he following sketch of the life of Gen. a is taken from the *Freeman's* Jour-

e was born in the year 1811, at Reus, in alonia. He received his "baptism of fire" n officer, in the memorable and lament- civil war which followed the accession e second Isabella to the throne in 1833. ng devoted to the interests of the Queen- her, Christina, then Regent, he was pro- ed to the Rank of colonel in 1837. After flight, he associated himself with the ty of the Progresistas, in their opposition he Dictatorship of Espartero. Being used of complicity in the insurrection of agoss i in 1842, he took refuge in France, ere he attached himself to the person of Queen Christina in her efforts to bring ut a restoration. In 1843, he was return- as a deputy to Cortes for the city of Bar- ona, and was enabled to return to Spain, ere he joined the coalition, formed be- en the Christinos and the Progresistas inst Espartero. In the month of May, in same year, he headed an insurrection in native city of Reus, from which, how- r, speedily driven by Zurbano, one of partero's lieutenants, he took refuge in Bar- ona. The subsequent fall of Espartero, l the return of the Queen-mother to power de him a general with the title of Count Reus, and the post of Governor of Mad- . But this state of affairs was of short ration. A fresh insurrection broke out in rcelona, which it was hoped Gen. Prim uld put down; but it is alleged he so em- yed the force at his disposal as to keep talonia in revolt for an entire year. For s he was disgraced by the Queen, and ed for high treason, as well as for com- icity in the attempt to assassinate Narvaez, t was acquitted on the last charge, while sentence on the first was reduced to a w months' imprisonment. From this time til the breaking out of the Russo-Turkish r, in 1853, he kept aloof from public life. then joined the Ottoman army of the nube, and distinguished himself in the fairs of Oltenitza and Silistria. On his turn from the East, in 1854, Gen. Prim blished an account of his military experi- ice in the East, together with an historical say on the Turkish empire. In 1855, he presented Barcelona for the second time the lower Chamber of the Cortes, and was ised to the dignity of senator three years ter. He held the rank of Lieutenant-Gen- al (of Granada) in the military adminis- ation of the Country. In command of a vision, he distinguished himself in the war gainst Morocco in 1860, and was appointed the chief command of the Spanish expe- ition against Mexico, in the autumn of 861, which was intended to co-operate un- er the terms of the Treaty of London with e French forces, and a battalion of British arines, for the purpose of enforcing redress om the Mexican Government for outrages ommitted on the subjects of the coalesced owers. A want of agreement soon showed self, through the ulterior designs of the rench becoming evident, and Gen. Prim ventually withdrew the Spanish troops to e island of Cuba. This course, not under- aken without a show of reason, gave con- iderable offence to the Emperor of the rench, and Prim did not escape censure in is own country. With the more recent vents of his life the public are familiar.

The Vienna *Press* comments on the assassination of Prim, thus:—

The shots which were fired on Gen. Prim re the greetings which Spain offers to the oreign king forced upon her by the culpable mbition of the men in power. The crime an hardly be attributed to private motives; t is the fruit of political passion. It is, however, as yet impossible to say with ertainty who was the originator of the bloody deed. A report, which has found its way to Vienna with wonderful rapidity, points out Serrano as the instigator of the rime. It has been thought that a man who has been all his life long a false and faithless character, who helped to dethrone her whom he once loved, and by whom he had been overwhelmed with benefits, who repeatedly betrayed his political associates—it is thought that such a man is capable of putting his rival out of the way. And Prim was Serrano's rival. Beside King Amadeus, who will be a shadow on the throne, only one man can be all-powerful, and hold the fate of Spain in his hands. Two cannot share this position. Prim was far superior to Serrano in talent, in determination, and in fame, while with the army he was all-powerful. Against these qualities, Serrano could set off only his title of Regent and his skill in court intrigues. Therefore Prim was a dangerous rival. The report, which ascribes the crime to Serrano, can hardly be correct; but it is easy to understand how it arose. It is far more probable that the perpetrators of the crime belonged to, or at least were instigated by, the Republican party. Prim had done everything to inflame the hatred and vindictiveness of the Republicans. At Cadiz and Malaga, at Barcelona and Valencia, he caused them to be shot down and executed; at his orders, and from devotion to him, the army fought against its fellow-countrymen and brothers. It was he who, like an importunate suitor, without allowing himself to be discouraged by numberless refusals, sued at all the Courts of Europe for a King, and did not rest till he had found one at last. It was by his orders that the troops of Madrid surrounded the Palace of the Cortes during the election of the King. And, finally, it was he who, a few hours before the crime was perpetrated, cried out to the opposition that he would overstep the Constitution in order to save his country. The Republicans rightly consider him to be the real prop of the monarchy; they know that they could find no adherents in the army so long as Prim lived. We cannot then be surprised that the hot blood of the South boiled over at such thoughts, and that the fanatics of the party had recourse to assassination to remove the obstacle which stood in the way of the realization of their ideas.

