

of Nydia, where they entered; and as Alzar and Nydia, and her mother, father, and the stranger approached the boat, the old fisherman crossed his arms upon his breast, uttered a short but sincere offering of thanks to the Giver of all good gifts. The stranger inflated his humble boat, and listened with profound reverence upon his broad bosom, and then partook of the rude but clearly fare set before them, with an appetite so ravenous as to be remarked by even the good mother and the host.

### Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.  
"Honor to whom honor is due."

MR. REILLY—  
Sir—I wish to correct a slight mistake the Editors of the Patriot and Examiner have made in reference to the late Rifle Match at the Government Range—the gentlemen above mentioned give the whole credit for the improvement in this year's shooting over last year to Col. A. J. Douglas Smith. Now, Sir, the "great improvement" that Col. Smith has taken place, will be found on investigation—in the circumstances attending each year's shooting are taken into consideration to be more apparent than real. In 1866 the competition commenced the 4th of October, and the weather was so wretchedly cold and disagreeable that the men were obliged to fire with their overcoats on; there were also—which makes a very material difference—some 50 or 60 more competitors this year. Another very great consideration is the amount of practice the men had this year to what they had last year, and when it is recollected that previous to 1866 there had been no competition for 2 years, it is a matter of doubt whether last year's shooting was not, comparatively speaking, the best of the two.—If Col. Smith had taken to have the Volunteers instructed according to the rules and regulations of the Hythe School of Military, and the positions laid down strictly adhered to, he might be entitled to some little credit—but what are the facts: Col. Smith in his circular addressed to the Captains of Commanding Companies says, the Hythe School, and the positions laid down strictly adhered to, and on the ground, men coming to the front and putting themselves in positions that an instructor from Hythe would be amazed, as well as amused at, and not one of those foolish or unilitary positions were chosen by Col. Smith or any other officer in charge.

No, Sir; I don't think Col. Smith is entitled to the credit for any improvement for this year's shooting, and if we wish to give honor to whom honor is due, it will have to be given to a higher than Col. Smith—to an ever-bountiful Providence for favoring us with such delightful weather and who is blessing the labors of the farmer with a bountiful harvest. By publishing these few remarks you will oblige

Yours, &c.,  
A VOLUNTEER.  
Ch'own, Aug. 27th, 1867.

### The Herald.

Wednesday, September 18, 1867.

#### O'CONNELL'S BIRTH-DAY.

On looking over a late No. of the Dundalk Democrat an article with the above heading attracted our attention as worth reproducing. The Democrat remarks that O'Connell used to say that "Irishmen were proverbially ungrateful to their public men." We will not take upon ourselves to say that the remark is strictly correct. We know, however, that many of their public men have not treated the Irish people well. They have sold the liberties of the country to the highest bidder, and handed over the rights of millions for their own profit. They were treated as patients, and after stung their hour on the popular stage, they took the bribe of the enemy and deserted the people.

O'Connell, however, was not one of those treacherous Irishmen, for he was true and faithful to the end. But how many thought of him on his birth day? How many of these fond slaves to an odious ascendancy, and liberated from their fetters, recalled to their minds the memory of his life-long labor in the cause! Let us hope, for the honor of the Irish race, that they were not few in number. Some, looking back for a few years, may think that O'Connell's achievements were not of great importance; but had they been fifty or sixty years ago, they would be of a very different opinion, and honor the memory of the great man who infused a portion of his own mighty spirit into the sons of an enslaved nation, and enabled them to win religious liberty.

The people of Ireland should never forget the memory of O'Connell. And if they were really and truly grateful for his services, they would make it their business to celebrate his birth day in a becoming manner. This practice would teach generation after generation, as Moses and Joshua taught the Israelites of old, how their fathers were in bondage, and how the wisdom and patriotism of O'Connell rescued them from the tyranny of their enslavers.

What was the condition of Ireland when O'Connell stood up to advocate her cause. The Catholics were groveling in the lowest state of slavery. Because they adhered to the faith of their fathers, they were denied the common rights of citizens. They would not be permitted to enter Parliament, unless they swore that the sacred ceremonies of their religion were damnable and idolatrous. No Catholic lawyer would succeed to a seat on the Bench. No Catholic possessed a seat in any of the corporations of Ireland. These bodies were the hot beds of the ascendancy party, who plundered and insulted the Catholic people. Dundalk, Drogheda, Newry, Waterford, Cork, and in fact all the important towns of Ireland were groaning beneath the vilest oppression. A Catholic had no voice in managing public affairs, all was dark as the hideous gloom of slavery could make it.

