Miscellaneous.

A CATHOLIC NATION.

The Republic of Ecuador is probably the most perfect model, at the present time, of a nation whose people and Government are thoroughly Catholic. As this is the only State which has so far officially protested against the Italian iniquities, perpetrated at Rome, the following sketch may be worth recording. Ecuador is larger than France, having an area of 10,300 geographical miles. Its population, however, is only a million and a half; of whom 80,000 reside in the capital city of Quito. The Government is democratic, and consists of a President, elected every sixth year, and two representative Chambers—the Senate elected for nine years, and the Second Chamber, elected for six years. The religion of the Republic is exclusively Catholic, and, to exercise the rights of citizenship, it is necessary to be a Catholic, to be able to read and write, and to be 21 years of age. By a concordat with the Holy See, the fullest freedom is given to religion; and, consequently, immense progress has been made in matters of education. The universities teach theology, law, medicine and science. Ecuador also boasts its own academies of painting, sculpture, and music; whilst the astronomical observatory, of considerable importance, has been confided to the care of a pupil of the celebrated Jesuit astronomer, Father Secchi. It is worthy of note that the state prisons, under the old irreligious rule of Spain, such nurseries of crime, have vastly improved under the new Catholic laws. So salutary has been the effect of these wise regulations that, since their introduction, the number of crimes has diminished 75 per cent., as compared with the preceding ten years. A comparison of this result of Catholic government with that of Liberal infidelity, as exemplified in Italy, where crime goes on increasing with terrific rapidity, is worth ten thousand volumes of disquisitions on what is now-a-days called political economy. Under the circumstances narrated above, it is not surprising that active and successful missions have been organized in Ecuador for the conversion and civilization of the aborigines, who still inhabit the eastern portions of the State.

MR. GREELEY'S EXPERIENCE IN BEANS.

A few years ago Mr. Greeley, under the impulsion of the late Prof. Mapes, went in heavily at Chappaqua on Lima beans. He bought the choicest seed at a high price, and obtained cedar poles at great expense, on account of their lasting qualities, with the intention of using them from year to year. Mr. Greeley looked after the hoeing and general cultivation of them with fatherly solicitude. The beans were not ungrateful. They came on apace and in great abundance. There was no other patch of beans in the country that could compare with Mr. Greeley's. In due time two car loads of the beans in the pod, worth at least a thousand dollars, were picked, loaded on Harlem freight cars, and sent to the city to market. Here came in the difference between the farmer and the trader. As a farmer, Mr. Greeley had achieved a great triumph. As a trader, we are glad to record that he did nothing with his beans at which the most sensitive, the most morbidly upright conscience could find any fault. He sent his beans to New York without consigning them to any one. So, on their arrival, as no one came for them, the cars containing them were switched off upon a side track, and left standing there for parties interested to come and pay charges and take the beans away. But nobody came. Days passed, and the green beans began to ferment, and smoke, and threaten combustion, and were finally pitched out upon the ground and left to perish. Mr. Greeley, not receiving a draft for the beans, as he daily expected to do, after waiting a couple of weeks, went down to Fulton and Washington Markets to find the man who had bought them. He couldn't find the man. He then went to the Harlem Railroad office to see if any one there could give him the name of the party who had bought the beans. He there learned the unsatisfactory result of his Lima-bean speculation, and, still conscious that whatever had befallen his vegetables, his virtue had passed safely through the temptations of commerce, he cheerfully went back to Chappaqua to meditate on what he knew of farming; and hence the remarkable book of which we now take an affectionate and admiring leave.—*Sun.*

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE ARTHUR.

A very extraordinary and painful accident occurred to his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, on Friday evening, just before the state ball at Buckingham Palace. According to the account we have received, the Prince was leaning against the window of the billiard-room, in Marlborough House, which had been imperfectly fastened, when it gave way, and the Prince fell through it on to the pavement below. The distance is about eight feet, and the consequences of the fall might have been most dangerous. The Prince is said to have fallen in such a manner that, though the back of his head is badly bruised and slightly wounded, the force of the fall was distributed along the whole length of his body, and, though the shock was necessarily very great, no other injury except that to his head occurred. We are informed, however, that probably in the effort to save himself, the great toe of one foot was dislocated. The Prince remains at Buckingham Palace, and is reported to be doing well.—*London Times.*

THE BOTTOM OF THE ATLANTIC.

