

without his presence; the elections, the financial state of the country, the budget, public works, public education, and agriculture—all are treated in its turn; and he declares to his subjects that, in all these respects, France is not only in a satisfactory, but in a flourishing condition.

There are two points in the speech on which the Emperor distinctly dwells.

With regard to Mexico it seems that if that country is to become a *casus belli* between France and America, the declaration of war must come from the latter country. The Emperor distinctly says: "I am arranging with the Emperor Maximilian to fix the terms for the recall of our troops, in order that their return may be effected without compromising the French interest which we want to defend in that distant country." Now, if the American Government wishes to hasten the time of the French evacuation, it is evident that Napoleon will resist; but if they choose to abide his terms—and that will not be before the Mexican empire is consolidated, and has made for itself substantial alliances—they then may, when the French have left Mexico, do as they will with the new kingdom. But if they venture to interfere now, they cannot do it but at the cost of war with France.

The other point that interests us especially as Catholics is the position of the Emperor with regard to the Holy Father. On this subject he says a great deal in a very few words. "We have reason to rely upon the scrupulous execution of the Treaty of the 10th of September, and upon the indispensable maintenance of the power of the Holy Father." And to hear for he can rely upon Victor Emmanuel for the execution of the Treaty, we have our own decided opinion. But whether or not the Italian Government intends to keep its pledges we care not, provided the Emperor be uttering his real sentiments when he says that the maintenance of power of the Holy Father is "indispensable." If he really thinks so, then he will, in spite of all, maintain and defend it even against the new kingdom of his own creation. But the question is, "Can we depend upon his word?" Well, even if we cannot, we have a higher and more perfect dependence; and we are told in the concluding words of the speech, that "Above all human intelligence, above the efforts of science and of reason, their exists a Supreme Will which regulates the destinies of individuals as it does those of nations."

News by Telegraph

FROM THE STATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.
In the Fenian Congress now in session at Pittsburg, Pa., last night the military committee presented a report on the plan submitted by Gen. Sweeney. After having thoroughly discussed it, was unanimously adopted, the delegates present pledging their circles to support Sweeney with the last dollar and with the last man. Money is rapidly flowing into the treasury. The Congress will probably adjourn *sine die* tomorrow. Gold 135 7/8.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.
The "Commercial's" special Washington despatch says, that at the Fenian meeting last night intimations were given of a plan to seize British Columbia, and establish a harbor for privateers on the Pacific Coast. It is understood that the British Minister has forwarded a communication on the subject to the State Department, and that it formed a topic for Cabinet discussion to-day. A Proclamation will probably be issued against any violation of the neutrality laws. Gold 137.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 24.—The Fenian Congress adjourned *sine die* to-day, after passing a resolution disclaiming all connection with any party politics, and adopting an address urging on the work of immediate peace for a union war. Gold 135 3/4.

OTTAWA, C.W., Feb. 26, p. m.
The Gazette contains a proclamation warning American fishermen that they cannot use Canadian shore fisheries, after the 17th March next. Gold 136 7/8.

THE PRESIDENT VEToes THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The greatest excitement exists throughout the Union consequent upon the action of the President, in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, recently passed by Congress and Senate. This Bill provides for the continuing in force of the Act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, until otherwise provided for by law, shall extend to refugees and freedmen in certain parts of the United States; and the President may divide the section of country containing such refugees and freedmen into districts, each containing one or more States, not to exceed twelve in number; and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an assistant Commissioner for each of said districts.

That the Commissioner, with the approval of the President, shall divide each district into a number of sub-districts, not to exceed the number of counties or parishes in each State, and shall assign to each sub-district at least one agent, either a citizen, officer of the army, or enlisted man, who, if an officer, shall serve without additional compensation or allowance.

That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, fuel, and other supplies, including medical stores and transportation, and afford such immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may suggest.