The Boston *Spectator* says New York journalism has just won another of its peculiar triumphs. A leading newspaper of the metropolis, feeling that the Pope is not already sorely enough tried, sent one of its most servile lackeys to interview his Holiness, and spread his views before one hundred and seventy-five million Catholic believers. The fellow entered on his work with zeal, and is so well satisfied with his achievement that he signs his name in full to the production, which fills an entire page in the paper. The first column is devoted to the usual puff of the paper's enterprise, and the reporter's peculiar fitness for the mission, the second to the journey to Rome, the third to Dr. O'Callagan, the fourth and fifth to Monsignore Nardi, and the sixth to the Pope himself. The fellow, who had been crawling on his knees before every ecclesiastic that he had met, "genuflected on one knee" before the Pontiff and kissed his hand. This osculatory salute failed to unseal the Pope's lips, for he entrusted the reporter with nothing but the most stale and ordinary facts. The Holy father shows in the conversation an active sense that he was being bored, but when he declined to say anything about the *modus vivendi* between himself and the King, and the prospects of his own departure from Rome, the impression left on the reporter was not that he had been snubbed as an impudent intruder, but something much more satisfactory to himself.

Late Telegrams.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Accounts from Paris state that the condition of the city is terrible in the extreme. Famine prevails throughout the whole of the city. A despatch to the "Times" this morning, says Paris is on the verge of starvation.

The Prussians are carefully strengthening all the positions in and around the city, to guard against any insurrectionary movements on the part of the Parisian mob-lots.

Garibaldi has preferred a request to the German authorities to be included in the armistice It is deemed probable, however, that his application will be in vain.

Fears are entertained for Trochu's death It is said that his mental condition is such as to suggest total aberration of mind as the result of his present attack.

The 15th inst., has been fixed for the payment of the first instalment of the indemnity stipulated to be paid by Paris. The amount to be paid over is one hundred millions of francs.

The "World's" special, dated Brussels, Feb 2, says that the public manifestation there in favor of the temporal power of the Pope were magnificent.

The elections will take place on the 5th instant, in Paris, and on the 8th inst. in the Departments. The votes will be taken by *scrutin de liste* in each Department. All the details and conditions laid down are grossly in favor of the Republicans now in power. Seven hundred and fifty three delegates will be elected for all parts of France.

London, Feb. 6.—The Governments of Austria, Italy and Spain have made a joint offer of mediation between France and Germany, the interests of peace.

It is stated as a positive fact that the Rothschilds have offered to advance to France the full amount of the indemnity required by the terms arranged between Bismarck and Favre.

Captain Edward Harding, at present in command of H. M. S. "Valorous," has, we learn, been no minated by the Admiralty to the command of H. M. S. "Northumberland," vice Captain H. May, whose period of three years in command has expired.

Gambetta and his supporters say that he represents the only free Government there is in France, and that the Paris branch of the old Provisional Government having been made prisoners of war, are disqualified from acting or from inaugurating any movement towards the settlement of the questions between France and Germany.

In Bordeaux itself the excitement is frightful Last night immense crowds of infuriated people paraded the streets, filled the squares and public buildings, and were harangued by speakers who worked up the people to the utmost pitch of frenzy. On all sides were heard denunciations of Paris for treason to the Republic in too holding out longer. The frenzy was even greater than when Bazaine surrendered Metz.

Several newspapers, printed in Bordeaux have been seized by Gambetta, and their establishments put under military guard, because they published Jules Simons' decree of revocation, issued in opposition to the decree of Gambetta; and conferring the power of Gambetta to be at an end—the authority having been rescinded by the Paris Government, by whom it was delegated to the members of the Provisional Government, who exercised authority from Bordeaux.

If the worst comes, and there is no prospect of bringing about a good understanding between the Paris and Bordeaux branches, the plan will be to place Napoleon on the throne and "put" him against all the rest, leaving him with the troops he will have at his command, to wage a civil war, and bring Government out of the present anarchic confusion.

