The Herald.

VOL. I. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865. NO. 46.

ALMANACK FOR JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 8th day, 4h. 15m., afternoon.
Last Quarter, 15th day, 0h. 14m., afternoon.
New Moon, 22d day, 2h. 16m., evening.
First Quarter, 30th day, 2h. 57m., evening.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon sets	Days	Length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m		h m
1	Saturday	4 18	7 49	4 2	morn.	15	31
2	Sunday	19	49	4 52	0 11		30
3	Monday	20	49	5 45	0 43		29
4	Tuesday	21	48	6 39	1 16		28
5	Wednesday	21	48	7 36	1 57		27
6	Thursday	21	48	8 30	2 42		27
7	Friday	22	48	9 21	3 33		26
8	Saturday	23	48	10 6	rises		25
9	Sunday	24	47	10 54	7 58		24
10	Monday	24	47	11 [illegible]	8 [illegible]		23
11	Tuesday	25	46	even.	9 14		21
12	Wednesday	26	46	1 12	9 49		20
13	Thursday	27	45	2 1	10 25		18
14	Friday	28	44	2 53	10 59		16
15	Saturday	29	44	3 50	11 47		15
16	Sunday	30	43	4 51	morn.		13
17	Monday	31	42	5 58	0 18		11
18	Tuesday	32	41	6 2	1 3		9
19	Wednesday	33	40	7 5	1 53		7
20	Thursday	34	39	8 1	2 47		5
21	Friday	35	38	9 51	3 53		3
22	Saturday	36	37	10 33	sets		2
23	Sunday	37	36	11 9	7 44		59
24	Monday	38	35	11 31	8 18		57
25	Tuesday	39	34	morn	8 48		55
26	Wednesday	40	33	0 36	9 16		53
27	Thursday	41	32	1 12	9 44		51
28	Friday	42	31	1 52	10 13		49
29	Saturday	44	29	2 34	10 42		46
30	Sunday	45	28	3 19	11 15		43
31	Monday	46	27	4 9	11 52		41

The New York *Tribune* says, "the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality although the prices have so largely advanced," &c.

The *Tribune* just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each Bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size At east twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once and that's the last of them.

The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things.

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.
Thy Friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa.

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds our disabled soldiers with the most astonishidg effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O.

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass, Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevail d upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished the coldness and cramps had entirely l eft me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.
Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one-half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them, would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., of 159 West 14th St., N. Y., says, "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and tended herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers," &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been meddled. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters, in bulk or by the gallon, is an impostor. We sell it only in bottles. Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
NEW YORK.

March 22, 1865.

Bank of P. E. Island.

(Corner of Queen and Water Streets.)

HON. THOMAS H. HAVILAND, President: WM. CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier. Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays. Business Hours—From 10 a.m., to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH

GALLERY,

Corner of Great George and King Streets.

THE undersigned being an operator of acknowledged skill, acquired by practical experience of over twelve years in some of the largest cities in the United States, and also in the Provinces, is now prepared, with every facility, to prosecute his profession in this City, for the accommodation of the public, at MODERATE PRICES.

PICTURES made in every style known to the art;

CARTES DES VISITES.

Plain or Colored. Special attention paid to copying and enlarging old Pictures; also, for making Childrens' pictures for which his light is admirably suited, and in which he acknowledges no superior.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, especially from those who have hitherto failed to get a good likeness. Pictures taken from seven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening.

Instructions given in the above art.

☞ Remember the place, corner Great George and King Streets.—Entrance on King Street.

C. LEWIS.

Ch. Town, May 31, 1865.

Dr. W. G. Sutherland

RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in its various branches, in this city, and trusts by attention and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards him.

By the latest arrivals he has increased his present stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety; selected from the best London House by those competent of doing justice to the business.

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe, that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practise in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.

☞ Advice to the poor gratis,
Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 4, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

AT

Bell's Clothing Store,

Queen Street.

THE subscriber has the honor to announce to his numerous customers in town and country, that he has just received, per "UNDINE," a

NEW and SELECT

STOCK OF GOODS,

suited for the PRESENT and COMING SEASON, and which he is confident will give satisfaction in

Style, Quality and Price,

to all who may favor him with their orders.