That the President be authorized to receive from sale or from settlement, under the homestead or pre-emption laws, and to set apart for the use of freedmen loyal refugees, unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land; and the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall cause the same, from time to time, to be allotted and assigned, in parcels not exceeding forty acres each, to the loyal refugees or freedmen, who shall be protected in the use and enjoyment thereof for such term of time and on such annual rent as may be agreed upon between the Commissioner and such refugees and freedmen.

President Johnston, in vetoing the Bill, gives his reasons in full. The President raises two classes of objections to the Bill, one of them being based on the alleged unconstitutionality and inherently unjust and arbitrary provisions of the measure, and the other resting upon the President's belief that no measure of the kind is required or justified by the present situation of the States lately in rebellion.

CONVENTIONS OF THE FRENCH.
New York, Feb. 20.—Of the President's veto, the Tribune editorially says: "We doubtly regret this, and we think he will be to regret it even more keenly, if

without his presence; the elections, the financial state of the country, the budget, public works, public education, and agriculture—all are treated in its turn; and he declares to his subjects that, in all these respects, France is not only in a satisfactory, but in a flourishing condition.

There are two points in the speech on which the Emperor distinctly dwells.

With regard to Mexico it seems that if that country is to become a *casus belli* between France and America, the declaration of war must come from the latter country. The Emperor distinctly says: "I am arranging with the Emperor Maximilian to fix the terms for the recall of our troops, in order that their return may be effected without compromising the French interest which we want to defend in that distant country." Now, if the American Government wishes to hasten the time of the French evacuation, it is evident that Napoleon will resist; but if they choose to abide his terms—and that will not be before the Mexican empire is consolidated, and has made for itself substantial alliances—they then may, when the French have left Mexico, do as they will with the new kingdom. But if they venture to interfere now, they cannot do it but at the cost of war with France.

The other point that interests us especially as Catholics is the position of the Emperor with regard to the Holy Father. On this subject he says a great deal in a very few words. "We have reason to rely upon the scrupulous execution of the Treaty of the 10th of September, and upon the indispensable maintenance of the power of the Holy Father." And to hear for he can rely upon Victor Emmanuel for the execution of the Treaty, we have our own decided opinion. But whether or not the Italian Government intends to keep its pledges we care not, provided the Emperor be uttering his real sentiments when he says that the maintenance of power of the Holy Father is "indispensable." If he really thinks so, then he will, in spite of all, maintain and defend it even against the new kingdom of his own creation. But the question is, "Can we depend upon his word?" Well, even if we cannot, we have a higher and more perfect dependence; and we are told in the concluding words of the speech, that "Above all human intelligence, above the efforts of science and of reason, their exists a Supreme Will which regulates the destinies of individuals as it does those of nations."

Greater interest is felt in the efficiency of this particular veto from the fact that, if successful, it will form a turning point in the policy of the Government, in any event it will prove a decisive test of the power of the President to arrest unconstitutional legislation. Neither Jefferson or Jackson ever asserted with such fearless fidelity and ringing emphasis the fundamental principles of civil liberty as President Johnston has done in this message.

The "Herald" editorially says of the veto—"The Freedmen's Bureau Bill, as the hands of President Johnston, met with the fate which it deserves. His general arguments, and his specifications against the Bill are consistent, cogent and conclusive.—They are what we expected from the well-known opinions and earnest and decisive character of the man.

In order that there may be no mistake as to his position, he defines it thoroughly. The bill may be passed over the veto, but in any event, the issue is at length made between the Administration and the radical portion of Congress, and there is no other alternative.

The "Times" editorially says that the veto implies no essential difference of opinion between the Executive and the majority in Congress on the primary object of the Bill. The "Times" also discusses several portions of the message, and concedes the desire of the President for the permanent welfare and union of the whole country, and says he is solemnly impressed with the belief that the question of union is paramount to all others.