London, Feb. 7.—It is generally believed among prominent German officers at Versailles that the French National assembly will not meet at Bordeaux as at first arranged. The reason assigned is that the state of public feeling is so excited that the National Assembly would not be safe, in its deliberations, from interference and would more than probably be subject to the riotous proceedings of the Bordeaux mobs.

Among the leaders in Paris the impression prevails that the party of moderation will carry the election throughout France. M. Arago has arrived at Boudeaux to head the branch between the double-headed Provisional Government.

The German forces occupied the town of Saulnier, in the Jura chain of mountains, on Monday evening.

It is probable that the armistice will be prolonged. It is understood that the French National Government intends with drawing provisionally the treaty of commerce between England and France.

It is said that Emmanuel Arago will replace Gambetta.

Versailles, Feb. 8.—An official order has been published instructing the German officials in the different departments of France to abstain from exercising the privilege of censorship on French press during the elections.

Bordeaux, Feb. 8.—Arago, by virtue of authority conferred by Government delegation, has instructed the Prefects of the departments and municipal authorities that individuals related by birth, marriage, or otherwise to families of the French Emperor, are ineligible for election, by the laws of 1832 and 1848, the provisions of which extend to the Bonaparte family.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Jan. 31.—A terrible tragedy was discovered last evening in a tenement house on Third avenue, near Eighty-fifth. The rear room on the second floor was occupied by John Loughlin, his wife and a child, and by his wife's sister, Susan Sands. All these people were found lying on one bed, dead, evidently from suffocation by gas while asleep, as the room was filled to such a degree that entrance could not be effected till the room was ventilated. The first floor was occupied by Charles Muller, a baker who rented the room to the Loughlins. He testified that though the whole house was piped for gas, none had been used in the upper part till Saturday night, when the front room, having been rented to a club, was supplied with a chandelier and lighted. A pipe entering the back room had not been capped, and from this flowed the gas which suffocated the unfortunate family; who had evidently thrown themselves on the bed in a drunken stupor, as they were known to be intemperate as well as miserably poor. Muller, the plumber who turned on the gas and several others, were arrested and held as witnesses.

The report that the Cunard steamer *Abyssinia* arrived in Liverpool on Saturday last, is incorrect. It is at Queenstown she arrived that day. The passage is considered as nothing remarkable, as it is reported the weather was favorable all the way The time occupied in crossing the Atlantic was two hours longer than the time of the City of Paris from Queenstown to Halifax, when Prince Arthur came out.

Washington, Jan. 31.—It is pretty well understood in this city that a marked change has taken place in Official Circles in reference to the Canadian Fisheries; and the American generally are beginning to admit the justice of the action of the Dominion Government. There appears to be an anxiety to settle the question amicably; and it so it is thought some important changes may be made in the tariff, particularly in reference to coal and fish.

New York, Feb. 3.—The "World's" Washington correspondent telegraphs that it is understood at Washington that a thorough reorganization of the President's Cabinet will be made on March 4th. Senator Cherton, to be Secretary of State, and Governor Morgan will probably have a seat in the Cabinet. All the present members, except Debano, will retire.

Boston, Feb. 3.—A movement has been started here by several wealthy citizens, to raise fifteen thousand dollars to purchase provisions and load a vessel to be sent to the relief of the French.

New York, Feb. 7.—An oil train caught fire near the bridge of New Hamburg on the Hudson Railway. When the flames were at their highest, the Pacific express train, coming from the West, collided. The bridge, too weak to bear the shock, and partially burned, broke, and precipitated the two trains into the river, the oil continuing upon the sleeping trains. The flames were terrible to behold. Sixty persons were either killed or missing.

New York, Feb. 7.—Last night an oil train, on Hudson River Railroad, broke down and took fire, and was run into by an express train, several cars were burned, and twenty lives lost. Gold 112½.

CANADIAN.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—In the Ontario Assembly, last night, the Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer, made his Financial Statement.

The figures as shewn are eminently satisfactory. Last year the Receipts had been $2,495,830, and the Expenditure $1,175,787. There had been a decrease in the Revenue of the Crown Lands, and there would, he expected, be a decrease in the Crown Lands this year; but the normal source of revenue, indicated last session, had been fully borne out, and more had been placed to the credit of the surplus revenue than had been anticipated, for it had not been anticipated that more than half a million would be placed to its credit, whereas, more than a million had been so placed.

Upper Canada Finances have never before been so flourishing.

The Hon. John Ross died in this city, yesterday.

Storey has been sentenced, at the Toronto Assizes, to one year's imprisonment, for the manslaughter of Morrow.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—Blake has moved a resolution in the Legislature, condemnatory of the murder of Scott, at Fort Garry.