The soundings which were made between Ireland and Newfoundland, before laying the Atlantic cable, have made the bottom of the Atlantic almost as well known as the surface of Europe or America. It is covered with a fine mud, the remains of microscopic insects, which will, one day, doubtless harden into chalk. Of the inequalities of this ocean bottom, Professor Huxley says: "It is a prodigious plain—one of the widest and most even plains in the world. If the sea were drained off, you might drive a wagon all the way from Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland; and, except upon one sharp incline about two hundred miles from Valentia, I am not quite sure that it would ever be necessary to put the skid on, so gentle are the ascents and descents upon that long route. From Valentia, the road would lie down hill for about two hundred miles, to the point at which the bottom is now covered by seventeen fathoms of sea water. Then would come the central plain, more than one thousand miles wide, the inequalities of the surface of which would be hardly preceptible, though the depth of the water upon it varies from ten thousand to fifteen thousand feet, and there are places in which Mont Blanc might be sunk without showing its peak above water. Beyond this, the ascent on the American side commences, and gradually leads, for about three hundred miles, to the Newfoundland shore."

The Life of the Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst.—During the last six months, a plainly dressed, graceful lady, accompanied by three or four attendants, might have been met any day walking in the lanes in and about Chiselhurst. Few of those meeting her and failing to recognize a familiar face, would have suspected that one short twelve months since she was an Empress, and wife of the ruler over a great and powerful nation. With the resignation of loyalty, she has abandoned every appearance of state. Every Sunday she walks to the little Catholic Chapel, whatever the weather may be, and it is the rarest thing in the world to see her riding in a carriage. Her attire is of the simplest, and she may sometimes be seen walking in a plain cotton dress. She neither visits nor receives visitors in any number, and, indeed, carries her seclusions so far that when solicited to be present at a concert in the neighborhood, given for the benefit of her distressed subjects of former years, she declined. For years, the Empress has been the leader of fashion, and the least peculiarity of manner or dress, whether intentional or not, has been copied by every lady who pretends to belong in the slightest degree to the world of fashion. Even now her manner of walking, with her body slightly bent forward, and the small stick which she frequently carries, is imitated by the ladies of Chiselhurst, and a reflex of it may be traced far beyond that secluded district. The feelings of the inhabitants towards the Empress and the young Prince have, after the first curiosity, subsided into respect for her wish to keep herself quite private, and she now attracts no more attention than any ordinary lady. The only effect has been to bring down a few people from London on Sunday mornings, who visit the Chapel for the purpose of gazing on royalty.—*London Court Journal.*

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says:—

The government of India has finally decided to adopt for all the State lines of railway a uniform gauge of three feet three inches. The lines already built are of the five feet and a half foot gauge, and the change of policy now proposed is therefore radical. The government has fully investigated the subject, and has come to its conclusions with deliberation. Heretofore it has been maintained that the narrow gauge, though sufficient for short branch lines, would be unequal to any great traffic. The Indian government thinks otherwise. Its first experiment is to be with a line of more than a thousand miles in length, reaching from Kurrachee to Peshawar, from the sea-coast west of the mouth of the Indus, almost to the mountains on the northwestern frontier of British India. The capacity of such a line is estimated so high that it is contended that in one week, twelve thousand men could be carried from the sea to the frontier, fully equipped with arms, and with the necessary complement of guns, horses, stores, followers, and rations for a month, without any more rolling stock than would suffice for the ordinary traffic. The economy of such a line is evident from the estimate that at least one million pounds sterling would be saved in the mere construction, while the cost of maintenance and operating would be correspondingly diminished.

The grandest enterprise of its kind ever undertaken by the clergy of the South is, beyond a doubt, the erection of the new Church of St. Joseph by the Lazarist Fathers in New Orleans. When this grand edifice is completed, there will not be a building in the State, except the U. S. Custom House, which will excel it in its immense size, and in the beauty and durability of its construction, it may be equalled by the Cathedral of St. Patrick, in New York; but even that grand temple will not surpass it. The walls of the church are now raised about 15 feet above the ground, and the sills for the laying of the floor will be soon prepared and put in place. Mr. Thomas O'Neil, the architect, has contructed many of our public buildings, but this one will be the grandest testimonial to his capacity as a builder that he could wish for.