It thinks some of his grounds of objections are not without force, and says in no essential point is the President at variance either with the majority in Congress or with the country, so far as the claims of the freedmen are concerned. He seeks to reach the end aimed at in the vetoed bill by other, and at least less radical, agencies. It will, therefore, be for Congress and the country to weigh carefully the objections offered, and, at least, to respect, if they cannot assent, to the reasons on which the Executive veto is based."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the 2d Battalion of the 4th Regt. proceeds from Malta to Nova Scotia; the 15th (that now stationed in this garrison) from Nova Brunswick to Bermuda; 2d Batt., 16th, from Nova Scotia to Barbadoes; 2d Batt., 23d, from Malta to St. Helena.

Grant has notified the proprietors of Southern newspapers that their publications will be suppressed if they keep up their hostile tone toward the government.

A Vera Cruz letter says it has been determined by the Imperial Government to demand reclamation from the United States for outrages at Bagdad.

The Right Rev. John W. Williams, Bishop elect of the Catholic diocese of Boston, will be consecrated on Sunday, March 11th, in the Church of St. James, the most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey officiating.

The shipwrights of Quebec have organized themselves into a ship-building society, and at a recent meeting held in St. Roch, subscribed \$10,000 to "warp it." The Mercury of that city in referring to the movement observes:— "They have an enormous field before them, and if they can obtain their capital at a reasonable rate of interest, will not only be able to provide work for themselves, but will also be able to build ships at rates with which the Americans and Lower Province builders will not be able to compete."

A New Orleans despatch says Gen. R. Clay Crawford, the Bagdad filibuster, has escaped from the front where he was confined.

The St. John, N. B. Globe, says:—"The following is all that Her Majesty said in her speech at the opening of Parliament respecting Confederation. She made no mention of the Quebec Scheme:— "I watch with interest the proceedings which are still in progress in British North America with a view to a closer union among the Provinces, and I continue to attach great importance to that object."

The following Toronto telegram, dated 10th inst., is published in the American papers:—"A company is being formed of merchants of Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Halifax, to establish a line of steamers between Canada and the Lower Provinces. It is intended to compete with the routes through the States to Halifax, St. John and Bay of Chaleur. The time between Quebec and St. John by the new line, is expected to be three and a half days.—Connections will be made at Shediac with North American and European Railway, belonging to New Brunswick."

A "FLOATING STATION" BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS.—Some weeks ago, Mr. Felix Sumnerly, in the Times, poured forth the grievances he experienced in crossing the Manche. We are happy to be able to announce, for the comfort of that gentleman and the rest of the world, that a remedy is in prospect. In two years from this time we are promised a "floating station," to pass between Dover and Calais! Steamers are to be built one-third larger, and more powerful than those noble boats used in crossing the Irish Channel between Holyhead and Kingston. These new boats are intended to cross in an hour under ordinary circumstances. They will be so large that there will be fewer quays on them than even in the Dublin vessels. The train which leaves London will pass bodily on to the steamer, which will be roved over, with a waiting room at each side. The passenger may remain in his carriage, or alight and use these waiting rooms, and the same carriage will take him on to Paris. The requisite notices of a bill to use Dover harbor and pier have been given. And the Emperor of the French has authorized the necessary improvements in Calais pier and harbor, where the depth will be increased from six to sixteen feet. (Full Mail Gazette.)

We understand that communications have been received from the Hon. Financial Secretary, giving rather encouraging accounts of the prospects of his mission, so far as entered upon. The Delegates had been received with the greatest possible cordiality, both by the Governor of Demerara and the people, and that the prospect seemed to be general, that a reciprocity in trade would be largely beneficial to both parties. Mr. McDonald speaks in high terms of the capabilities of Demerara and the character of the climate. When last heard from, the Deputation were at Barbadoes, from which they intended to visit Cuba and Jamaica, and perhaps one or two other islands. Admiral Hope has placed H. M. Steamer Buzzard at their disposal, so that their means of locomotion were all that could be desired. We trust that the delegation may be able to get back, at least that portion of it, that has not gone to Brazil, some time before the House rises, so that it may be put in possession of the facts they may have gathered, and be in a position to take such action as will be best calculated to subserve Provincial interests. (L. Express.)

