PECULATORS

MEN!

or to RENT, severa. valuable FREEHOLD
d otherparts of the Island, in good cultivation.
valid ti tles, and immediate possession can be

nine having been sold the present Season in)
L," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten
usally shipped, and nearly all paid or in Cash,
the United States, &c.
rance Society have been established for some
o any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had
the place which renders it most desirable for the

roduce, with a double Wharf and site for a

lling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON,
SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANNEAR,
, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to the
Mowing Machine, the celebrated
ssrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS.
CLOTH is received and returned with des-

ARD J. CLARKE.

CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
DOCTOR.

LOWAY'S PILLS.

household Medicine ranks among the leading
s of life. It is well known to the world that
complaints other remedies cannot reach, this
l established as that the sun lights the world.

ers of the Liver and Stomach.

ns will, at some period of their lives, suffer from
derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels,
quickly removed, frequently settle into a dan-
. It is well known in India, and other tropical
Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can
in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad
of them in his knapsack. In England most
r that these Pills will sure them whenever the
h or bowels are out of order, and that they
ician.

Weakness and Debility.

fer from weakness, or debility, and those who
nergy, should at once have recourse to those
immediately purify the blood, and acting upon
g of life, give strength and vigor to the system.
sons entering into womanhood, with a derange-
nections, and to mothers at the turn of life, these
most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that
turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a sim-
the same periods, when there is always danger;
erefore undergo a course of this purifying me-
measures lasting health.

Disorders of Children.

s be used according to the printed direction,
ent rubbed over the region of the kidneys, as
y as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrate
d correct any derangement of their organs.
liction be stone or gravel, then the Ointment
bed into the neck of the bladder, and a few
ince the sufferer that the effect of these two re-
nishing.

sorders of the Stomach

ces of the deadliest maladies. Their effects
e fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned
h all the channels of circulation. Now what
n of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, re-
, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a
on, and acting through the secretive organs
d itself, change the state of the system from
alth, by exercising a simultaneous and whole-
on all its parts and functions

Complaints of Females.

al irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, as
rected without pain or inconvenience by the
ay's Pills. They are the safest and surest me-
diseases incidental to females of all ages.

Bilious Affections.

children should have administered to them, from
few doses of these Pills, which will purify
d enable them to pass safely through the dif-
s incidental to children, such as measles, hoop-
wpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills
s in their nature as not to injure the most deli-
on, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted
f the humors affecting them.

Dropsey.

re cured yearly by the use o these Pills com-
he Ointment, which should be rubbed very
to the parts affected.

ngement of the Kidneys.

and quality of the bile are of vital import-
Upon the liver, the gland which secretes the
ary for digestion, the Pills operate specifically
fying its irregularities, and effectually cural
us remittants, and all the varieties of disease
a unnatural condition of that organ.

Pills are the best remedy known for the fol-
lowing diseases :—

ability	Jaundice	Secondary symp toms
ropsy	Liver Com- plaints	Tic-Douloureux
ysentery	Lumbago	Tumors
ryspelas	Piles	Ulcers
emales Irre- gularities	Rheumatism	Veneral Affec- tions
evers of all kinds	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
its	Scrofula or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
outs	Sore Throats	
ead-ache	Stone and Gravel	
ndigestion		
nflammation		

Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244
Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable
Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized
llowing prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.,
each Box.

a a considerable saving by taking the larger

ections for the guidance of patients in every
ed to each Pot. dec.6—1y

& ROYAL PATRONAGE

"WAVERLY HOUSE,"
St., - - - - St. John, N. B.

S HOUSE HAS BEENPATRONIZED BY
H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. PRINCE ALFRED,
itish American Governors, and by the Eng-
lity and Gentry, as well as by the most
uished Americans, whom business or
sure may have brought to St. John,
ho have joined in pronouncing it
RITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES
roprietor, thankful for past favors, would
ntimate to the travelling Public that he will
s or expense to render the House still fur-
g their patronage.—Every attention paid
rt of guests.
JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.
N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

R. REDDIN,
and Barrister at Law,
NVEYANCER, &c.,
reat George-St., Charlottetown,
Near the Catholic Cathedral.)
,1866. E tf

The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY APRIL. 17. 1867. NO. 28.