JOHN BELL,
Merchant Tailor.

May 24, 1865.

MR. WM. A. JOHNSTON,

Attorney and Barrister at Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.;

Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax

Office, - - Somerset Buildings
25, Prince Street,
HALIFAX.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

—VIZ:—

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has DOUBLED, the price of paper nearly TREBLED, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:—

TERMS FOR 1865:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
Any two of the Reviews,	7.00
For any three of the Reviews,	10.0
For all four of the Reviews,	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition to these prices, TWENTY-FOUR CENTS A YEAR for Blackwood, and EIGHT CENTS A YEAR for each Review, to cover the United States Postage.

The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of ALL the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright IN GOLD—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our CIVIL WAR, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and country.

THE FOUR REVIEWS FOR 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post-paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
38 *Walker Street, New York*

SELECTIONS:

THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.

NEW YORK, July 6.

The Commercial's Washington despatch says:

When the sentences were read to the conspirators today, Payne took it cooly, and asked for a Baptist Minister; Atzerott was deeply affected and cried bitterly, and asked for a Lutheran minister; Harrold displayed considerable fortitude, and only asked for an interview with his family. Mrs. Surratt was collected, and asked for Father Widgett to attend her last moments.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

On petition of Mary E. Surratt, through her counsels Messrs. Aitken and Clampitt, Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of this District, directed an issue of the writ of *habeas corpus* to Gen. Hancock, commanding him to produce in Court, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the body of Mary E. Surratt, with the cause and day of her detention.

The writ was served on General Hancock at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 8 o'clock this a. m., by the U. S. Marshal Gooding. He immediately consulted with the Attorney General and the Secretary of War. At 10.30 a. m., the General had not obeyed the writ. The fact was brought to the notice of the Court by her counsel, but the Judge said he had not power to enforce the writ.

Early to-day guards were placed around the arsenal grounds to prevent the intrusion of persons to the place of execution—none being admitted except those previously supplied with tickets by General Hancock.

The relatives of Mrs. Surratt and Harrold spent several hours with them during the forenoon, and they were also attended by their spiritual advisers, as were also Payne and Atzerott.

A few minutes after one o'clock, the outer prison door was opened and Mrs. Surratt was supported on her way to the gallows by two military officers. Next followed Atzerott, Harrold and Payne, accompanied by a guard and their respective ministers. Front seats were provided for them on the platform in the following order:

Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harrold, Atzerrot, and the ministers occupied intermediate positions. Major-General Hartsuff, who has been in charge of the prisoners, came forward and read the order of the War Department already published, approving the sentences and ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted.

A heavy guard was stationed on the walls surrounding the grounds, while below soldiers were formed in two sides of a square. Perhaps several hundred civilians were present as spectators of the solemn scene.

One of the priests who attended on Mrs. Surratt repeated a short prayer, to which Payne, who was seated next to her, attentively listened The minister who had been administering to Payne expressed, in the name of the latter, his sincere thanks to General Hartsauff and the officers and soldiers who had charge of him for their personal kindness. They had not uttered any unkind word, nor given an unpleasant look or gesture, but seemed to compassionate his misfortune.

The minister then uttered a brief prayer, asking for Payne the forgiveness of all his sins, and a passage out of this world into the joys of heaven.

The minister who attended Harrold also returned thanks for the kind treatment of the prisoner, and offered a prayer that God would receive his soul. Harrold was affected to tears.

The minister who attended Harrold also returned thanks of him for kind attentions, and then invoked the mercy of God upon the prisoner.

The condemned were then required to rise from their seats, when the chairs were removed.

They were now all on the drops. Their hands were fastened behind them, and their legs bandaged both above and below the knees, and white caps placed over their heads.

Atzerott, while being prepared for the execution, exclaimed:

"Gentlemen, farewell! Take care, and good bye to the gentlemen now before me."

One of the clergymen standing near exclaimed, "May we all meet in the other world."

As soon as the noose was placed around each neck—Mrs. Surratt's being the last one adjusted—the section of the platform on which they had been standing suddenly fell, and the culprits were hanging several feet from the ground.

Mrs. Suaratt and Payne scarcely moved a muscle. Atzerott exhibited some twitchings, but Harrold showed more nervous sensibility than any of them.