An officer of the British Navy has published a statement of an extraordinary occurrence on board of one of H. M. Ships in the tropics. A smoke and smell of fire issued from one of the berths, and on examination, it was found that the curtain near the berth's eye light was ignited, evidently caused by the action of the sun on the glass. This may account for many unaccountable fires on board of vessels.

THE RECIPROcity NEGOTIATIONS.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin walks into the Congress Committee of Ways and Means and all other Americans who had a hand in bringing matters to a dead halt, in smashing style. Our contemporary, who, it is but fair to say, has been friendly to reciprocity, says in one place:— "We do not hesitate to say, that while the memoranda submitted by the Provincial Commissioners evinced a sincere desire to come to an understanding upon the subject, and afforded a tolerably fair basis for further negotiations, the counter proposition submitted by the Committee of the House, was a willful perversion of the principles of reciprocity, a mockery and insult to the intelligence of both the people of Canada and the United States. The proposition admitted of but one construction and rejection, and this the Provincial representatives gave to it in declining to pursue the discussion and abruptly leaving Washington for their own home."

In another place, after citing what is given out as the proposal of the delegates, and the extraordinary counter proposal of the Committee of Ways and Means, it gives in the following language, a severe rap to those Americans who have hitherto been prating about the one-sided bearing of the old treaty:— "This, it must be admitted, is reciprocity with a vengeance. If reciprocity was a one-sided affair before, as some alleged, we would like for them to tell us what they think of it now. Of course, we would not be subjected to its operation, but if they would have given us a rather low estimate of their sagacity and spirit. In fact, the present phase of the matter would be almost too absurd for comment, were it not for the positive injury inflicted upon two flourishing countries, having so many interests and aims in common, by these schismatic proceedings."

SUPREME COURT GEORGETOWN.

The February Term of the Supreme Court for King's County began on Tuesday last and ended on Thursday. His Honor Mr. Justice Peters presided. The following gentlemen constituted the Grand Jury: Hon. Joseph Wigham, Foreman; Rodrick McIntyre, Alexander Campbell, William Moor, Lewis J. Westaway, Duncan McDonald, George Alley, John Knight, George Moore, James E. McDonald, David McClure, Augustine McDonald, Alexander Kennedy, John Scrimgeour, John Conan, John McLean, Thomas Agnew, John Nicholl, Neil Mathewson and Joseph H. Dingwell, Esquires. The criminal calendar this term was light one, a circumstance as gratifying to the Court as it is creditable to King's County.

The Queen at the presentation of Jane Mauly as Simon Mollison—Indictment for larceny—No Bill.

The Queen at the prosecution of James W. Truelove as having obtained by fraud the acceptance of a Bill.

The Queen at the prosecution of Pierce Gault as Malcolm McLean and others—Indictment for forcibly entry—a true Bill. The trial of this case was put off till July, the parties having entered in recognitions for their appearance at that time. The following civil cases were on the docket: James Cantwell and ano. vs John Conley and ano.—action on the case for not delivering goods according to contract—No Bill.

Doe dem James McDonald vs James McVinish—action of ejectment. Verdict for the defendant.

John McLean vs John Knight—assumpsit. Amount claimed £57. Special Jury empanelled. Verdict for Plaintiff for £4 10s 6d.

Maria Martin vs Angus McDonald—overthrowing Plaintiff's land—referred to arbitration.

John Knight vs John Knight—action of Trover—Judgment for defendant.

Of the appeal cases the following three only were prosecuted: Pierce Gault, appt. vs Malcolm McLean and others, respondents; Malcolm McLean, appt. vs Nathaniel Westaway, resp.—appeal confirmed, and judgment below reversed.