Going for the 'Stern Parient."—A lady in St. Louis is going for the "stern parient." She has instituted a suit against a recreant lover for breach of promise, and her complaint embraces charges against the man she wanted for a father-in-law. He had, without the slightest regard for this female's happiness, objected to his son's marrying her, thereby influencing the son to the detriment of a loving and gentle woman. We are pleased to see that one woman has the pluck to fight the "stern parient." He has been a nuisance long enough, interfering between young and gushing lovers. As if the old fellow were capable of appreciating the agony of two hearts with but a single thought. We shall rejoice with exceeding gladness when the courts declare that parents shall not counsel their children. We want parents to understand the respect they are to the rising generation.

A Dutchman's Temperance Lecture.—"I sall tell how it vas; I drunk mine lager; den I put mine hand on mine head, and dere vos von pain. Den I put mine hand on my pody, and dere vas anoder bain. Den I puts my hand on my bocket, and dere vas notting. So I jine mid de demperance. Now dere is no pain in my head, and de pain in my pody vas all gone avay. I put mine hand on mine pocket, and dere vas dwenty dollars. So I stay mid de demperance beeples."

Steamboat Notices.

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 *TUESDAY* and *FRIDAY MORNING*, at seven o'clock. Returning from SHEDIAC every *WEDNESDAY* and *SATURDAY*, 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.

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.

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 15th, 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 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 for 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.

Wanted,

BY the C. Woolen Factory Company, a Person capable of performing the duties of Secretary and Treasurer. Good security will be required. Application must be made on or before Thursday, the 18th instant.

D. LAIRD, Sec'y *pro tem.*
Ch'town, June 7, 1871.

ALTERATION
IN TIME OF DESPATCHING
Mails, via Tryon Road.

MAILS for Cornwall, Bonshaw, DeSable Crapaud, Victoria, Augustine Cove, Tryon, Cape Traverse, Searltown, Carleton and Bedeque, will, in future, be closed at this office every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at nine o'clock.

For Long Creek, Nine Mile Creek and Albany every Tuesday Morning, at 9 o'clock.

For South Wiltshire and Lot 30, every Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

JOHN A. McDONALD,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Ch'town, }
May 29, 1871. } 3in

CHEAP PRINTING
AT THE
HERALD OFFICE,
Prince Street, (near the Athenæum.)

Mercantile Advertisements.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received, by recent arrivals from Great Britain, the United States, Dominion of Canada, and the West Indies, the following Goods, which they offer to the trade on

REASONABLE TERMS.

80 chests choice Tea, 28 half do
6 hhds. 10 tbls. Muscovado sugar
10 bbls. crushed sugar
30 hhds. bright retailing Molasses
20 do DeKuyper's Gin.
15 do Demerara Rum
10 qr. casks Campbeltown Whiskey
10 do do Hennessy's Brandy
6 do do Jules Robin & Co., do
4 do do Otards do
3 do do Pinets do
50 cases Hennessy's do
5 hhds. Berlin Spirits
90 boxes American Tobacco
15 bbls Barcelona Nuts
5 do Walnuts
5 do Currants
20 kegs Coleman's Mustard
2 cases ground Black Pepper
1 hhd. refined Saltpetre
2 bbls. Bleached Jamacia Ginger
1 case ground do
10 bbls Barnes Pickles
5 bbls Crosse & Blackwell's do
10 kegs baking soda
10 bbls soda Crystals
15 do Bass and Allsops Ale
40 boxes Valentia Raisins
35 do starch
30 do Glass
1 bbl Logwood
1 do Cudbear
10 bbls Scotch Mixtures, (Confectionery)
1 case Lozenges
40 gross Nixey's Black Lead
30 sets Plough Metals
12 casks Paint Oil, (raw & boiled)
100 kegs White Lead & Black Paint
30 boxes T. D. Pipes
4 cases and 4 bales Dry Goods
80 bags Nails
100 boxes Liverpool soap
1 case fancy do
13 crates assorted earthenware
10 bags Rice
20 casks Kerosine Oil
5 cases matches
60 gross Blacking
100 doz. corn Brooms
5 casks melt Vinegar
10 do Cider do
50 sides sole Leather
60 reams Wrapping Paper
400 bbls. Flour
100 do Corn Meal
30 doz. Pails
20 nests Tubs.

