Miscellaneous.

A HORRIBLE CRIME:

A HUSBAND HACKS HIS WIFE'S HEAD NEARLY OFF, AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Another double murder has to be added to the sanguinary death roll of New York, which, for tragic horror, has rarely had its equal. Day by day stabbing and shooting affrays occur, which cause but little attention, but the following description of a maniac cutting his own and his wife's throat, and also attempting to kill his children, contains details so appalling that it will cause a sentiment of horror to the experienced by the oldest and most apathetic reader:

THE CRIME.

The neighborhood of East Fifteenth street, near First avenue, one of the most German districts in the city, was aroused at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by the cry of "Murder!" Officer Engeman, being in the immediate vicinity, immediately repaired to the place whence the cry came, and, on entering the four-story brick tenement house, No. 415 East Fifteenth street, he was met by Barney Darsey. He told told the officer to hurry up stairs on the third floor; that his father was murdering his mother and sister. The officer in quick haste ascended the stairs, and heard the cries and groans of a woman. Trying to open the door he found it locked, and burst in the same. On looking around a

HORRIBLE SIGHT MET HIS GAZE.

On the floor lay Ellen Darsey, her throat cut from ear to ear, her head almost severed from the body. She was lying on her back with the dreadful face looking upward. Alongside of her lay the husband, Felix, face down, and his throat cut from ear to ear. The wife was partly dressed, and from the appearance of the door, must have struggled severely with her husband before he could cut her throat.

THE CORONER'S ARRIVAL.

Later in the day, Cororer Schirmer visited the place accompanied by his deputy, Dr. Cushman, and having viewed the bodies, granted a permit for their removal to the friends of the deceased, who were present in large numbers. At the time of the Coroner's arrival, Fifteenth street, between First avenue A, presented a most extraordinary appearance. The people were all outside their doors discussing in subdued tones and with solemn faces the terrible tragedy which had occurred in their midst. Outside the door of No. 415, the tenement house in which Darsey resided, an excited crowd had gathered and looked up with awe-struck expression at the window of the room in which the mutilated bodies lay. Inside the house the most solemn stillness reigned. The doors of all the rooms were open, and and their inhabitants compared notes in scarcely audible whispers of what they knew about the unhappy couple who were

HURRIED SO FRIGHTFULLY

into eternity. Friends and relatives of the family walked silently up to the door of the Darseys' room, in front of which sat an officer awaiting the arrival of the Coroner before allowing any one to disturb the bodies. Having begged permission to take one look through the doorway, in terms which the officer could not refuse, they gratified their morbid curiosity for an instant, and hurried away with an expression on their faces which showed that they felt it were better they had stayed away.

THE ROOMS.

The Darsey family occupied two rooms, one looking on Fifteenth street, which they used as a sitting room and kitchen, the other room in the rear being the common bedroom of the family. Looking from the hallway into the bedroom is a little window about two feet square. The framework of the window and the whitened wall outside were horribly smeared with blood. Through this the son escaped when his father, having cut his wife's throat, rushed at him with the knife still in his hand.

It is a five-story tenement house, situated on the north side of the street, about two doors from the First avenue. The house is inhabited by some twenty families, all of them respectable, hard-working people. The house had not been built plumb, and when Darsey cut his wife's throat and then his own, the blood ran into a sort of gutter on the east side of the apartment, forming a gory pool to the depth of nearly an inch. The appearance of Mrs. Darsey was shocking in the extreme, with her head almost severed from her body. This was occasioned by the desperation of the murderer, who with demoniac strength, had pulled her back by the hair, and, then, by using the knife briskly, had nearly severed her head from her body; her head fell back in the bed, and all that was seen of her neck on going in the door was a ghastly cut. At first observation, she had the appearance of a decapitated corpse. Darsey lay on his stomach, and was drenched in gore. His throat was cut in three places, and, as in the case of his wife, the jugular vein, carotid artery and the windpipe were severed. There must have been a struggle near the door, as the wall there is covered with blood. The handle of another door is also smeared with the life fluid. Otherwise no traces of a struggle exist in any part of the room.

THE BOY'S ACCOUNT OF THE CRIME.