THE HERALD
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."
For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING,
Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR APRIL.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 4th day, 5h. m, 51 evening, W.
First Quarter, 11th day, 10h. 57m., morning, ENE
Full Moon, 18th day, 6h. 53m., evening, W.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 9h. 48m., evening, S.W.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Wat r	High rises.	Moon	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Monday	5 41	6 24	8 24	3 54	12 43	
2	Tuesday	40	25	9 15	4 28		45
3	Wednesday	38	26	10 1	5 0		48
4	Thursday	36	27	10 52	sets		51
5	Friday	35	28	11 34	7 33		53
6	Saturday	34	29	morn.	8 44		55
7	Sunday	32	31	0 18	9 54		59
8	Monday	30	32	1 4	10 59	18	2
9	Tuesday	28	33	1 54	11 59		5
10	Wednesday	26	35	2 57	morn.		9
11	Thursday	25	36	3 41	0 59		11
12	Friday	23	37	4 43	1 49		14
13	Saturday	21	39	5 50	2 32		18
14	Sunday	19	40	6 57	3 12		21
15	Monday	17	41	7 58	3 46		42
16	Tuesday	16	43	8 55	4 47		26
17	Wednesday	14	44	9 45	4 48		30
18	Thursday	12	46	10 30	rises		34
19	Friday	10	47	11 12	7 43		39
20	Saturday	8	49	11 51	8 32		41
21	Sunday	7	4 50	even.	9 29		43
22	Monday	5	52	1 10	10 22		47
23	Tuesday	3	53	1 51	11 9		50
24	Wednesday	1	55	2 32	11 57		54
25	Thursday	0	56	3 16	morn		56
26	Friday	4 59	57	4 3	0 39		51
27	Saturday	57	58	4 55	1 18	14	3
28	Sunday	56	59	5 50	1 51		
29	Monday	55	7 0	6 40	2 25		5
30	Tuesday	53	2	7 43	2 57		8

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 12, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	4d to 6
Pork, (carcass)	5d to 5d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lbs,	4d to 7d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 8d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 1d to 1s 3d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 9d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	17s to 18s
Eggs, per dozen,	9d to 1s
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 3d to 3s 9d
Oats per do.,	2s 4d to 2s 6d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	2s to 2s 3d
Potatoes, per bushel,	
Poultry.	
Geese,	5s to 8s 6d
Turkeys, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Fowls, each,	none
Ducks,	
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	-
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	18s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	80s to 90s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	18s to 20s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	1s 6d
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	5s to 6s
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN
THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.
☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25. 1866.

THE LAST CAUTION!!
AS the season for Shipping has now far advanced, and those indebted to the Estate of the late PATRICK STEPHENS not having come forward to pay up their respective Accounts, the Subscriber hereby intimates to them that on the closing of the Navigation
Defaulters will be Sued
indiscriminately.
R. J. CLARKE,
Agent for above Estate.
Orwell Store, Nov. 12, 1866. ex isl

Fresh Ground Rice,
FOR Sale by
W. R. WATSON.
Jan. 9 1867.

McKinnon's Store,
SOURIS EAST.
FALL AND WINTER STOCK.
THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to announce that he has just
COMPLETED
HIS
FALL & WINTER STOCK OF
GOODS,
consisting in part of:
GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and MANTLES,
HAT S, Ladies' & Gents'
Ready-Made Clothing.
FUR CAPS
HARDWARE,
LEATHER, etc., etc.
Which he offers for sale at unusually LOW PRICES, for present pay, and he respectfully requests a continuance of public favor.
MICHAEL McCORMACK.
Souris Nov. 6, '66. 1m

STELLA COLAS,
Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artiste.
Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear.
Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet.
West End	New Mown Hay,	Loves Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologue, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumedr Tacentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locken Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion. Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving to Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.
Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.
W. R. WATSON.
Drug Store, Dec. 22. 1864.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease,
is often the result.
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Having a Direct Influence to the Parts, give Immediate Relief.
For Bronchitis, Asthmah, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,
Troches are used with always good success.
Singers and Public Speakers
will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.
Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Oct 6, 1866. 1y

JOHN BELL,
MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING
IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his
OLD STAND,
Queen Street,
and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.
Terms Cash.
☞ Entrance at side Door.
Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

DONALD M'RAE,
Merchant Tailor,
And Dealer in
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Queen Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

LIVERPOOL AN LONDON!
PER "UNDINE" and "L. C. OWEN," from LIVERPOOL, and "LOTUS" from LONDON, the Subscriber has received
An Unusually Large Supply of Drugs. Medicines, Patent Medicines,
PERFUMERY, (English and French); SOAPS BRUSHES, PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD (i Kegs and Bottles); CURRIE POWDERS, dried CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEELS, MARMLADE, Essences SPICES, Malt and Wh Wi- VINEGAR, SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, MUSROOMS, CAPERS, and United Service AUCE PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, Drying AN KNOTTING, DYE STUFFS, and Mis ellaneo Articles, of the Best Quality, and at Moderate Pric
WM. R. WATSON
7, ov. 1866.