The bodies hung until life was extinct and were afterwards given over for burial—the rough coffins being already at hand for that purpose.

The arrangements for the execution were perfect.

General Hancock was present throughout the proceedings.

It is said Payne last night made a statement in behalf of Mrs. Surratt, exonerating her from complicity, and that another person subscribed to an affidavit, impeaching the testimony of an important witness against her.

A CURIOUS CASE OF DUAL EXISTENCE.—a gossipy correspondent of the Chicago *Times* relates the following singular existence as developed before a Police Court at Paris:—

Four little boys were brought up on a charge of stealing twelve bottles of wine from a grocer. Two of the children were twins, eleven years of age. Their father being a day laborer, could not appear to claim his children, but the mother came forward in tears, declaring that she did all she could to keep their children out of mischief, but it was quite impossible. She had sent them to school, and thought until then they went regularly to their lessons. She said unfortunately, that they were both moved by the same spirit of vagabondage, and that if one ran away it was impossible to prevent the other from following. She stated that even since their birth every act of one was repeated, simultaneously by the other. If one asked for water, the other, even in another room, would call out to be served at the same moment; if one put his finger in his mouth, or made a grimace, the other at the same instant and by the same impulse acted similarly. The Police report state that the children are so exactly alike that it is impossible for a stranger to tell one from the other. The court, in consideration of their youth, gave them to their parents without punishment.

The "Toronto Freeman" announces the total destruction by fire of St. Patrick's Church and Presbytery, on Dummer street. The sad occurance took place on Thursday morning, June 22nd, between the hours of six and seven. It must have been the work of an incendiary, as no fire has been used in the furnaces of the church since the warm weather set in, and no lights have been in the building for at least three days. The loss is estimated at $7,000. The church was insured for $3,000, the Presbytery for $6,000, and the furniture for $200.

LIFE AND DEATH OF A DRAMATIST.—No picture of a mad, wicked, turbulent life, and of a terrible end, is equal to that which Robert Green has given of his own. We gather it from his prose tales and autobiographical papers, and from the address which he wrote on his death-bed to Marlow, Ledge, and Peele. After leaving Cambridge, he tells us that he travelled through Spain and Italy with some congenial comrades, "consuming the flower of his youth, and seeing and practising such villiany as is abominable to declare." When he returned to England he took up his residence in London with people of bad character, and learned the tricks of thieves and sharpers. These he afterwards exposed in a curious pamphlet, called "A Notable Discovery of Cozenage." "In London," he says, "I was drowned in pride. Gluttony with drunkenness was my only delight. Young in years, though old in wickedness, I became an author of plays and a penner of love pamphlets. In the very midst of the confession of these faults, he describes the knawing of his conscience and dread of damnation, which a sermon that he heard impressed upon his mind. When he tried to repent, his old companions taunted him and lured him back to dissipation. He was deserted by his virtuous friends, and became a blasphemer of God! In his narrative, we see the man himself openly disclosed to us in the strength of his passions and the weakness of his will, in his dread of judgment, and his impotence to lead a better life. Suddenly, under the influence of nobler aspirations, he marries a woman of good family and gentle breeding. But the old devil returns and persuades him to desert his wife, and squander her fortune among vagabonds and gamblers. A sister of a condemned felon bears him a son at this period of his life, whom he names "Infortunatus." Yet, even in this utter degration, noble speeches, sweet songs of pastoral life, pathetic tales of love and innocence, and descriptions of natural beauty flow from his pen. His soul is like a battlefield, in which the good and evil strive for mastery, or like a hideous ruin overgrown with weeds, but visited by gleams of heavenly sunshine. The last act of Green's life is the most piteous of all. We find him alone, attended only by a poor cord-wainer's wife, unable from the lack of clothes to leave his bed, and dying of a surfeit. None of his boon companions visit him; but he remembers their bad lives, and warns them passionately to flee the wrath which has descended on his head. We possess this letter to his friends, and also one in which he addressed his injured wife. When Green was dead, his landlady, who had nursed him, and to whom he owed £10 placed a wreath of bays around his head and buried him. His funeral cost her four shillings and four pence for the burial dues. She sold his sword and doublet for three shillings.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

BURNING OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—*Four Hundred Lives Lost.*—A despatch to the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, New York, announces that the ship William Nelson, Captain Smith, from Antwerp, June 4, of and for New York, with passengers, was burned on the Banks of Newfoundland on the 1st inst About 30 of the passengers were picked up and taken to St. John's, Nfld. The boats with the crew, &c., are missing. It is supposed 400 lives have been lost.