Barney Darsey, aged seventeen, a son of the deceased made the following statement: My name is Barney Darsey, and I am the son of those now lying dead there (pointing to the front room.) My father was a cartman by occupation, and was hard working and sober. My mother was a good woman to us. We were three children in the family, myself, my sister Kate, aged 14, and my brother Hughey, aged 9. For some time past my father has been off his head. He used to get up two or three times in the night and mutter and behave strangely. Yesterday my mother, after consulting with father, went to Mr. Kellock, the Superintendent of Out Door Poor, and asked him to put my father into an asylum; he said that all his

EXPLOYERS WENT TO THE BRENNAN FIG-HOG,

but that he would send him to some place to-day; last night, all of us went to bed early; I and my brother occupied one mattress, my sister another, and my father and mother a third; my father at first slept soundly, but got up in the night and muttered, and then went to bed again; about 4 o'clock he again got up and procured a table-knife and whetted it on the window stone; we all lay still and did not think much of the matter, as he has before acted just in the same way; at last he tried to get out of the door, and my mother fearing, I suppose, he was going to do himself an injury, had to hold on to him; they struggled, and while he was holding on to her the key was lost; I tried to separate them, but he got her down on the floor and I became alarmed, and bursting in the door, I rushed out into the back room and got into the yard and then into the street, where I shouted for the police; nobody came, and I went back and saw my father trying to cut his throat on the floor, and my mother lying dead and the blood spouting from her throat; I rushed to my father and tried to grapple with him, but he cut his throat and died.

Hughey Darsey, the brother gave his account of the affair in pretty similar terms. He, however, stated that when the struggle began, he went out in the stable to feed the horse, and when he returned he saw, to use his own expression, his mother "lying out stiff, and father a cutting off his troat." He too struggled with Darsey, and got badly cut.

THE FAMILY.

The Darsey family was seven in number—Felix Darsey, the father; Ellen Darsey, his wife, and five children. Barney, Catherine, Hugh, Agnes, and a baby a few months old named Joseph. The boy Barney is only sixteen years old, and the eldest daughter Catherine, only 13. The father was a truckman, well known and much respected in the neighborhood. He was however subject to fits of insanity, and was attended by Dr. Brennan of East Twenty-first street. According to the statement of the family, Darsey had not drank anything since last May. During his fits of insanity he had frequently threatened to take his own life.

The weapon used is a table-knife, acutely sharpened. The girl Catherine, who is very pretty and intelligent, quitted her parents' room when the death struggle began, and was not injured.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held in the afternoon, by Coroner Schirmer, and the statements made by the children, already given by our reporter, were submitted to the jury as the only evidence.

The jury returned a verdict that Darsey had murdered his wife and committed suicide while laboring under temporary insanity. The Coroner then gave a permit for burial.

Darsey's five children, the eldest of whom is only sixteen years of age, deprived by this tragedy of both parents, are left wholly unprovided for.

"ICH BEES EIN PLOOMPER."

An incident occurred during the riot which had its amusing features. In Chrystic street dwells a German of portly form, who bears the euphonious name of Franz Schlemongets. Few men in the country are better-natured than Franz, and so long as he can take his lager, and toast his Vaterland, and sing his song of love, or war, or patriotism, he cares not what other men may do. On last Wednesday, Franz bade his frau "gute morgen," and started down Hester street, knowing nothing of the storm which was then threatening, and which ended by bringing mourning to many a family in this city. As Franz proceeded down Hester street, he was espied by several young men who knew him. They saw that he had around his neck

AN ORANGE COLORED TIE

—a color which Franz admired, unaware of its political significance on the 12th of July. The young men well knew Franz's ignorance, so they determined to have a little sport with Franz and at the same time get the necktie from him, aware that it would probably get him into trouble. After a short consultation, one of the party crossed the street, and going up to Franz, said, assuming a poor attempt at an Irish brogue:

"Take aff that necktoy."

"Was est das?"

"You bloody Orangemans, take aff that nectoy."

"Ich bees nicht Orangemans Ich bees ein ploomper."

"Yer a loiar. Yer an Orangeman in disguyse. If yez don't pull aff that necktoy I'll drag it from yer neck and trample yez in the guther."

By this time the young man's companions had crossed the street, and surrounded Franz, and they were yelling

"HE'S A BLOODY ORANGEMAN.

"Kill the spalpeen." "Oh! Howly Moses, let me strike him wunst," etc. Franz was frightened, and he turned to the crowd, saying:

"Ich nicht forshtay as dees tings. Ich bees ein ploomper. Ich bees ein Dnetscher. Ich ton't wans droubles mit you Irishmans."