LENNOXVILLE (Quebec) Feb. 1.—A Mrs. McCulloch committed suicide, by hanging, at this place, yesterday. Twenty-five years ago, the first wife of her husband (a tailor) destroyed hers li in precisely the same manner.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—A fire, on Sunday, destroyed several stores in Notre Dame Streets. Three persons perished in the flames.

MONTREAL, Feb 1.—This morning's *Gazette* calls attention to the breach of health of officers, committed by Mr. McDougall, in publishing Reports of the proceedings in the Privy Council, and the dissensions and debates between himself and his former colleagues. The *Gazette* says, the offence that the Hon. Mr. McDougall has committed is one that affects his position on the roll of Privy Councillors, and as one decorated by Her Majesty.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—A destructive fire occured here last night. The St Lawrence engine works, the property of W. P. Bartley & Co., were totally destroyed. Loss one hundred thousand dollars.

Two bodies were stolen from a vault at Lachine, and offered for sale at the Medical College, here, without success. They were then left at a house in the suburbs, where they were recovered.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—Speaker Cockburn arrived last night.

The report of an abortion case, with the death of the victim, and removal of the body to the country, to avoid exposure, causes much excitement here. The guilty party is said to be a Clergyman to whom deceased was a servant.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—An extra "Gazette" published the contents of the Census Schedule: Number one, numerical return of living persons; number two, deaths within twelve months; number three, real estate, public institutions, vehicles and implements; number four, cultivated land, field products and fruits; number five, live stock, animal produce, homes made fabrics and furs; number six, industrial establishments; number seven, products of forests; number eight, shipping and fisheries, number nine, mineral products. The enumeration will begin on the 3rd of April.

Hon. W. E. Perry and Frank Smith have been appointed to the Senate, to fill up the vacancies made by the death of Crawford and the resignation of McKay. Mr. Smith represents Irish Catholic element, hitherto unrepresented in Ontario.

The Manitoba Legislature opens to-day.

Public meetings in Winnipeg and St. Johns have adopted resolutions memorializing Governor Archibald against the return of D. A. Smith. They say Schultz had a majority of legitimate votes. Both Smith and Schultz are candidates for the House of Commons.

Governor Archibald attended, on the 11th inst., an entertainment given by St. Boniface College, which presented him with an address.

Discharge will be given to the Volunteers of the Red River Expedition, wishing to settle. Those wishing employment are now granted working permits.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—There was a heavy storm last night. Several houses in course of erection were blown down, and totally wrecked. All the unfinished houses in town have suffered more or less severely.

Messrs. O'Neill, Pinsonneault and King, Directors Penitentiaries, left here last evening for Kingston. They will afterwards visit Halifax and St John.

The vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of Mr. Ross, will, probably, be filled by Mr. Reid M. P. for Hastings.

Cards of invitation have been issued for an "At Home" at Rideau Hall, on the date of the opening of Parliament, the 15th.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—John Lowe, formerly of the Montreal "Gazette," is appointed Secretary to Department of Agriculture. The office has been vacant since 1855.

Hon. Thos. Howard, just appointed Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, is the son of Dr. Howard, Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, St. John.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" states that Halifax will be, in future, the military headquarters for British America, for both staff and departmental officers.

Mr. Brydges has addressed a letter to the President of the Dominion Board of Trade, defending the G. T. R. management.

An order has been issued for the exhumation of the body of a young woman who died here a short time since, under alleged mysterious circumstances

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—Hon. Mr. Langevin returned to the city on Saturday last.

Sir John Rose is daily expected. He will be the guest of the Postmaster General, while here.

Speaker Cockburn left on Saturday, to return on the 14th.

The census days are the same in England and in Canada.

PETROLIA, Jan 30.—A large oil well, just struck, yields two hundred and fifty barrels daily.

FORT GARRY, Jan. 21.—M. Royal is the Government candidate for the Speakership of the Province.

The statements about the small pox ravages on the Saskatchewan River, are confirmed. Two thousand persons have died, including two daughters of the Methodist Missionary, Rev Mr. McDougall, who was himself also attacked.

Buffalo is scarce, and there has been great suffering from want of this food.

The Hudson's Bay Company are feeding many people.

LATE TELEGRAMS
TO THE
Charlottetown Associated Press.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 8.—Jules Favre has resigned Ministry of Interior, but remains Minister of Foreign affairs.—Hundreds are dying daily of starvation in Paris: the food received being wholly inadequate. The price of provisions has not been lowered. Of 100 000 horses originally in Paris, 66,000 have been killed for food. 3,000 horses are required by Government to be given back to Omnibus Company. Cabs have entirely disappeared. The scheme for the restoration of the Empire develops great strength in unexpected high quarters. Advices from all parts of France indicate that the Assembly will contain a majority of Imperialists and Monarchists.