James McVade, appt. vs Angus Cameron, resp.—appeal dismissed and judgment below affirmed.

The remaining appeals some stand over for hearing till next term, and others were dismissed for want of prosecution. In Doe dem James Moynagh vs Roe, and same vs same, judgment was given against the causal party in both cases. The Grand Jury having made presentments against Matthew Young for resisting a constable in the execution of his office, and against certain parties having towerkeepers sign boards on their houses, though their names do not appear on the list of towerkeepers in King's County, the Court on Thursday afternoon adjourned *sine die*.—Full.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday, the 24th inst., by J. R. Bourke, Esq., one of the Coroners for Queen's County, at the house of Richard Mulrow, Lot 49, on view of the body of his son, a very interesting boy of about four years of age when it appeared in evidence that on the child being misused, the father went in search of him, and found him under a log in the wood-pile, close to the house. It is supposed the child must have climbed upon the wood, and the wood had fallen upon him. When found, he was quite dead. He was much bruised about the left temple. Death must have been instantaneous. Verdict accordingly.—L.

C. Y. M. L. INSTITUTE.—The Rev. Mr. Bolcott, the venerable Pastor of the Rectory Mission, will lecture at the above named Institute on this (Wednesday) evening. His subject will be, "We understand." The Manners and Customs of the Indians. This is quite an attractive theme, and ought to draw—as we feel assured it will—a very full house.

The Benevolent Irish Society is making preparations to celebrate the 17th in a beaming manner, by marching in procession to Divine Service in the forenoon, and holding a concert (by the members of the St. Cecilia Choral Society) in St. Andrew's Hall, in the evening. We have every reason to believe that both the display and the concert will be creditable to the parties laboring, and that the result will materially tend to relieve the wants of the poor of this city.

Governor Gordon of New Brunswick is now in Canada. Much curiosity exists as to the cause of his visit thither.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was opened on the 24th ult. The Governor's Speech is silent on Confederation, which appears to be as dead as Julius Caesar in that Province.

Three fires occurred in Halifax on the night of the 16th ult., whereby a considerable amount of property was destroyed. They are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

All the Provincial Delegates to Washington have returned to their respective Provinces.

Medical Notices.

Dr. O'NEILL'S LIME MACE. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Office, No. 45 Dey Street, New York, and No. 206 High Holborn, London, England.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Though the former disease remorselessly attacks the young and the robust, and the latter ruthlessly selects its victims from the weak and delicate, the same medical treatment will infallibly cure both complaints. After the affected parts have been diligently fomented with hot water, and perspiring rubbed in for a few minutes twice a day, and his pills must be taken according to the printed directions wrapped round each box of his medicine. Both Ointment and Pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public at large, and so invalid, who actively reads them, can be at any loss how to doctor himself successfully.

Cure. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Holloway's Remedies, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or young child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Singers and Public Speakers generally.

Married.

At Indian River, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. James McDonald, V. G., Mr. John Ready, to Miss Margaret Murphy, both of Irishtown, Lot 20.

At St. Bonaventure Church, Tracadie, Lot 35, on the 6th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Poirer, P. P. M., Mr. Wm. McGrath, of the late Mr. McGrath, Covehead Road, Lot 24, to Miss Bridget Bearry, Union Road, Lot 23.

At Fairfield, East Point, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Douglas McDonald, P. P. M., Mr. Galtin McLean, of the late Mr. Galtin McLean, youngest daughter of Mr. John McLean, of Souris.

DIED.

At Georgetown, on the 23rd ult., Mr. John Finnigan in the 33rd year of his age.

At St. Andrew's, on the 20th ult., after a painful illness of many years, which she bore with patient resignation to the Divine will, Isabella, wife of the late Donald McDougall, aged 82 years. Deceased leaves four sons, three daughters, besides a large circle of relations and friends to deplore the loss of a loving parent and a kind and good neighbor.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 6, 1866.