A later despatch says that Captain Aiton, of the steamship Moravian, reports, on the authority of the Associated Press Boatmen at Cape Race, that the steamer Meteor, belonging to J. & W. Stewart, had arrived at St. John's, Nfld., with 40 of the passengers of the ship William Nelson, taken from the burning wreck. Before the Meteor reached the burning vessel, all the boats had put off full of passengers and the crew, but none of the boats had been heard from, as far as Capt. Aiton could learn. There were upwards of 400 passengers on board when the vessel sailed.

WOMAN IN BLUE.—The guard yesterday arrested a woman dressed in soldiers clothes, who gives her name as Mary Starr, and says she came from Cleveland, Ohio. She enlisted some two years and a half ago in the 15th Ohio Regiment, and since that time has borne the fatigues and hardships incidental to a soldier's life. She has been in three engagements, and was wounded through the right thigh and ankle, which kept her in hospital for nine weeks. Mary states that she is one of seven who enlisted in the same company. All but two of them were discharged. She also states that the captain who enlisted her knew her sex. Mary has learned all the vices that are so abundant in our army. She chews tobacco, drinks whiskey, and swears.—Mary is twenty-two years of age, and bears traces of having at one time been moderately handsome.—*Louisville Press.*

MEXICO—FLIGHT OF JUAREZ.—Advices from Matamoras of the 15th, confirm the report of the defeat of the Juaréz General Negrette, after his unsuccessful attempt on Matamoras. He is reported to have lost 700 killed and 2,000 taken prisoners.

The *Commerce* also reports that the ex-President of the ex-Republic of Mexico was compelled to fly by the Paso del Norte, escorted by Carvajal and Quesedà with some cavalry, on the approach of troops under Gen. Aymeid, who occupied Chihuahua.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING.—It is singular enough that the first archbishop who is thus consecrated should be an Oxford man and, not less curious that of the many priests who stood round the high altar of Saint Mary's, Moorfields, on Thursday, there were not less than a hundred who had either been in orders of the church of England, or had been fellows of English Colleges in their day.—*London Daily News.*

The contest at the Fair in Chicago, between the friends of Sheridan and Sherman, for the magnificent gold-mounted pistol, given for "the best General," finally closed Thursday night, the vote standing Sheridan, 879; Sherman, 447; with two or three hundred scattering.

According to the *Rocky Mountain News* there is a great lack of women in Nevada and Colorado There is scarce one woman where six could find profitable employment. Wages for common household duties are from thirty to fifty dollars a month, including board, payable in gold, and the editor adds, husbands are abundant.

ANOTHER TROT TO PORTLAND.—The Boston "Advertiser" hears that arrangements had been perfected for another trot from Boston to Portland between sunrise and sunset. A large bet made by the owner of the trotting mare Nelly Baker has been accepted, and the trial, we understand, is to come off within ten days. We are told that the gentleman is confident that his horse can perform the feat easily, without any injury.

While the great elephant Hannibal was passing through Maryland, an ancient colored lady, who had never seen an elephant, met him on the road, and throwing up her hands in admiration, exclaimed, "Bress the Lord, what things dey do get up for dis war." The old lady took him for a new Yankee invention.

Jude McCord, of Montreal, one of the oldest Judges of the Supreme Court of Lower Canada, died a few days ago.