The Government being informed that there was danger of the Queen being insulted, in going from Buckingham Palace to Parliament, on Thursday, are making extraordinary arrangements to keep the public back from the line of Procession. The Queen's unpopularity never reached such an alarming point as at present.

SACKVILLE, Feb 9.—National Mobile Guards of Paris disbanded.—Bank of France advances 200,000,000 francs to pay city's war contribution.—Great fears expressed that Paris may, after to-morrow, experience horrors of actual starvation.—Turkish army of observation has been sent to Strumia to watch disturbance in Roumania.—Fifty railroad wagons, loaded with provisions, entered Paris on the 3d inst., bearing inscription, "London gifts to Paris."—Queen's speech at opening of Parliament congratulates the nation on peaceful relations existing, with all countries. Prospects of satisfactory settlement with America. Believes conference will result satisfactorily to signing powers. Lamen's continuance of war. Trusts armistice will result in peace. Announces contemplated marriage of Princess Louisa. Recommends reorganization of army, on basis of large increase in reserves, and improved organization of the regulars, especially, artillery and engineers, strong militia, and improved volunteer army.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 10.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet, yesterday, Cardinal Cullen said Catholics claimed and expected to obtain their own university and schools this present session of Parliament.—Ewen's extensive thread mills, Manchester, was destroyed by fire, and 900 operatives thrown out of employment.—The German army will enter Paris on the 19th inst. The French Provincial press generally, urge peace.—The Minister of Finance introduced into the Prussian Diet a bill authorizing a credit of fifty thousand thalers.—Favre has written to the Lord Mayor of London, expressing the gratitude of the Government and people of Paris, for the munificent gift of food received from London.—A letter says the distress in Paris is very great, and still continues; but the city is tranquil.—John Locke, Member of Parliament for Southwark, in an address to his constituents, expressed himself in favor of granting a dowry to Princess Louise. The announcement created great uproar and disturbance. The Queen's name was hissed. Workmen are resolved to hold public meetings in the metropolis and provinces, to protest against the dowry.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Gold quiet; exchange 110 3-8.

Sackville, Monday, 7, p. m.

Immediately on receipt of Gambetta's Proclamation of the 31st January, Bismarck sent a message to Favre and received a satisfactory reply, announcing that measures would be taken to arrest Gambetta if necessary.

North Germany is to receive three-fourths, and South Germany one-fourth of the war contribution, of 200,000,000 francs, exacted from Paris.

The Italian Chambers of Deputies passed a Bill, authorising a financial Convention with Austria for the purpose of establishing a fund for the support of the Pope.

The Spanish Dynasty will soon ask official recognition from the people.

In the House of Commons Mr. Cochran reviewed the foreign relations of the country, and demanded Ministerial statement relative to affairs as regards Russia, Prussia, and France.

There was a violent gale all along the coast of the United Kingdom. Six ships were driven ashore near south Shields. Numerous wrecks apprehended.

Plague appeared among numerous droves of cattle intended for the relief of Paris.

VERY LATEST.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 14.—Emperor Napoleon issued a proclamation to the French, which says that until people are regularly assembled and express their will, all their acts will be illegitimate.

Result of elections in fifty departments, 370 Bonapartists and Orleanists, and 80 Republicans. Returns from departments of Nord shows Monarchical candidates polled 195,000, Republican 47,000 votes.

English force of regular army to be brought to 131,200 men—increase of 19 980; provision made for survey of defensive position around London, between city and sea coast.

New fortifications proposed to be built at Dover, Harwich, and on the Island of Malta.

Prussians imposed contribution of six millions on Rouen.

At Nice, military were attacked by mob—troops charged on people, and order restored.

French transport wrecked on coast of France—1250 troops aboard, all lost.

Later results from French elections indicate a probability that Count De Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe or King, will be the successful candidate.—German army to march through Paris next Sunday.—Steamship "Cuba" which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for New York, took out among passengers Earl De Grey, Lord Lauderdor, Montague Bernard and Viscount Goderic, of joint high commission for the settlement of the Fishery, Alabama, and other claims.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, Gold 111¼.

