stepping from the Steamer to the wharf when he slipped and fell overboard and instantly sank. His body was recovered in about an hour and three quarters.

Major-General Doyle was rather severely injured at a fire which occurred in Fredricton, N. B., a few days ago.

The elections come off simultaneously in Nova Scotia on the 18th instant.

It is stated that several hundreds of spurious half-sovereigns, which have come from New Brunswick, have been attempted to be palmed off upon the Bank of P. E. Island within a few days back, but were fortunately detected in time to prevent fraud.

Fredericton, N. B., has been recently visited by a severe fire One whole block of buildings was destroyed.

Sergt.-Major Hicky made the highest aggregate score at the recent shooting match at Bedford, N. S., viz: 274 points out of 107 rounds.

We see by the New Brunswick papers, that our friend, Thomas Kelly, Esq., of Summerside, has declared in favor of union. We offer him our felicitations on the auspicious event.

☞ A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of agriculture and local industry will be held at the Legislative Library, Colonial Building, on Tuesday next, the 13th instant, at 4 oclock, P. M,

By Order,
A. McNEILL,
Secretary.

Sept. 10th, 1867.

Medical Notices.

Holloway's Pills.—The variable temperature and damp weather fearfully tell on the human frame, deteriorating the blood and producing morbid results in its receiverls—the lungs. Hence, on all sides we are surrounded by bronchitis, pleurisy, asthma, consumption, all of which might be readily cured by Holloway's never-failing remedies, whose active principle purifies the blood, and causes all morbific matter to be speedily expelled from the body. In cases of indigestion, dimness of sight, headache, mental and physical lassitude, these restorative Pills act as a charm. They expel rheumatism and gout, while they infallibly correct female complaints in young and old, delicate and robust.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain *the genuine.*

We have frequently heard Mothers say they would not be without Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. It gives an infant troubled with costic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. 25 cents a bottle.

MARRIED.

At Morell Manse, on Tuesday, 20th August, by the Rev. Henry Crawford, Mr. George Dingwell, son of the Hon. James Dingwell, to Miss Elizabeth McKenzie, daughter of Mr. James McKenzie, all of Bay Fortune.

On the 22d August, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. W. DeBlois, M. A. the Rev. M. P. Freeman, M. A., of Bedeque, P. E. Island, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Charles D Randall, Esquire, Wolfville, N. S.

At the Cathedral, in this city, on Wednesday, the 4th of September, instant, by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of St. John, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Foley, Thomas Kelly, Esq., of Summerside, P. E. I. Barrister at Law, to Mary Emeline, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry W. Estabrooks, of St. John, N. B, formerly of New York, U S.—[St John N B, paper.

Died.

On the 2nd instant, Robert, infant son of Archibald and Jessie McNeil, of this city, aged three months.

At Johnston's River, 28th August, after ten days illness, Mary, the wife of Dennis Ryan, in the 70th year of her age. She was much respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, for her kind disposition. Deceased was a native of Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, and emigrated to this Island in 1834.—R I P.

New Advertisemen

To the Editor of the H

SIR:—I have read the letter of "Ixion senior,) which appeared in the Herald date, wherein he accuses me o a base, wicked falsehood, in referring as I did to acter in the records of the Police Co "Mr. Frederick MacMahon was never the Police Court or any other Court in t I defy Mr. Welsh to prove it." The pr wanting. I have obtained from the following certified extract which will

"NOVEMBER 6th, 1866.—Frederick Mc rested by Police officers Richards and p. m., for fighting in Sweenon's yard Mr. Councillor Heartz—fined five shi charged."—[Extract from the Records shal of City of Charlottetown.]

PETER McGOWAN

I might reply to "Ixion" (McMa great length, and take up his remarks deem a man who could deliberately w as are contained in the letter which appe of to-day, unworthy of further notice leave the public to judge which of us which false, "malicious and wicked."

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the have afforded me,

I am, Sir,
Yours, resp

Sept. 4, 1867.

P. S.—I may state that Mr. Owen sailed within the last ten years over t sels of various sizes, and no Captain has ever had to enter on his log book man or boy lost overboard; nor until alleged case have any of our officers ill-using those under their oversight.

Prince of Wales

THE PRINCE OF WALES COLLE MAR SCHOOL will be RE-OPE DAY, the 16th current, at 10 o'clock a

According to altered arrangement both departments will be under the and control of the Principal.

The hours of attendance during the viz: from April to November, will be from 9 o'clock to 12¼; in the afternoon in the winter months, viz: from No from 9 to 2 as formerly without any

An USHER for the Grammar Sch mediately. Application to be made will state terms and duties.

"The Professors of Dalhousie Coll for competition, to the pupils attend Wales College, a Scholarship, entitli ance on all the classes of the unde The award to be made after examin pal of that College."

The examination for said Scholarsh at the Prince of Wales College on 12th October next, at 10 o'clock a. m

J. LONGWOR

Sept. 11, 1867. 5in

A PROCLAM

BY HIS EXCELL

GEORGE DUNDAS,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander Her Majesty's Island Prince Edw tories thereunto belonging, Chanc and Ordinary of the same &c, &

GEORGE DUNDAS, Lieut. Governor.

WHEREAS His Worship the May lottetown hath, on account of t have taken place in this City, and whic the work of Incendiaries, expressed to m impending danger from Incendiarism desire that a suitable reward be offered punishment of any person or persons guilty of any act or acts of Incendia it, by and with the advice and cons Council, to proclaim, and I do hereby Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUN persons (not the actual party to the information, and evidence as will lead prehension and conviction of any pe shall hereafter be guilty of any act or

Given under my hand and the Great Charlottetown, in the said Islan September, in the year of ou eight hundred and sixty-seven, of Her Majesty's reign.

By comman
GEO

GOD SAVE THE QU

Sept. 11, 1867. 3in

ACADEMY OF

Over Mr. Scott's Carria (Side Entrac

THE ABOVE ACADEMY wi FALL and WINTER SEASO rection of Mrs. WENT WORTH MONDAY, the 23rd of SEPTEMB the "Charlottetown Glee and Par meet for practice.

TERMS.

Calisthenic Classes, for young Lad commencing on Tuesday the 1 Sept., per quarter of 24 lessons, Extra charge (first quarter only) use of apparatus.
(Class days, Tuesdays and Friday 4 o'clock.)

Calisthenic Classes for boys not 14 years old—Classes to commence Wednesday, October 2nd,
Extra charge for use of apparatus quarter
(Class days for Boys, Mondays Wednesdays at 4 o'clock.)

French Conversational Class for yo Ladies, Tuesdays & Fridays, per Ditto for Boys, Mondays and Wed days, per quarter.

Singing—private lessons of one per quarter,

Ditto, half in Class, three quarters hour lessons,

The above lessons include Sc French and German Songs, with th Songs, Glees, Sacred Songs, &c., a most modern style of vocalization.

PIANO FORTE Music, according principle, by which Mrs. Stevenson finish a Pupil in two years, or to g ing according to Mrs. Stevenson's time, per quarter, £2.

In all cases, Mrs. Stevenson reserves selection.

N. B. The young Ladies at Classes will be required to wear th tume—the pattern of which can Store, Queen Street.

☞ TERMS, without exception, paid at the first and twelfth lesso struction, to ensure the preserve least one quarter.

☞ The Academy to Let, by tures, &c., &c.

Sept. 11, 1867. 1in

NOTI

THE Subscriber having been for the Rev. MALACHAI Sable, during his temporary ab quests all persons indebted to the up their liabilities without delay.

Ch'town, Sept. 11, 1867.