"Arrah, don't be blathering," said one of the young men. "Yer an Orangeman, an ye' want to desaive us wid yer dirty Dootch gabble. Take aff his necktoy, boys."

No sooner said than done, and Franz saw his necktie trampled in the gutter half a minute after.

"Ye say yer a Dootchman?"

"Ya; Ich bees Deutscher"

"Will you prove it? How many glasses of beer can you drink?"

"Ich ton't know.

"KESS ICH THINKS EIN KEG."

"Well, come across the street and try. If you drink twenty glasses, we'll believe you're a Dutchman."

Across the street they went, and soon Franz and the young men were on the best of terms, and he drank his twenty glasses without "turning a hair." In the meantime one of the party informed the saloon keeper of the trick which had been played on Franz. After the young men had left the saloon, Franz said to the proprietor:

"Himmell dese Irishmans be foony vellows. Dey koom up mit me unt dey say Ich bees Orangemans, unt den dey wans to kill me, unt fight mit me, unt make dam row mit me. Ich bees a ploomper. Ich ton't know tem dam Orangemans Ach, himmell Ich nicht forshtay was est all dem tings."

His German friend then explained the matter to him and Franz was astonished.

"Got in himmel, dese be pooley boys! Dey speache moosh not goot, but dey mean tight. Dey dreat me swanische glass bier, dey go looking moosh blessed, unt dey say, 'Franz, you ish ein pooly vellow.' Ach, God! when I see dem vellows Ich dreat dem mit ein keg bier, by tounder. Boot Ich bees ein ploomper. Ich nicht forsthay dem dam Orangemans unt dem odder vellows."

HOME-MADE CANDLES.—Many of our readers in the rural districts will find that candles can be made economically, by mixing a little melted beeswax with the tallow to give durability to the candle, and to prevent its "running." The light from a tallow candle can be improved in clearness and brilliancy by using small wicks which have been dipped in spirit of turpentine and thoroughly dried.

Locomotive No. 8, of the New Jersey Railroad Company, is said to be the fastest locomotive in the United States, having made eighty-nine miles in one hour.

Those who use a plain, unstimulating diet, have little thirst.

SWITZERLAND.—A correspondent of the *Independent Belge*, writing from Geneva on August 11th, gives an account of the reception which a foreigner, who was supposed to be the Emperor Napoleon, met with in that town. He was insulted by the crowd as he drove through the streets in a basket carriage; potatoes and stones were thrown at him, and when he alighted at an unpretending inn, the people remained outside clamorous until ten o'clock at night, and threatened to break the windows of the house. One respectable-looking young woman even suggested that the visitor should be thrown into the lake. The next morning the people were as firmly persuaded as ever that the stranger was the Emperor Napoleon, as some of them had heard him speak and seen him smile.

THE TRUNK MYSTERY.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED ABORTIONIST AND MURDERER—HOW THE CRIME WAS TRACKED.

(*From the New York Tribune.*)

The discovery of the body of a young woman in a trunk at the Hudson River Railroad, Depot, on Saturday, and the unmistakeable evidence that the horrible crime of abortion had produced death, inspired such indignation in the community, that it was with great satisfaction that the police authorities received a clue which has resulted in the arrest of the murderer. A day had intervened since the discovery of the crime, and with the exception of the voluntary evidence of the cabman, nothing had been done toward the solution of the mystery. William Pickett, a truckman, living at No. 471 Avenue A, passed his Sunday leisure chiefly within his own house, and early on Monday morning went with his cart to the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-ninth street, where it was his habit to wait for customers. A friend passing by in the afternoon threw on the cart a morning paper, and the man was soon busily engaged in reading an article, which was soon seen to be of personal interest. He was acquainted with Warden Brennan of Bellevue Hospital, and immediately driving to that institution sought its chief officer. Pickett told the warden that he had just read the account of the discovery at the depot, and thought himself to be the man who had driven the truck. He said that on the Saturday afternoon previous, at about one o'clok, as he was waiting at his usual stand, a young woman had accosted him, and said that she desired to have a trunk taken to the Hudson River Railroad Depot. He had asked her for the service $1.50, but upon her demurring, he had consented to carry the trunk for $1. The woman said that she was going to Chicago that afternoon, and she would be at the depot about two o'clock to receive the trunk which he would find at No. 607 Second avenue, in the basement. She then left him. He immediately went to the house mentioned and knocked at the basement. It was opened by a stout, fleshy man, apparently a foreigner, who appeared to understand his mission. The door opened, very strangely, upon a large room instead of the hallway customary in houses of the kind. The large man said nothing, but helped Pickett to carry the trunk to the truck. Pickett drove very fast, from the house to the depot, as he was afraid he would not catch the train. As he drove up before the door of the baggage room at the depot, the woman who had hired him came out of the ticket office with a boy. The boy and the woman helped to carry the trunk into the baggage room. He remembered that a strap was brought by the boy, and that the owner was very nervous when the lid came near breaking. He did not notice the woman or the trunk particularly, and he certainly did not shake hands with the woman at parting, as he did not know her, and had never seen her before the day she engaged him to carry the trunk.