A Coroner's Inquest was held yesteraly evening, in the Police Court, on the body of Ralph Byers, (better known as Black Ralph) who died the night before from supposed injuries, which it was reported he had received some ten days previously from one Michael Noonan. From all the witnesses examined before Coroner Dr. Jenkins and Jurors, including the testimony of Dr. Hobkirk, who held a *post mortem* examination, attended by the Coroner and Dr. Gaffney, on the body, no evidence was produced which could go to convict Noonan of violence to the deceased. After the examination of the witnesses, the Coroner reviewed the evidence, particularly the medical testimony, which he clearly explained to the Jury, and then left them to decide upon a verdict, which they returned as follows:—"That the deceased died from inflammation caused by exposure and neglect, acting on a system predisposed by long continued habits of intemperance."

Married.

At Souris, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. D. F. McDonald, P. P., Mr. James Kennedy, of Fairfield, to Eliza Ann, daughter of Daniel Mooney, Green Vale.

Died.

At his residence, West River, on the 13th inst., Peter McMahon, aged 56 years. The deceased leaves a disconsolate widow and one child to mourn the loss of a kind husband, and indulgent father. Kind and upright, he deservedly won the esteem of a large circle of friends and neighbours.—Funeral to day, (Wednesday) the 15th inst., at one o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On Monday evening, after a tedious and painful illness, George, youngest son of J. Barrett Cooper, Esq., of this city aged 22 years. Funeral on to-morrow, (Thursday) at half-past three o'clock, p. m.

NEW STORE.
New Brick Building.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken a Store in Messrs. OWEN & WELSH'S New Brick Building, where they offer the following

GOODS

at a moderate advance on cost:—

Hhds. MOLASSES,	Chests of TEA,
8bls. Sugar,	½ do. do.
Boxes Raisins,	Boxes Blacking,
Boxes Glass,	Boxes Blacklead,
Boxes Pipes,	Casks Pickles,
Boxes Starch,	Boxes Soap,
Boxes Castor Oil,	Bbls. Confectionery.
Kegs Baking Soda,	Coils Manilla,
Casks Washing Soda,	Sides Sole Leather,
Kegs Nails,	Bladders Putty,
Crates Earthenware,	Casks Boiled Oil,
Barrels Bottled Ale and Porter,	
Casks Vinegar,	Casks Raw Oil,
Qr. casks Brandy,	Kegs Black Paint,
Qr. casks Whiskey,	Kegs White do.
Qr. casks Sherry,	Tins Pepper.
Cases Whiskey,	Tins Castor Oil,
Cases Champagne,	Casks Kerosene Oil,

Kegs TOBACCO.

MACDONALD & OWEN.

Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1871.—1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber will please pay in the amount of their Accounts at the office of MACDONALD & OWEN, in the New Brick Building, Corner of Queen and Water Streets.

A. W. OWEN.

Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1871.

New Advertisements.

CHARLOTTETOWN Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR:

Hon. H. J. Calbeck, President.

W. E. Dawson, Esq.,	D. R. M. Hooper, Esq.
Wm. Brown, "	G. R. Beer, "
John Scott, "	John Stumbles, "

W. E. Dawson and John Scott, Esqrs. } Surveyors and Appraisers.

Office hours:—From 10. a.m., to 4, p.m.

HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treas.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, February 15, 1871.

NOTICE.

IT having been brought to the knowledge of the Committee that persons having access to the Library have, for years past, improperly taken books therefrom, *without recording* the same, and still retain them. Such parties are hereby ordered to return them without delay.

The Committee also request that books issued in *conformity* with the rules, be returned as soon as possible after the time limited, as the detention bears hardly upon others who have an equal claim to their perusal.

L. C. JENKENS, Librarian.

Feb. 15, 1871.

Situation Wanted.

BY a Young Man, as Book-keeper, who has thoroughly studied Bryant, Stratton, and Packard's System of Book-keeping, and who has had considerable experience in a store.

☞ Satisfactory testimonials can be given.

Address, A. B., "Herald" Office, Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1871.—tf

No more Buyers' Coppers.

WE will give "the Buyer's Copper," and pay the highest Market Price to farmers coming direct to our Warehouse, with their oats.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1871.—cl'y pa 3w

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.
First Coalition Government.

TRADE SALE!

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Liquors and Dry Goods.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst.,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A.M.,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' SALE ROOM.

NO RESERVE.