Butter (fresh)	1s 7d to 1s 9d	Turkeys, each	4s 6d to 5s
Do by the tub	1s 5d to 1s 7d	Green	3s 6d to 3s 6d
Lamb per lb.	4s 6d	Wool per bush	1s 10d to 2s
Do. (small)	7d to 8d	Partridges	1s to 1s 2d
Mutton, per lb.	4d to 7d	Chickens, pair	7s to 8s
Do. (small) per lb.	4d to 5d	Corn, per bush	10s to 11s
Do. by q.	4d to 5d	Herrings, per barrel	30s to 40s
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 5d	Mackerel, do.	3s to 4s
Tallow	7d to 8d	Bacon (Housley) 3d to 4s	
Lard	10d to 1s	Do. (house) 4s to 5s	
Hams, per lb.	4d to 5d	Do. (fine) 6s to 7s	
Pork, per lb.	3d to 4s	Shingles, per M.	10s to 12s
Flour, per barrel	40s to 50s	Wool, per lb.	1s 2d to 1s 3d
Do. per lb.	3d to 2s	Hay, per ton	7s to 8s
Oatmeal	11s to 12s	Straw, per ton	1s 6d to 2s
Peas, per bush	1s 4d to 1s 6d	Homeop. per yd.	4s to 5s
Potatoes, per bush	1s 6d to 1s 8d	Calif. per bush	6d to 8d
Barley	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Lites, do.	4s to 5s
Oats	2s to 2s 1s	Shingles, per M.	10s to 12s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c., &c., BY AUCTION!

THE Subscriber has been instructed, by Messrs. DELANEY & BYRNE, to sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of MARCH next, at 11 o'clock, the whole of their Extensive

Stock of Merchandise, Comprising in DRY GOODS—Grey, White, Printed and Striped COTTONS, Coboures, Lustres, Fancy Dress Goods, Flannels, Cloths, Tweeds, Does, Skeletons, &c., &c., &c.

Hardware, Nails, Floughmounting, Paints, Oils, Glass, Cutlery, &c., &c., &c.

Boots and Shoes. CHESTS SUPERIOR TEA, &c., &c., &c.

Terms liberal.

Sale to continue from day to day till the whole is disposed of.

No Reserve. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch. Town, Feb. 25, 1866.

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons having any claims against the late Estate of the late James Barr, Merchant, Alberton, are requested to furnish the same to the Subscribers, duly attested, for payment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay up their respective amounts on or before the first day of APRIL next. All accounts remaining unpaid, or otherwise satisfactorily secured after that time, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without further notice on the part of the subscribers.

RICHARD B. REID, Executor.

WILLIAM F. REID, Executor.

February 21, 1866. Pat. a. W. S.

SHEEP WRECKERS.

WANTED, IS OR IS GOOD SHIP CARPENTERS, to engage for four months, to whom liberal wages will be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

NEIL MCKELVIE, Hon. J. C. Foy's office.

FEB. 21, 1866.

The Benevolent Irish Society is making preparations to celebrate the 17th in a beaming manner, by marching in procession to Divine Service in the forenoon, and holding a concert (by the members of the St. Cecilia Choral Society) in St. Andrew's Hall, in the evening. We have every reason to believe that both the display and the concert will be creditable to the parties laboring, and that the result will materially tend to relieve the wants of the poor of this city.

Governor Gordon of New Brunswick is now in Canada. Much curiosity exists as to the cause of his visit thither.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was opened on the 24th ult. The Governor's Speech is silent on Confederation, which appears to be as dead as Julius Caesar in that Province.

Three fires occurred in Halifax on the night of the 16th ult., whereby a considerable amount of property was destroyed. They are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

All the Provincial Delegates to Washington have returned to their respective Provinces.

Medical Notices.