The cartman refused to go to the woman's house or receive the trunk, unless she gave him her name and paid him in advance. She reluctantly wrote in the cartman's order-book, "Julia Simmons, No. 697 Second avenue."

Warden Brennan listened to this account of Pickett's with great surprise and interest, and at its conclusion hastened with the truckman to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. On arriving here, Pickett again related his story to Capt. Cameron. The Captain thought it a most important clue, and immediately took the truckman with him to the house on Second avenue that had been mentioned. The truckman readily found it, and Capt. Cameron then had his suspicions confirmed in discovering it to be the residence of Jacob Rosenzweig, a pretended doctor, known to have committed the crime of abortion. It was now two o'clock in the afternoon, and information was immediately sent to Inspector Walling at Police Headquarters. Meanwhile, Capt. Cameron assigned Sergeant Rooney to the duty of arresting Rosenzweig, who was known to him personally. Sergeant Rooney called at Rosenzweig's house, and was informed that the doctor was out but was expected home soon. The sergeant then donned a disguise and hid in a drug store near by. Here he waited without result until near 4 o'clock, when his patience was at last rewarded by perceiving Rosenzweig approaching. The doctor, however, before entering his home turned aside into a liquor store and called for a glass of lager beer. The Sergeant upon entering the saloon door was recognized by Rosenzweig, who instantly sprang for the other door. The officer was too quick, however, for his burly adversary, and seized him securely before he got into the street. A crowd of loafers at the bar seemed to detect in an instant the fact that Rotenzweig had been arrested for murder. The Doctor's profession was so notorious that his connection with the trunk murder was immediately surmised, and the crowd gathered around crying, "Lynch him; lynch him." Officers, however, who had been placed in the neighborhood to hold surveillance over the doctor's house, soon entered the saloon and assisted sergeant Rooney to protect the prisoner. Even with this help it was with great difficulty that the officers were enabled to drag Rosenzweig from the grasp of the roughs and place him in a Second Avenue car, by which he was conveyed to the Eighteenth precint Station-house.

Upon the entry of the prisoner into the Station-house, he was immediately identified by Pickett as the man who had helped him to carry out the trunk. Meanwhile Inspector Walling had telegraphed for the boy "Paddy," otherwise known to Alex. Parks, who gave the first clue to the mystery, and the boy had arrived at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. The boy and the truckman instantly recognized one another.

Inspector Walling had also arrived at the station-house and began questioning the prisoner. Rosenzweig denied all knowledge of a trunk having been taken from his house on the previous Saturday, and being confronted with the truckman denied ever having seen him. All questioning failed to elicit any other answer, and Inspector Walling ordered that the inmates of Rosenzweig's house be arrested. A squad of police entered the house and arrested the servant girl, a Polish peddlar boarding in the house, and Rosenzweig's son. The prisoners were severely interrogated by the Inspector, but all denied any knowledge of a trunk that had been taken away from the house. The servant girl appeared especially reticent in her answers.

Rosenzweig has an unwholesome fame among the police. He has three or four offices in the city, where he commits the crime of abortion. Three or four years ago he was a bar tender in a lager beer saloon, in Chatham street. He has recently been earning an infamous notoriety at No. 3 Amity street. This is his advertisement in an evening journal: "Old 3 Amity Place, relieves ladies in trouble at once; no fees until cared for."

IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY FOUND IN THE TRUNK—ROSENZWEIG BECOMING ALARMED.

New York, Aug. 30.