MACDONALD & OWEN.
Water Street, Ch'town, }
May 24, 1871. } 2m

SPRING GOODS.
APRIL, 1871.

FOR GENTLEMEN!!

Superfine Black and Blue
BROAD CLOTHS,
Extra good finish, 3s. 6d. to 35s. per yd
New and Desirable Patterns, in
Silk Mixed Coatings,
Fine Black Doeskins.
VERY CHEAP!
Fancy Tweeds and Trowserings!
GOOD STYLES!
Silk and Worsted Vestings,
In Stylish Patterns—for Spring wear.
☞ Suits or single Garments made to order, by first-class Cutters, &c.
Also, in Stock, a prime lot of
JACKETS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., &c.
Silk Umbrellas,
Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps,
Collars, Ties and Scarfs, Handkerchiefs,
Braces, Kid Gloves,
Dress Shirts, &c., &c
W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
Queen Street.
April 5, 1871. city pa tf. Other adv't out.

AXLE GREASE!
FOR
WOOD OR IRON AXLES!
REALLY GOOD!!!
A. A. BALDWIN & CO.
May 17, 1871.

'ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.'

JUST received, from London and elsewhere, our Spring supply of
CHOICE
WINES,
LIQUORS,
and GROCERIES,
Which we offer at the Lowest Prices.
MACEACHERN & Co.
May 24, 1871. 1m

FLOUR.
150 BBLS.
Choice
CANADA FLOUR,
To arrive per S. S. "Flamborough."
For sale low from the wharf.
A. B. SMITH.
May 31, 1871.

SIMON DAVIES & CO.
AN UNRIVALLED LOT OF
CARPETINGS,
IN
BRUSSELS,
Wool and Hemp,
WITH
HEARTH RUGS to Match,
Just opened at the
LONDON HOUSE.

Miscellaneous.

THE
Travelers' Insurance Co.,
OF
HARTFORD, CON.
Cash Assets, - - - $1,600,000.
Grants everything desirable in
Life and Accident Insurance,
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Accident Department.

THE Travelers' Insurance Company, in its Accident Department, is a General Accident Insurance Company, granting policies of insurance against Death or wholly Disabling Injury by Accident to men of all trades, professions and occupations, at rates within the reach of all. It insures against accidents by machinery, accidents from the use of tools and implements, accidents that occur in the usual and lawful avocations of life, as well as accidents by travel.

General Accident Policies are written for a term of one to twelve months each, and insure a sum of $500 to $10,000 against Death by Accident, and $3 to $50 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury by accident (not to exceed twenty-six weeks for any one accident), at an annual cost of $5 to $10 per thousand for occupations not specially hazardous. Hazardous risks taken at higher rates.

Life Department.

In its Life Department, the Travelers grants full Life and Endowment Policies, embracing the best features of the best Companies, but without the complications, or the uncertainties, or the note system. It sells insurance rather than future "dividends." Its contract is a plain one, its security is ample and unquestioned, and its rates of premium are exceedingly low. It prefers to do business on a cash basis, and thus gives its policy-holders advantages not attainable under the credit system.

Premium system, the favorite low rate cash plan.

All policies non-forfeitable. Its ten, fifteen and twenty year policies can be converted into Endowments, at the option of the insurant. This feature is original with this Company.

The Travelers' furnish everything desirable in either *Life* or *Accident Insurance*. It has issued 215,000 general accident policies, and **Paid Fourteen Thousand Claims** for death or injury by accident; the amount thus returned to policy-holders averaging about **Seven Hundred Dollars a Day** for every working day during the past seven years.

In its Life Department it has written 11,300 policies, and its Low Rate Cash Plan is steadily growing in favor with the insuring public.

Example of Life Rates.