It was in the midst of this state of things that O'Connell commenced his labors. He proposed to accomplish for Ireland what Grantin, Flood, Tone, Emmet, and Lord Edward Fitzgerald had failed to win. When his voice went forth to the people of Ireland, calling on them to unite and liberate their slaves, the enemies of freedom rose up to attack him. They assailed his character, misrepresented his object, and sneaked his pretensions. And when they could not intimidate him by slander and abuse, they conspired to take his life. But worse than the audacity and malignity of his foes was the timidity of his friends. They had seen so many failures, that they did not believe success was possible, and they were slow to attend to O'Connell's trumpet calls, as to awaken a slumbering nation.

Together with these obstacles he had to confront the opposition of the Irish and English Governments, the monarch, the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the army, the navy, were all violently opposed to Catholic Emancipation. But all did not intimidate the bold heart and indomitable spirit of O'Connell. He never heeded a power that would smother him in the first breath, but he labored on in undaunted courage, and his power was enormous. At length, however, he succeeded in arousing the nation, and South and

Waterford were the first counties that gave a stunning blow to the monster of ascendancy.

From that time till the victory won over O'Connell's labors consisted in restraining the current of popular enthusiasm. The entire people were in motion, and in such a state of excitement that they would rush to the cannon's mouth, and had he decided on marshaling them in battle array, he had a force at his back that was more than sufficient to conquer the British Empire. But although he repudiated war, he kept his forces in an attitude which showed their physical power; and Wellington at length saw that he should yield or encounter a civil war. He decided on the peaceful course, and yielded Emancipation, and thus the great Irishman stood victorious on his native soil. The Church was liberated; the affairs of the land became free, and Catholic Ireland was rescued from the party who held her in chains for more than a century. What that victory has produced in Ireland, and in spreading the Catholic faith in England and Scotland, need not be stated at the present time, as its fruits are obvious to every one who can see what is passing around him. But one of its grandest effects, was that it cast a spirit of civilization into England, which was almost as dark as the Turkish Empire before Emancipation was achieved. To honor the memory of this great man who won all those blessings is the duty of Irishmen; and in future the 4th of August, his birth day, should be celebrated with all that fervor inherent in the Irish heart, and with a feeling of gratitude worthy of the nation for which O'Connell labored during his life.

The St. John Confederate Office papers contain a letter, said to be written by His Grace Archbishop Connolly, against the Hon. Mr. Anglin—an Irish gentleman of commanding abilities, of strict probity and morals, and a most exemplary Catholic—who seeks the representation of the County Gloucester, N. B., for the Dominion House of Commons. It was a relief to us to find that the letter is pronounced a forgery by the St. John Freeman—concocted by his enemies in New Brunswick to defeat his election, and the authorship of which is principally attributed to a notoriously slippery character named Mitchell, whose low and unworthy trickery deprived New Brunswick of its political liberty. We cannot believe that any gentleman would write such a letter, much less a Catholic Archbishop, for we must say that, in so short a space, we have seldom seen so much malignity, falsehood, and attempted tyranny crammed. The spirit which could dictate such a letter must be vindictive and despotic in the extreme, and is so foreign to the teachings of Christianity that to attribute it to a Christian Catholic Archbishop, is an offence amounting, in our minds, to impiety. But Confederate plotters the Dominion over are so unscrupulous to provide for themselves, that they stop at nothing to accomplish their ends. They have forged the name of Her Majesty before now, and it is not surprising that a man whose honesty and morality are not above suspicion, should forge that of Archbishop Connolly. It is to be hoped that Mr. Anglin's success will be all the more decided from the atrocious attempts which are being made to defeat and destroy him.

OUR contemporaries the Examiner and the Islander have, we venture to think, engaged in a very ill-tempered discussion on the land question. We should be inclined to regard it as a hopeful feature in the prospect of settling that long-vaunted question, that a lady who has recently become the possessor of several Townships, comprising, it is supposed, about 80,000 acres of land, has thought proper to visit the Island in person, and instead of accepting the report of interested agents, has, with praiseworthy boldness, crossed the Atlantic to see for herself, and form her own opinions of the condition and value of her property.