The body of the woman found in a trunk at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, on Saturday, has been identified as that of Alice Bowlesby, aged twenty-two, of Paterson, N. J. Two days ago, Dr. Kinney, of Paterson, called at Bellevue Hospital, and said that Miss Bowlesby had been missing since the Wednesday previous; that she had a vaccination scar on her left arm below the elbow, a mole on the right side of her cheek, and a scar under her right lower jaw, caused by an ulcerated tooth. The body was examined, and the marks indicated found. The dentist who cared for Miss Bowlesby's teeth, also identified the body from the position of the teeth and the work done to them.

Inspector Walling made an investigation and learned that Miss Bowlesby left the house of her aunt in Newark on Wednesday last, to visit this city and return in the evening to Paterson. She has not been seen alive by her friends since. She was nine months advanced in pregnancy, which her family knew, but it is not known that they were aware she intended visiting an abortionist. The physician and family desire to keep the previous history of the case from the public, but the coroner will demand a full exposition.

Jane Johnston, arrested as a servant in Dr. Rosenzweig's house, says that she is a patient, and expects soon to be confined. Rosenzweig is becoming very much alarmed. He is aware of the mass of testimony accumulating, and it is thought may yet give the details of the terrible story. It was supposed the fatal operation was performed on the woman on Wednesday, and she died on Friday night of peritonitis. Further search to-day by the police at Rosenzweig's residence brought to light papers showing that he also has four other places of business in the city, and one in Williamsburg. The address of quite a number of women was also discovered.

SUICIDE OF THE SEDUCER.

The seducer of the poor girl whose mutilated corpse was found at the Hudson River Railr ad depot, turns out to have been Walter L. Conklin, a young bookkeeper of Paterson, supposed to have a wife in Russia. The wretched man committed suicide by shooting himself at the office. His father is a Paterson Alderman.

The suicide's last words were written thus:

"I have long had a morbid idea of the worthlessness of life, and now to be obliged to testify in this affair and cause unpleasantness to my family, is more than a life is worth. "Good bye, dear father, mother, brother and sister. Forgive me.

"WALT."

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MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX.

Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

REV. I. T. HECKER:

We heartily congratulate you upon the esteem which your periodical, "The Catholic World," has, through its erudition and perspicuity acquired even among those who differ from us, etc.

Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

DEAR FATHER HECKER:

I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, to be entitled: "The Catholic World," which it is proposed publishing in this city, under your supervision; and I am happy to state there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want, if not fully, at least in a great measure, supplied.

With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as *failure*, in your vocabulary.

Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with well-merited success, and under God's blessing, become fruitful in all the goos which it proposes,

I remain, Rev. Dear Sir, very truly, your friend and servant in Christ,

JOHN,
Archbishop of New York

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THE Subscriber offers by Private Sale 200 Acres of FREEHOLD LAND, being part of that valuable property well known as the "Cambridge Farm," on Lot 16. About 60 Acres of this land is under cultivation, and well fenced, and the remainder is covered with Hardwood, a valuable lot of Cedar and other Softwoods. Mussel Mud and abundance of Sea Manure can be had with a stone's throw of the front of the farm.

Only a small portion of the purchase money will be required down, and a number of years, if necessary, or such time as may be agreed upon by all concerned, will be given for the Balance. For particulars enquire at the office of E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the owner.

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Souris, March 15, 1871.

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GOOD STYLES!
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Fair and Exhibition!

The Annual Fair and Exhibition of Agriculture and Local Industry, for Queen's County, will be held in Charlottetown, as follows, viz:

THE CATTLE SHOW AT

Holland Grove Grounds,

On Tuesday, October 10, and the

Exhibition at the Drill Shed,

On Wednesday, October 11.

All Enteries for the Cattle Show must be made at the Secretary's Office on or before Monday, October 9; and all articles for the Exhibition must be delivered and entered on the Secretary's Books at his Office, on or before, Monday, October 9, or at the Drill Shed, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, October 10, at which hour the Doors must positively be closed for the Judges to commence inspection.

Prize List Pamphlets to be had on Market Days, from the Market Clerk, and at the Office of

A. McNEILL,
Secretary Board of Commissioners.

Exchange Building, Ch'town, Aug. 9, '71.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

MARK BUTCHER.

Sept. 6, 1871. 6w

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GAS FITTER,

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All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the cheapest markets, intended for House Builders, such as Gas Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c., &c., I am prepared to sell them at rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

To a generous public, I would say, that all orders in this branch of my business will be attended to with despatch.