The holder of a policy for $4000 will pay an annual premium of $70.20, which will cost in most other Companies very nearly $90. Hence the assured can secure in the Travelers' a Life Policy for over $5000 for the same annual premium as charged by other Companies for only $4000, and the insurance takes effect from date of policy, without waiting for bonus additions, which are uncertain, and at best require the assured to have a guarantee of life for a number of years in order to realize.

Halifax Board of Reference:
Hon. W. A. Henry, Mayor.
A. Uniacke, Esq., Custos.
S. Tobin, Esq., ex-Mayor.
N. Clark, Esq., Clk. Peace.
G. Taylor, Esq., Sup. N. S. R.
James Scott, Esq., Merchant.
E. W. Chipman, Esq., do.
W. J. Wickwire, M. D., Medical Referee.

Canada Board of Reference:
C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.
W. K. Muir, General Superintendent Great Western Railroad, Hamilton.
Hon. L. Holton, Late Minister of Finance, Montreal.
Hon. Alexander Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Kingston.
Hon. W. M. McMaster, M. L. C., Firm McMaster & Nephews, Merchants, Toronto.
Wm. Workman, Esq., President City Bank, Montreal.
Hugh Allen, Esq., Firm Hugh & Andrew Allen, General Merchants and Agents Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, Montreal.
J. J. Beaudry, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
Edwin Atwater, Esq., Firm E. Atwater & Co., Merchants, and President Citizen's Insurance Co., Montreal.
Henry Starnes, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank, Montreal.
James Johnson, Esq., Ex-President Provincial Exhibition, London.

Applications for Life or Accident Insurance are respectfully solicited.

J. D. WELLS,
General Agent for Maritime Provinces
Office in McLeod's Buildings,
No. 174 Hollis Street, Halifax.

SPRING & SUMMER
HATS & CAPS!
A large and varied assortment of
Gents' and Boys' HATS and CAPS,
on sale at the
LONDON HOUSE.
LADIES' & MISSES' PALM LEAF, SUN AND SEA SIDE HATS,
&c. &c. &c.
The stock comprises the best and most attractive selection that could possibly be made.
SIMON DAVIES & CO.
June 7, 1871. 4m

NEW SPRING GOODS.
MAY, 1871.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Superfine Black and Blue Broad Cloths, of the best quality.
Silk mixed Tweeds and Venetian Coatings.
Fine black Cashmere and Doeskin, very cheap.
English and Scotch Tweeds in the latest styles.
Black silk Velvet, Fancy worsted, White and Fancy Marseilles Vestings, very cheap.
Tailor's Trimmings,
&c., &c., &c.
The Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the above Stock, which he will sell twenty per cent. lower than others who style themselves tailors. Any orders with which I may be favored, will be promptly attended to, and clothes made by us are warranted to give satisfaction.
DONALD McRAE,
Queen Street.
Ch'town, May 31, 1871. 1m

Mercantile Advertisements.

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.
1871.
McKinnon & McDonald
Have received, per steamers and spring ships,
A LARGE STOCK OF
MERCHANDIZE!
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods,
—IN—
Dress Materials, Skirting, Skirts, Velveteen and Cloth Jackets, Velveteen, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Straw Hats, &c., Grey and White Cottons, Prints, Cotton Warp, Shirtings, Sheetings.
DROAD CLOTH.
Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, Doeskins, Tailor's Trimmings.
CLOTHING.
Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, U. W. Shirts, &c., &c., &c.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS & NECKTIES.
HARDWARE.
Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traces, Back-bands, Hames, Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Paint Oil, Olive Oil, &c.
TEA!
(A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.)
Sugar, Groceries, &c., Buckets, Brooms, Rope. Ext. Logwood, English Milk Pans and Crocks, in great variety, all in good qualities, and Lower Prices than usual.
M'KINNON & M'DONALD.
Dodd & Rogers's Brick Building, }
Queen Square, June 7, 1871. }

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE, the undersigned, have this day entered into co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on business at Mount Stewart, under the Firm and Style of
ALLEYNE & YATES.
EDWARD B. ALLEYNE.
CHARLES F. YATES.