We entertain as sincere a desire to assist in superceding the Leasehold tenure, as our contemporary the Examiner, but we esteem it both discourteous and impolitic to talk of coercing Proprietors, when the lady's intentions with regard to the Estates are still unknown, and we believe we may add, before the Government is in a position to tender payments in cash. If it was desired to influence Miss Sullivan's decision in this matter, many arguments might have been adduced more cogent than those of coercion, tenant leagues, or agitation. These are words which, just now at least, ought not to have fallen from our contemporary's pen, words which we are sure he will regret having used on this particular occasion. If we possessed Miss Sullivan's ear, we would endeavor to show her some of the risks attending the ownership of Township land, and to explain the causes of the dislike felt by nearly the whole community to the leasehold tenure. We should point out that the policy approved of by the Representatives of the people differs widely from that formerly pursued, and which invariably met the reprobation of the Imperial authorities. Now, the Government of this Colony desires to purchase Proprietors' lands on fair terms, and this proposal seems to meet the decided approval of the Secretary of State. The British Government declines to maintain a military force in this Colony, and it would seem indeed a strange anomaly to ask a few people to support a military policy to compensate themselves to a system they cordially detest, and which they are willing to put an end to, by pledging their credit in payment of all just demands. Singularly enough, it appears that the same sort of remedy has been suggested to remove Irish discontent. The case of Prince Edward Island is just a reproduction of that of Ireland, on a smaller scale, and without its most aggravated features. England feels the degrees of having a discontented Province, in close proximity, in a state of chronic sedition, not to say rebellion; the desire of whose people seems to be, to shake off their allegiance and escape to the United States, there to become the mad, mad enemies of everything British, and not only so, but to develop by their industry the resources, and increase by their numbers the strength of her great Transatlantic Rival. Here, in Prince Edward Island, the Irish disease can scarcely be said to have become chronic, and it is with no little satisfaction that we find a London paper gravely advising Capitalists to invest their unemployed funds in the purchase of Irish lands, with a view to re-sell them at such an advance as would constitute a respectable profit. Mr. Bright, we think, was the first person who suggested the application of the principle of purchase to the Irish grievance, the very first step towards the purchase of the Irish Bill is formed. The "Spectator" of August 17, thus treats the Irish question, and we would candidly ask Proprietors to lay well his words to heart.

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enough for any lease, but the don't least leases at all—and we are willing to pay the reasonable difference between a leasehold and a freehold. Strangers may not be able to comprehend the anxiety of ours; it may seem to them a simple process to pay 20 lbs. 10s. 10d. once a year as the rent of 100 acres, but it is not always so easy as it appears. Bad seasons sometimes occur, farmers do not always raise their own bread corn—markets are often adverse, and valuable produce is sometimes sacrificed, as fine pork was last spring—and wool has been since the termination of the Reciprocity treaty. Farmers generally commence with small means; when they take land, they expect to make a living, and to provide by degrees live stock and implements of husbandry, farm buildings, dwelling house, and furniture. These, no one will say, are unreasonable expectations; in fact, they are what every Settler in America confidingly expects. No doubt many vicissitudes must be expected, and many years must elapse before they can be accomplished, and it is from a conviction of these facts—proved by experience to be—that every prudent man desires to spend his labor and invest his savings on a Freehold, and not a Leasehold, farm. With a Freehold property, one constant source of dispute is prevented—bad seasons may occur—sickness—death—or other dispensation may arrest progress for years; but if there is no accumulating rent, the farmer feels himself safe. Such, we believe, are some of the causes of the dislike felt by all classes to the leasehold tenure. They may assume a somewhat different aspect in the case of independent men, who have realized considerable wealth, but we abstain at present from developing their view of the case, or illustrating the advantages of the leasehold tenure, but we are sure that the prosperity of the Colony has been retarded, and its peace disturbed by the maintenance of this relic of feudal times.