Miscellaneous and General News.

GENERAL ELECTION IN P. E. ISLAND.—BIGOTRY STAMPED OUT.

[From a Special Correspondent.

The history of British America for the last few years records few events which so clearly prove the utter inutility (to use no stronger term) of appeals to religious bigotry for party purposes, as the result of the General Election which has lately taken place in P. E. Island. The Government which was so signally defeated on the 26th ult., got into power, eight years ago, as many of your readers are aware, by stirring up sectarian strife, and at the succeeding elections obtained the popular verdict through the same unhallowed means. The very large proportion of the people who were deceived, on both occasions, by the clap-trap of "Protestantism in Danger," have lately, we are happy to say, completely righted themselves, and the result is a complete triumph for the Opposition, or Liberal Party. Districts which, four years ago, elected Government men, now return Liberals to Parliament; whilst many of the M.P.P's. who, at that time, headed the anti-Catholic crusade, had prudence enough not to face their constituencies at all! So complete a stamping out of bigotry, in so short a time, we have seldom witnessed, and we sincefely congratulate our Canadian neighbors on the auspicious event. If they wish to see ten years hence, a real old-fashioned bigot, the best thing they can now do, is to catch one of those who may yet remain among us, and have him stuffed.

The attitude which P. E. Island has assumed on the question of Confederation, has drawn upon her devoted head the indignation of two or three of your leading Canadian journals. It is not our intention to set up a defence of the conduct of the Islanders in general, or of some of their leading men in particular, on the important question. If they choose to enter the arena with Canadian journalists they are quite able (we speak with all respect for your brother editors in Canada) to fight their own battles, and, to talk frankly, it would require no very great talent to tear some of the latter's arguments to pieces. We have been particularly struck with the tone which the *Montreal Gazette* has lately adopted towards its Island Sister. That journal has lately devoted three or four articles within as many weeks to the discussion of P. E. Island matters, and, in some cases, has, we have been sorry to see, used language towards some of the public men of this Colony which is quite unworthy of the reputation of the *Montreal Gazette*. Your contemporary is particularly severe on the line of conduct which has been pursued on the Confederation question by Messrs. Coles, Palmer, and A. A. McDonald. We are not prepared to say whether or not these gentlemen have been inconsistent in this matter. We know many persons who, from conviction, have changed their opinions on many public questions, and have not been held up to public execration either; but if the *Gazette* is in a mood to lecture the public on political consistency, it has no necessity, we think, of travelling seven hundred miles from this Canada of yours to find fit subjects wherewith to "point a moral." As to these three gentlemen, we remember to have seen it alleged in some of the Island papers, shortly after the Quebec Conference, that these gentlemen, or at least one of them, signed the Constitution, not as approving of it, but merely certifying that the document then under consideration was the authentic one, and that "this fact was well known to all the Delegates." Be this as it may, we have reason to know that these three gentlemen yet stand high in the estimation of their fellow-colonists. Messrs. Palmer and McDonald were, at the time of the Conference, and have been since, Members of the Legislative Council; and as for Mr. Coles, the mere fact that he was elected the other day for the Lower House without opposition, and that he has since been entrusted with the formation of the new Government, shows conclusively, we presume, that *he* has lost a very small mite, indeed, in public opinion. It is very poor philosophy to aim at getting this Island into Confederation by abusing some of the men in whom the Islanders generally place the largest confidence; and the sooner that Canadian editors and Canadian authors understand these small matters, the better, as regards P. E. Island, will be the prospects of Confederation.