Dr. O'NEILL'S LIME MACE. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Office, No. 45 Dey Street, New York, and No. 206 High Holborn, London, England.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Though the former disease remorselessly attacks the young and the robust, and the latter ruthlessly selects its victims from the weak and delicate, the same medical treatment will infallibly cure both complaints. After the affected parts have been diligently fomented with hot water, and perspiring rubbed in for a few minutes twice a day, and his pills must be taken according to the printed directions wrapped round each box of his medicine. Both Ointment and Pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public at large, and so invalid, who actively reads them, can be at any loss how to doctor himself successfully.

Cure. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Holloway's Remedies, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or young child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Singers and Public Speakers generally.

Married.

At Indian River, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. James McDonald, V. G., Mr. John Ready, to Miss Margaret Murphy, both of Irishtown, Lot 20.

At St. Bonaventure Church, Tracadie, Lot 35, on the 6th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Poirer, P. P. M., Mr. Wm. McGrath, of the late Mr. McGrath, Covehead Road, Lot 24, to Miss Bridget Bearry, Union Road, Lot 23.

At Fairfield, East Point, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Douglas McDonald, P. P. M., Mr. Galtin McLean, of the late Mr. Galtin McLean, youngest daughter of Mr. John McLean, of Souris.

DIED.

At Georgetown, on the 23rd ult., Mr. John Finnigan in the 33rd year of his age.

At St. Andrew's, on the 20th ult., after a painful illness of many years, which she bore with patient resignation to the Divine will, Isabella, wife of the late Donald McDougall, aged 82 years. Deceased leaves four sons, three daughters, besides a large circle of relations and friends to deplore the loss of a loving parent and a kind and good neighbor.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 6, 1866.

Butter (fresh)	1s 7d to 1s 9d	Turkeys, each	4s 6d to 5s
Do by the tub	1s 5d to 1s 7d	Green	3s 6d to 3s 6d
Lamb per lb.	4s 6d	Wool per bush	1s 10d to 2s
Do. (small)	7d to 8d	Partridges	1s to 1s 2d
Mutton, per lb.	4d to 7d	Chickens, pair	7s to 8s
Do. (small) per lb.	4d to 5d	Corn, per bush	10s to 11s
Do. by q.	4d to 5d	Herrings, per barrel	30s to 40s
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 5d	Mackerel, do.	3s to 4s
Tallow	7d to 8d	Bacon (Housley) 3d to 4s	
Lard	10d to 1s	Do. (house) 4s to 5s	
Hams, per lb.	4d to 5d	Do. (fine) 6s to 7s	
Pork, per lb.	3d to 4s	Shingles, per M.	10s to 12s
Flour, per barrel	40s to 50s	Wool, per lb.	1s 2d to 1s 3d
Do. per lb.	3d to 2s	Hay, per ton	7s to 8s
Oatmeal	11s to 12s	Straw, per ton	1s 6d to 2s
Peas, per bush	1s 4d to 1s 6d	Homeop. per yd.	4s to 5s
Potatoes, per bush	1s 6d to 1s 8d	Calif. per bush	6d to 8d
Barley	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Lites, do.	4s to 5s
Oats	2s to 2s 1s	Shingles, per M.	10s to 12s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c., &c., BY AUCTION!

THE Subscriber has been instructed, by Messrs. DELANEY & BYRNE, to sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of MARCH next, at 11 o'clock, the whole of their Extensive

Stock of Merchandise, Comprising in DRY GOODS—Grey, White, Printed and Striped COTTONS, Coboures, Lustres, Fancy Dress Goods, Flannels, Cloths, Tweeds, Does, Skeletons, &c., &c., &c.

Hardware, Nails, Floughmounting, Paints, Oils, Glass, Cutlery, &c., &c., &c.

Boots and Shoes. CHESTS SUPERIOR TEA, &c., &c., &c.

Terms liberal.

Sale to continue from day to day till the whole is disposed of.

No Reserve. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch. Town, Feb. 25, 1866.