Referring to the above, the Subscribers beg to state they intend in a few day to open a large and varied stock of
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Harrington & Smith.
ALLEYNE & YATES.
Mount Stewart, May 24, 71 2m

Miscellaneous.

COAL.
COAL. COAL.
THE Subscriber will offer Coal from the undermentioned Mines, during the Summer, at the following low prices:—
Sydney Coal, Old Mines, 21s. 6d. per ton.
Cow Bay, Gowrie Mines, large, 17s. 6d. " " nut, 13s. 6d. "
Pictou, Intercolonial Mines, large, 17s. 6d. " " nut, 12s. 6d.
" Albion Mines, slack, 14s.
The Coal from the Intercolonial Mines is superior to any kind imported from Pictou, for house use, being entirely free from sulphur and soot, and is as clean for cooking purposes as wood.
WM. KOUGHAN.
Ch'town, April 19, 1871.—all pa 2m

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,
& —A—
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
—OF—
GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIECNE.

THE Catholic World contains original articles from the best Catholic English writers at home and abroad, as well as translations from the Reviews and Magazines of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain. Its readers are thus put in possession of the choicest productions of European periodical literature, in a cheap and convenient form.

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, conserved 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 good which it proposes,
I remain, Rev. Dear Sir, very truly, your friend and servant in Christ,
JOHN,
Archbishop of New York.

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD"
Forms a double-column octavo magazine of 144 pages each number, making two large volumes, or 1728 pages, each year, and is furnished to subscribers for $5 a year, invariably in advance. Single copies, 50 cents.
Postage, thirty-six cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where the magazine is received.
All remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to
LAWRENCE KEHOE,
General Agent.
The Catholic Publication Society,
No. 126 Nassau Street, N. Y.
P. O. Box 5,986.
Nov. 1, 1870.

Miscellaneous.

CHOICE WINES,
&c. &c. &.
IN STOCK at the *ITALIAN WAREHOUSE*, Superior SHERRIES, Pale, Very Pale, Golden and Brown; finest old 4 Diamond Ports, Newfoundland, &c., &c.; superior old Madeira, Malaga Sherry, &c.; Champagne (Mum's), Clarets, &c., &c.; Hennessy's very old Brandies, old Highland Whiskies, Dunville and Kinahan's; Booth's London Gin, Holland's Geneva; Temperance Cordials, all kinds, &c., &c. ☞ *NO WHITE EYE!*
MACEACHEN & CO.
June 7, 1871. 3i

Notice!

The fast-sailing Schooner "A. R. McDonald," will sail, as Packet, between Souris and Charlottetown, for the Season, on the opening of the Navigation.
Agents:
Hon. W. W. Lord, Ch'town,
Neil McDonald, Souris.
DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.
Souris, March 15, 1871.

LITTLE WANZER
SEWING MACHINE.
Another lot of this
CELEBRATED
SEWING MACAINE
Just received.
A. B. SMITH.
may 31.

Impost Office,
Charlottetown, May 17, 1871.
On the importation of Flour and other Breadstuffs from the Dominion of Canada, Duty will be imposed on such articles in all cases where a Customs Certificate is not produced to the effect that the same is the growth, as well as the manufacture, of the Dominion of Canada.
HENRY LONGWORTH, Collector.

IN STORE!
20 Puncheons MOLASSES; 10 hhds. SUGAR; 4 casks Scotch WHISKEY; 50 chests extra choice CONGOU.
To Arrive,
Ex *LELIA ALICE* and *MOSELLE*,
Cases Brandy, Cases Gin,
Cases Raspberry, Cases Gingerwine,
Cases Whiskey, Casks Brandy,
Casks Gin, Puns. Alcohol.

WOOL. WOOL.
THE Subscriber has obtained an order for the entire clip of the season, and will pay the Highest Price in CASH for Washed and Unwashed, delivered at his store.
W. D. STEWART.
Lower Queen Street, May 17, 1871. tf.

ALL CURES MADE EASY
BY
Holloway's Ointment.
Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.
No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assumes a healthy appearance whenever this medical agent is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.
Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.
These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.
Eruptions, Scald Heads, Ringworm and other Skin Diseases.
After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach: consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.
Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.
This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more affable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.
Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.
Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.
Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.
*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Pot.