Mosby, the guerilla, has opened a law shop in Culpepper.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Our columns yesterday morning recorded one of the saddest events that has befallen this community for a number of years—the sudden death of Mrs. Sarah Spaulding and her little daughter Annie by lightning. This event was a visitation of Providence which appalled the residents of the neighborhood, and sensibly affected the entire community. The residence of the afflicted family is a small brick house on the south side of Old street, about fifty yards above Old Grace Church. It is not sufficiently prominent to render more attractive of the electric fluid than the building adjoining. It was visited and examined by a large number of persons during the morning, who not only expressed sympathy for the surviving members of the family, but showed some curiosity to see the effect of the lightning upon the house. The lightning struck the chimney of the building, knocking down several bricks upon the roof, and descended through the floor to the apartments within. It flashed through the fire-place of an upper chamber in which four daughters of Mr. James Spaulding were sleeping. Annie, the youngest, about two years of age, was asleep in a small bed near the grate. She was struck and instantly killed, and the bed upon which she was lying ignited into a blaze. The body was considerably burned and the hair singed, probably from the combined effects of the lightning and burning clothes.

In a larger bed, near the front window, the Misses Sarah, Ella, and Lucy Spaulding were asleep. They were not more than six or eight feet from their little sister. They were neither injured nor shocked, though fearfully startled by the loud clap of thunder which awakened them. Through Miss Ella's presence of mind the house was saved from destruction by fire, for, when aroused, her first work was to extinguish the flames of the burning bed. They raised the window and quickly gave the alarm, which brought to their assistance several friends and neighbors. A sad spectacle was, however, yet to be witnessed. The fluid, after bursting through the fire-place, seems to have separated and flown off into different directions. One stream struck the nearest bed, a second passed out through the front window, in very close proximity to the above three girls, and a third passed downward through the floor and made its exit through the store. This latter struck Mrs. Spaulding, who was sitting in the back part of the store, and instantly killed her. She fell forward on her face, in which position she was found bleeding and lifeless. A severe gash was observed upon her chin, believed to have been caused by her fall. It is also thought her neck was broken. A few feet distant also lay Mr. Jas. Spaulding—fortunately not dead, but seriously shocked and completely prostrated. He had a box of matches in his hand, and was just going up stairs. He was immediately dragged out into the rain, and every means used to revive him, which finally proved successful. The usual means of restoration were also applied to his wife and daughter, but life was totally extinct, and the labor was useless. Mr. Spaulding was better yesterday, but suffering much in the side and arm. The effects of the lightning upon the building were very trifling. A few pieces of plaster knocked off about the fire-place, a thin crack made through the floor, and the plastering loosened beneath, and a little damage to the chamber window. The escape of the three sisters is regarded as wonderful and providential.

SELECTIONS FOR A NEWSPAPER.—Most people think the selection of matter for a newspaper is the easiest part of the business. How great an error! It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers ever day, from which to select enough for one, especially when it is not what shall, but what shall not be selected. If every person who reads a paper could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not unfrequently it is the case, that an editor look all over his exchange papers for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is drier than a contribution-box, and yet something is to be had. His paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing he has to do is the easiest part of his labor. Every subscriber takes the paper for his own benefit; and if there is nothing in it that suits him, it must be stopped; it is good for nothing. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many tastes as he has to consult. One wants something sound. One wants anecdotes, fun and frolic; and the next door neighbor wonders that a man of good sense will put such stuff in a paper. Something spicy comes out, and the editor is a blackguard. Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so, between them all, you see, the poor fellows get roughly handled. They never think that what does not please them, pleases the next man, but they insist if the paper does not please them, it is good for nothing.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—There is a famous prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands have been assisted in recovering themselves. The prescription came into notoriety through the effort of John Vine Hall, commander of the *Great Eastern* steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for seven months. At the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquor, although he had been for many years led captive by a most debasing appetite. The prescription, which he afterwards published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: Sulphate of iron, five grains, magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm, twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulat drinks.

Some interesting souvenirs of the days of yore have been disinterred during the excavations now being made on the site of the old Grenadier Fort, Jacob street. Among them are several ancient copper coins, one of the reign of George II. and dated 1727. Handfulls of military buttons, evidently a century oldy and the musket bullets in vogue in those days, have come to light. It is said that a Mexican Dollar was picked up, the curious appearance of which would denote a lengthened existence.—*Hfx. Recorder.*

In the gig race in Boston harbor on the 4th, the New York boat won, beating the St. John boat by three lengths. Hannel won the scull race; the boat from St. John did not enter for this race.

The Hon Mr. McGee was the guest of the Bishop of Oxford, during his visit to that city.