It has lately been a favorite idea with extreme Unionists to seek to put down all opposition on the part of P. E. Island, by having her forcibly legislated into Confederation. We are none of those who approve of either the expediency or the propriety of such a violent proceeding. Forced legislation rarely succeeds, and we believe that nothing is farther from the present temper of the British Government than to force this Province into a Union which she abhors. If it is sought to make P. E. Island a member of the Confederation, the "coercion" arguments may as well be dropped at once, and their place supplied by sound, dispassionate reasoning. The braggadocio style in which some journals indulge will frighten nobody.—Prince Edward Island has rights "as numerous and as sacred" as those of Canada; and so long as your Island Sister declines to pin her fortunes on to yours, it is sheer nonsense to try to gain her consent by coolly telling her, for instance, that Montreal surpasses her "infinitely" in wealth, as the *Gazette* of your city modestly stated a few weeks ago.—Montreal *True Witness*.

There seems to have been no renewal of disturbances in Ireland. The Government continues to make arrests, and it occasionally manages to lay hold of arms, secreted by the disaffected. The United States journals hitherto most favorable to Fenianism, admit the late rising in Ireland to have been a complete failure; and indeed the police alone, without the intervention of the regular troops, were almost sufficient to quell it. The prisoners will be tried before the ordinary civil tribunals. There is nothing of any consequence to report from the Continent of Europe: great anxiety is felt, howe about the Eastern Question.

The colossal power of Prussia, able no against France all the forces of Germa much uneasiness amongst the subjects leon, who by no means relish the country reduced to a second-r now the folly of which they Austria to be crushed by her ment by them given to the Italy, compelled them to a tual resistance to the am Victor Emmanuel, in la first instalment of Fra policy.

We hear that there the Galtee mountains arms and food, and posure to the inclem nian prisoners will Bill for the Union c its third reading in only the Royal As

Self-denial le and the conque triumph. 'Tis than to be a kn little, and do a hear no counse

THE FALMOUTH, (MAINE,) TRAGEDY.

The telegraph has announced the murder of George Rolfe at Falmouth, Maine, by a weak-minded person named Ebenezer F. Williams, on Sunday last. The Portland Argus gives the following particulars of the fearful tragedy:

"It seems that Williams, who is a minor, has been for some time laboring under aberration of the mind. He lived here until the time of the great fire, when his disease was aggravated by losses sustained in that memorable conflagration. After that event he went to Falmouth, and resided with his uncle, Mr. John Williams, until several weeks since, when (though worth some $25,000), he declared he must economise and make up his losses by the fire. Accordingly, he went to live alone, in an old building or shanty of his near the old wool pulling shop in Falmouth. There he lived peacefully enough (though he kept fire-arms to protect himself from robbers, he said), except that one day he raised a rifle to his uncle who had come up to see him, and warned his relative off. He was not regarded as dangerous, however. Some two weeks ago, Ebenezer sent for a man named George Rolf to come up and stay with him, which Rolfe did, sawing the wood, cooking, &c.

Nothing further of note transpired until Sunday morning last, when the report of a gun from the vicinity of the shanty was heard. The neighbors conjectured that something was wrong, but dare not go near lest they should be fired upon. About nightfall, Williams appeared at his uncle's house with the horrible statement that he 'had killed George, and that, as he had talked afterwards, he had put it in a dish, but that the head was still talking.'

The madman was not credited at first, but finally he was secured and parties proceeded to the old house where they found the maniac's statement was only too true. The headless corpse of Rolfe was laid out upon a buffalo robe in the front room, arrayed in a full suit of new and clean clothes, which Williams had evidently put upon it after cutting off the head, as there was no blood upon the garments. The head was found in another room in a pail of water, the eyes open and lips parted, and presenting a terribly ghastly spectacle.—Williams evidently had been busy with the body all day, washing it, dressing it, etc., as if to prepare it for burial. The axe with which the head was cut off was found, clotted with blood and hair.

On examination of the body a bullet hole was found in the left breast, just over the heart. The ball passed downward diagonally, through the back of the rocking chair, in which the deceased was sitting, and into the side of the house. The appearance of the chair leads to the belief that the three shots were fired or three cartridges used; but the body shows but two wounds. Evidently the murderer had mounted a chair and fired downward at his victim The metallic cartridges were also found on the floor. The deed was committed with a breach-loading rifle, which the murderer had constantly by him, and was in the habit of keeping loaded. Another gun, loaded and capped, was found in the room.

Rolfe, the victim of this tragedy, was a simple minded man, single, and from 35 to 40 years of age. He was, or had been a pauper upon this city.