A lot of First-class Water Coolers on hand.

Sayer's Crystal Blue,

Sold Cheaper than ever.

July 7, 1870. 6m

Steamboat Notices.

QUEBEC AND GULF PORT STEAMSHIP Co.

Provincial Agricultural Exhibition at Quebec.

12th, 13th, 14th and 15th September.

EXCURSION TICKETS from CHARLOTTETOWN to QUEBEC, and return, per Steamer *Georgia*, will be issued during the month of SEPTEMBER good for 30 days, for $24, including meals and staterooms

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, Aug 30, 1871. 3w

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER "HEATHER BELLE"

LEAVES MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY Morning, at 7 o'clock, returning same days about 3 p.m.

Leaves Orwell

Every THURSDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7 o'clock, returning same days about 3 p.m.

Leaves Charlottetown for Crapaud

Every TUESDAY Night or WEDNESDAY Morning, according to tide, returning same day.

By order,

F. W. HALES,
Secretary Steam Navigation Co.

Ch'town, may 10, 1871.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

STEAMERS

For Shediac, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton.

THE STEAMERS

St. Lawrence & Princess of Wales

will run as under, until further notice.

New Brunswick & United States.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC, every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY*, and *FRIDAY EVENING*, at HALF PAST SEVEN o'clock. Returning from SHEDIAC every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY*, and *FRIDAY EVENING*, on arrival of Train from St. John, at noon.

Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Georgetown.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU, every *TUESDAY, THURSDAY* and *SATURDAY MORNING*, at FIVE o'clock, taking Passengers and Freight for HAWKESBURY, on TUESDAY, PORT HOOD, on THURSDAY, and GEORGETOWN, on SATURDAY. Returning from GEORGETOWN on MONDAY, from HAWKESBURY on WEDNESDAY, and PORT HOOD on FRIDAY, by way of PICTOU, leaving latter place at noon, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

By order,

F. W. HALES, Sec'y S N. C.

Ch'town, May 10, 1871.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

THE STEAMERS "Alhambra" and "Commerce" leave (weather permitting) T. Wharf Boston, for this Port, alternately every SATURDAY, at 1, p. m., and, returning, leave here alternately every THURSDAY, at noon and call both ways at Pictou, Canso, and Halifax.

No Head Money by this line. Rates of Passage are—

Cabin,	£2 15
Cabin, including Stateroom,	3 0
Steerage,	2 5

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, June 21, 1871.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company.

Royal Mail Line between Quebec, Montreal, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

The Iron side-wheel steamship *Secret*, Capt. Davison.

The Iron side-screw steamship *Georgia*, Capt Connell.

The Iron side-screw steamship *Gaspe*, Capt. Baquet,

and two new Steamships to be purchased.

The above powerful and commodious First-class Steamships are intended to sail, as under, for PICTOU, N. S.:

Steamship Gaspe,

from QUEBEC, MONDAY, the 1st MAY, and TUESDAY, the 16th, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate TUESDAY after, calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and Shediac

Steamship Secret,

from QUEBEC, TUESDAY, the 9th May, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and Shediac. Returning, will leave PICTOU, the 16th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, at same hour, touching at same ports.

Steamship Georgia,

from MONTREAL, THURSDAY, 4th MAY, at 7 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate THURSDAY; and from QUEBEC, FRIDAY, 5th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., calling at Father Point, Perce, Shediac, and Charlottetown, P. E. I. Returning, will leave PICTOU, THURSDAY, the 11th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate THURSDAY, calling at same Ports. The Steamers will connect at Shediac with Railway to St. John, N. B.; thence by Steamer for Fredericton, Eastport, Portland, and Boston, and at Pictou with Railway for Halifax, N. S. In addition to the above, a large First-class Steamer will be put on the route between MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PICTOU, and NEWFOUNDLAND; days of sailing, Ports of call, and other particulars in a future advertisement.

CARVELL BROS., Agents

Ch'town, march 22, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by power of Attorney, to collect all debts due and owing to the Rev. George A. Belcourt, late Parish Priest of Rustico, in Prince Edward Island, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Rev. George A. Belcourt, by Promissory Note, or otherwise, to come forward and make arrangements for the settlement of their respective amounts.

DAVID MUTCH.

Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1871. 6w