50 chests TEA,
20 half chests do.,
10 puns. Molasses,
6 hhds Sugar,
5 puns. Demerara Rum,
5 casks DuKuyper Gin,
5 " Pale and Dark Brandy,
6 " Scotch Whiskey,
50 sides Sole Leather,
5 boxes Tobacco,
5 crates Earthenware,
5 boxes Starch,
20 " Soap,
5 bbls. Barcelona Nuts,
20 boxes Raisins,
10 " Tobacco Pipes,
6 tins Ground Ginger,
6 " Ground Pepper,
6 " Cream of Tartar,
4 " Castor Oil,
30 boxes Shoe Blacking,
100 bags Nails,
50 kegs do.,
6 casks Kerosene Oil,
20 rolls Tarred Paper.

DRY GOODS.

A Large Assortment to be closed out.

Plain and Checked Wincys, Red, Grey and White Cottons, Fancy Prints, Bik Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Dress Material, Clothing, &c., &c., &c.

HYNDMAN BROS.

Ch'town, Feb. 8, 1871.—pa is ex ar

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Charlottetown Debating Club will give their Annual Entertainment on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.,

IN THE

Market Hall.

The Programme will consist of Addresses, Readings, Recitations, &c., with Music interspersed.

Proceedings to commence at 8 o'clock.

Doors open at 7-30.

Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Unreserved 9d.

Proceeds to be given in aid of the Charlottetown Reading Room.

R. HARRIS, Secretary.

Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1871.

WANTED.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of

DAVIES & WEEKS,

are hereby notified that

Immediate Payment

of their Accounts must be made to the under signed Accounts remaining unpaid on

FIRST OF MARCH NEXT

will be passed into an Attorney's hands for collection.

W. A. WEEKS & Co.,
Successors to Davies & Weeks.

Queen Street, Feb. 1, 1871.

CHARLOTTETOWN

Woollen Factory Company.

Seventh Call on Shares.

THE Directors of the Charlottetown Woollen Factory Company have ordered a call of Twenty-five per cent. on each and every share held in the said Company, to be payable at the Secretary and Treasurer's Office, on or before Wednesday, the 15th of March, prox.

By Order,
DAVID LAIRD, Sec. & Treas.

South Side Queen Square, }
Ch'town, Feb. 4, 1871. } 4i

Washing Machines.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of the above, manufactured and sold by

SMALLWOOD & BOYER,
next door to Hon. G. Coles'.

Ch'town, Feb'y 2, 1871. tf

REMOVAL!

GENTLEMEN'S

OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE

REMOVED TO

Reddin's Corner,

QUEEN STREET.

OWING to the Increase in the Subscriber's business, he is necessitated to remove to larger Premises, and having received, per "Etna," via Halifax, over

Two Hundred Pieces of Choice Tweeds, Beavers, Pilots, Napps, Meltons, Fancy Coatings, &c., &c,

TOGETHER WITH

FURNISHING GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

He is prepared to accommodate his Customers in first-class style. Cutters and Workmen unsurpassed in P. E. Island. Nothing will be left undone to ensure satisfaction. A call solicited.

J. W. FALCONER.

Charlottetown, Oct. 5, 1870.

FURS! FURS!

SELLING OFF!!!

VICTORINES, BOAS, COLLARS, MUFFS, &c., &c,

—AND—

FUR CAPS.

The Balance of our Fur Stock Selling off at Cost Prices!!

Buffalo Robes,

VERY CHEAP,

AT THE

FUR STORE,

South Side Queen Square.

A. B. SMITH.

Charlottetown, Jan. 25, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, D. H. MACKINNON, do, by virtue of Authority vested in me, as Proprietor of the "New York Clothing Emporium," issue this, my Proclamation, the 29th day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, is binding to all intent and purposes, that, whereas, this Fashionable Street has been neglectfully miscalled Great George Street, which is not in keeping with the intelligence of the residents thereon, nor appropriate to the business thoroughfare of so magnificent a location for business purposes. Considering that all the Great Georges have passed from the scene of action, Little Georges being exempt from such honors, on account of inability, shall henceforth pass into obscurity, like all their ancestors, and substitute in its place a name which will give new life and vigor to the artistic skill and mechanism displayed on so successful a Street, each day; therefore, I proclaim its name shall henceforth and forever be called

"BROADWAY,"

Where I sell the most handsome and most stylish fitting Garments ever manufactured in Charlottetown or any other place. You can call, gentlemen, and examine my Stock of Cloths, my Fashionable made up Garments to order, my ready-made Garments, which alone excel any custom work in Charlottetown. Come and we will suit you to anything you want in our line, to suit your own notions of comfort and style, as well as our stylish and comfortable ideas, cut and mechanism. You can have all these Cheap, at

"The New York Emporium,"

Broadway, - - Charlottetown.