Coroner Charles H. Hall, of this city, was sent for and promptly proceeded to Falmouth and empanneled a jury. After the examination of several witnesses the jury returned a verdict that Rolfe came to his death by being shot through the body in two places near the heart with two bullets discharged from a carbine in the hands of Ebenezer Foxcroft Williams, and the evidence tends to show that said Williams was insane at the time, and we do find his guardian, William Williams, censurable in not taking immediate charge of his ward when notified of his insanity.' At the time Eben. left the house of his uncle, and took possession of the old house, notice was given his guardian Mr. William Williams of this city, that his ward was insane and must be taken care of. But it appears, according to the testimony of Mr. John Williams, that no notice was taken of it, and Eben was allowed to remain in the hovel, which was not furnished in any decent manner.

The father of Eben., Mr. Levi Williams, committed suicide some years ago by falling upon a sword cane, killing himself at once. It would seem from this, that insanity is hereditary in that branch of the family."

Hope writes the poetry of the boy, but memory that of the man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backward with sighs. Such is the wise providence of heaven. The cup of life is sweeter at the brim, the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper, and the dregs are made bitter, that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

There are impracticable and speculative minds that would pave the clouds instead of the streets.

Genius and talent are a splendid fortune that is often gambled away pretty much like meaner fortunes.

Marriage must be f maid nev

them the highest plaudits for valor, and discretion and conduct than I am. And because I could not do more I feel exceedingly chagrined. But if, during the war, the gentleman from Ohio did as much as I did in that direction I shall be glad to recognize that much done. *But the only victim of the gentleman's prowess that I know of was an innocent woman hung upon the scaffold, one Mrs. Surratt.* And I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher if he and his present associates can sustain him in shedding the blood of a woman tried by a military commission, and convicted without sufficient evidence, in my judgement.

MEXICO.

The news from Mexico published yesterday is not so favorable to the Liberal cause as had been expected. Maximillian still possesses considerable strength, both in men and money. In "the sinews of war" he had a great advantage over Juares, who had been obliged to depend upon forced contributions in the poorer part of the country, while the Empire has developed some sources of real revenue. We suppose that our government will be content to see the Mexican people settle the question to suit themselves. The French bayonets have been withdrawn from the contest, and if friends of republican government are not strong enough, and harmonious enough among themselves to carry out their views, it is pretty good evidence that the country is not prepared for self-government. The courage and persistency of Maximillian, after having been deserted by the Emperor of the French, deserves admiration, though Americans cannot forget that the Mexican movement would never have taken place but for the war in this country, and that it was one part of the rebellion against the country. So far our government has acted very cautiously in the premises, having protested against the French occupation with good effect, and at the same time, while refusing to recognize the empire, abstained from any special championship on either side. We hope that the impending battle in Mexico will settle the question and give peace to that distracted country. It is now about fifty years since Mexico threw off the Spanish yoke, with a desire for freedom that did her credit, and entered upon her checkered career of self government. During all that time, if we mistake not, only one ruler has continued in peace during the whole of his constitutional term, and the country has been rent and torn by bloody feuds, rebellions and revolutions. This certainly has done Mexico no credit, and so humiliating has her position been for the last twenty years, that she has been a standing warning against the evils of anarchy for all the nations. We speak of a country as being Mexicanized, and no more expressive phrase can be used. Mexico should be a warning to all the republican goverments, and first of all to the United States. We can see from her bad example the value and the sacred character of laws and constitutions, and the dangers to which we are exposed when we weaken these safeguards of "liberty regulated by law." Believing that the laws of God work to carry out some central idea in the affairs of nations as well as men, and that that idea is constantly progressive, we have good reason to suppose our country is a step forward, in advance of all governments that have proceeded it, and that Mexico is planted by our side to warn us of evils that we must avoid. Certain it is that the example of Mexico throws no discredit upon republican institutions, but serves to show the necessity of respecting the law, whether we live under a king or a President.—*Boston paper.*

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

The renewal of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act was a measure which took very few persons in this country by surprise; for, if we had no other experience than that of the past two years, we have learned sufficient within that brief space of time to convince us that the constitution, the palladium of liberty, &c., which in England has some reality, is in Ireland a mockery and a sham.

Where it is possible to deliver over a whole people to the government of police and country poltroons there can be no freedom. That is the position of Ireland at this present time. The police and the magistrates have their will of the country—the one class actuated by a desire for promotion, and the other by fear, or maligunity, or probably both.

Those who live in large towns can form no adequate idea of the oppression to which persons in country districts are subjected by the undue authority at present vested in magistrates and policemen. The detectives in the cities, to whom Fenianism has ...ing regard to arrests"