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons having any claims against the late Estate of the late James Barr, Merchant, Alberton, are requested to furnish the same to the Subscribers, duly attested, for payment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay up their respective amounts on or before the first day of APRIL next. All accounts remaining unpaid, or otherwise satisfactorily secured after that time, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without further notice on the part of the subscribers.

RICHARD B. REID, Executor.

WILLIAM F. REID, Executor.

February 21, 1866. Pat. a. W. S.

SHEEP WRECKERS.

WANTED, IS OR IS GOOD SHIP CARPENTERS, to engage for four months, to whom liberal wages will be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

NEIL MCKELVIE, Hon. J. C. Foy's office.

FEB. 21, 1866.

STRAHAN & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

Great Words are worth much and cost little.—Hammill.

12d CENTS A MONTH; \$1.50 A YEAR.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

GOOD WORDS.

EDITED BY NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D., One of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

12 CENTS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The Sunday Magazine.

EDITED BY THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., Author of "The Gospel in English," "Speaking to the Heart, &c."

12 CENTS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

THE ARBORE.

A MAGAZINE FOR THE FIRESIDE AND THE JOURNEY.

Read the "Herald's" Monthly Notices of these Periodicals.

Messrs. Strahan & Co. will send Specimen Copies, and offer one of the elegant Volumes of "GOOD WORDS," OR THE "SUNDAY MAGAZINE," Or an additional Copy to any one who will furnish a Book-eller with FIVE Subscribers' names.

MONTRÉAL: 80 ST. PETER STREET.

Notice of Removal of THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BOOT & SHOE FACTORY

The STORE lately occupied as the Royal Agricultural Society's Warehouse, next door to Messrs. W. & A. Brown's, and four doors east of the OLD STAND.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his business to the above well-known Stand. Having leased and greatly improved the same, he has INCREASED FACILITIES for carrying on the Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Business. The Subscriber is now engaged in manufacturing a Large and Fashionable

STOCK OF Boots, Shoes, &c., FOR SPRING TRADE, which will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on the usual liberal terms.

Particular attention given to the Retail Department, and all kinds of goods in his line made to order, at short notice.

Ch. Town, Jan. 31, 1866. GEO. NICOLL.

NEW PAINT SHOP—AT—SOURIS EAST.

THE Subscriber hereby acquaints his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken a WORK SHOP on the premises of Capt. John McLean, Souris East, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING! Stairs, Carriages, &c. Painted in the VERY LATEST STYLE, and at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

ALEXANDER McDONALD, Souris East, Feb. 21, 1866. 4w

CITY TANNERY. PRIME SOLE LEATHER. 2,500 SIDES prime SOLE LEATHER for Sale at the above Establishment.

Also, —Neats Leather, Harness Leather, Calfskins, enough to supply the wants of customers.

W. B. DAWSON, January 1, 1866.

1600 Corda Hamlock Bark WANTED —AT THE—CITY TANNERY.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Subscriber until the 17th day of MARCH next, from persons wishing to contract for any portion of the above complement of BARK.

No Tender will be received for a less quantity than Thirty Corda, and in all cases good security will be required for the fulfillment of the Contract.

Ch. Town, Jan. 2, 1866. 2w

TURKEY FIGS! MUSCATEL RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS, Soudan Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Ground Spices, Raisins, Currants, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by—City Drug Store, Dec. 20, 1866. W. B. WATSON.

Wanted by an Engineer. A PERSON who is thoroughly competent to take charge of the Engine Room of a Steamer, is anxious to secure a situation in that capacity on the coast of the West Indies. Letters addressed to "Engineer," Herald Office, Charlottetown, will receive prompt attention.

January 17, 1866.

Fresh Jersey Peaches, IN TINS. WARRANTED to be a superior article. For sale by—City Drug Store, Ch. Town, Dec. 10, 1866. W. B. WATSON.