—BY—

D. H. MACKINNON.

November 16, 1870.

Lottery!

A FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE, in excellent working order, will be lottered on

Thursday, the 6th April next,

at Mr. Angus McCormack's, Souris Line Road.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. each. Can be obtained at the "HERALD" Office, Prince Street, Charlottetown, and at the store of Mr. Patrick Foley, Queen Street; at Messrs. P. J. Ryan's and Simon Bulger's, Head St. Peter's Bay; MacDougall Bros., Rollo Bay; John Carey's, St. Andrew's; and at Souris.

All names of buyers of tickets to be sent in to Angus McCormack, Souris East Post Office, on or before Friday, the 31st March.

Feb. 8, 1871.

Lottery,

In aid of the New Church at Vernon River.

A SPLENDID SILVER JUG, valued at about One Hundred Dollars, currency, and presented by a lady parishoner, for the benefit of the New Church, about to be erected at Vernon River, will be disposed of, by lottery, on

St. Patrick's Day, next.

Tickets, only 1s. 6d. each, to be had at the stores of the Hons. D. Brenan and P. Walker and at Owen Connolly's, Esq., also from the Committee of Management, at Vernon River.

The winning number will be published in the first issue of the HERALD, after the day of drawing. The names of all purchasers of tickets to be forwarded to the Revd. James Phelan, P. P. of Vernon River, on or before the 10th March, next.

The Jug can be seen at the store of the Hon. D. Brenan.

Vernon River, Nov. 2, 1870.

GOODS! 1870.

MACKINNON & MACDONALD

Have just received, per Steamers "Dorian," "City of Baltimore," Brig "Argos," Barque "Theresa" and others

Their Fall Stock of DRY GOODS,

IN

Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Moscows, Pilots, Whitneys, &c.

Dress Materials, Ladies' cloth and Velveteen Jackets, Velveteens, Skirts and Skirting.

Fancy Goods, Scarfs, Shawls, Sontags, Cottons, Cotton Warp and Clothing.

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Furs.

Hardware.

Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traces, Back Bands, Hames, Nails, Window Glass, Paints, Paint Oil, Olive Oil, &c.

Tea,

A superior article, Sugar, Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices.

McKINNON & McDONALD.

Dodd & Roger's Brick Building, Queen Square, Nov. 9, 1870.

CHEAP PRINTING

AT THE

HERALD OFFICE

Prince Street, (near the Athenæum)

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Queen Street,

BEG TO REMIND THEIR

Town and Country Customers

THAT THEY STILL CONTINUE TO GIVE

EXTRA VALUE

IN ALL

GOODS!

Sold at their Establishment!

THEY HAVE NOW ON SALE, A

SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fresh and Seasonable Goods

AND THE

LOW PRICES

AT WHICH THEY SELL

All the Year Round,

Gives their Customers the advantage of making their Purchases, at all times,

AT

SELLING-OFF PRICES!!!

February 8, 1871.

REMOVED!

THE Subscriber has removed his Office and Salesroom to

Martin Hogan's New Brick Store.

W. D. STEWART.

Jan. 11, 1871.

Flour. Flour.

400 Bbls. Choice Family FLOUR

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Molasses & Sugar.

20 puns. MOLASSES, }
Hhds. SUGAR, } Very Choice.
Bbls. do. }

Kerosene. Kerosene.

20 Casks—120° test fine KEROSENE.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Buckets & Brooms.

40 Doz. BUCKETS,
20 " BROOMS.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

APPLES.

125 Bbls. Choice Eating and Cooking Apples, in Baldwins, Russet, Spitzs.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Washerwomen, Attention!

209 Boxes CLOTHES PINS,

CHEAP! CHEAP!

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

TEA,

Whiskey, Cordials, &c.

10 Half Chests TEA,
20 Casks Scotch WHISKEY,
10 " Old Tom GIN,
10 " RASPBERRY,
10 " Ginger WINE,
12 " Pickstone Washing CRYSTAL

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Buffalo Robes!

CHEAP! at Wholesale.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Nails. Axes.

30 Kegs Assorted Nails, in Horse, Cut and Clinch.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

FUR. FUR.

War Prices paid for

Mink,
Fox,
Otter,
Rat, &c, &c.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Ch'town, } 1m
January 11, 1871. }

Teacher Wanted,

A FEMALE TEACHER is wanted for the Souris East School. Application to be made immediately to

RONALD McDONALD, }
MICHAEL McCORMACK, } Trustees.
C. C. CARLTON, }

Souris East, Feb. 9, 1871. 3i