We are well aware that certain philanthropic Proprietors may suggest that their tenants need fear no eviction, or other harsh treatment. But men who desire to spend the labor of their lives on a piece of wilderness, land of better security than benevolent intentions. They know that townships may change owners, when a very different state of things may succeed. For example, Lord Selkirk, who rightly, we believe, enjoyed the reputation of being a considerate landlord, sold one of the finest townships to the late Mr. Douce. Acting on the principle of saying nothing but good of the dead, we would simply point to the fact, that Mr. Douce's tenants are now, to whom they would have been, had his Lordship either kept his estate himself, or sold it to the Government! After all, self-interest is the best argument which can be used to induce a Proprietor to sell his Estate. We would suggest you lately resigned a vast amount of arable—which themselves spoke volumes as to the fictitious value of your nominal rent—your agreement to accept fifteen years' purchase of the rent of a farm which they would have been, had his Lordship either kept his estate himself, or sold it to the Government! After all, self-interest is the best argument which can be used to induce a Proprietor to sell his Estate. We would suggest you lately resigned a vast amount of arable—

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.  
Under the existing prohibitory law, the toppers find it extremely difficult to procure any intoxicating liquors in Boston.

The St. John Oarsmen have been defeated at Springfield, by the Ward Brothers.

McGee boasted that he would have a majority of 1000 in Montreal, at the close of the poll he was only 260 ahead. This shows that he is going down hill fast; especially when we consider that at the previous election, he beat his opponent, Mr. Young, by 750.

The Queen has been to visit Scotland, and the Prince and Princess of Wales are on the Continent. The Princess is still invalided.

The most serious rioting has disgraced the elections in various parts of Canada. The Colonists, and the Parliaments came off in Nova Scotia.

Cholera is raging in the Island of Malta.

The Hon. A. J. Smith of New Brunswick, was returned to the Dominion Parliament for Westmorland a majority of over 1,800 votes over his opponent.

Another able and successful statesman to swell the Anti-Confederate ranks of the Opposition.

Three of the Nova Scotia Candidates, viz. Campbell, Macdonald, and Coffin, of Shelburne, were in nomination returned to the Dominion Parliament without opposition. This is a good beginning for the People's Party. May they be victorious in the future.

In our present number will be found an article, copied from the Daily British Colonist, of July 16, published in Victoria, British Columbia, giving an account of the melancholy death of Mr. JOHN T. FIDELITY, for many years a resident of this City. At the time of his death Mr. Fidelity held the office of Superintendent of the Victoria Police, and was a man of great energy and ability, and his loss in the community will be severely felt.

We have received the first two or three Nos. of the "Morning Sun," it is issued by Mr. Joseph McCready, and "shines forth in the interests of the people," against the Confederation scheme.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The sure cure.—As the battle of life has to be fought alike by the naturally feeble and constitutionally strong, how momentous is it to preserve the former class from adventitious ailments. A scratch on the leg, slight swelling of the face, or about the ankles, which could have been removed at once by Holloway's Medicaments, grow from the want of the commonest precautions into grievous maladies, which throw the sufferer on the bed of sickness, and the family on the parish. Every peasant's home should have Holloway's remedies. They will save both parents and children from much misery, and, above all, they will dispel their diseases, and rid the world of suffering, with a Doctor's heavy charges.

The Italian Government threatens to commence legal proceedings against Garibaldi if he persists in preparations for an attack on Rome.

His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax has issued a political manifesto in favor of the Union Candidates, for the city, for whom he intimates he is going to record his vote. He calls upon the Catholics of Halifax to follow his example.

The late elections throughout the Dominion are all in favor of the Opposition.

DEPUTY RECEIVERS OF LAND TAX.—In compliance with the provisions of the several Acts of the Island for levying an Assessment on all lands therein, the following persons have been appointed Receivers of the said Assessment:

FRANCE COUNTY.—John Carter, Townships Nos. 1 and 2, George Clarke, Township No. 3, Henry Oliver, Townships Nos. 4, 5, 6, and Savage Island, David McWilliams, Townships Nos. 7, 8, and 9, Richard Warburton, Townships Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Lennox Island and Sandhill adjacent, John P. McLean, Charlottetown, Charlottetown, Townships Nos. 15, 16, 17, John Brown, Ranbury, Fishery and George's Islands, N. J. Grover, Townships Nos. 15, 16, 17, John Clay, Townships Nos. 23, 26, 27, and Indian Island, Richard Hudson, Townships Nos. 28, 29, and 30.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—William Johnston, Townships Nos. 30, 31, James Laird, Sen., Townships Nos. 22, 23, 24, and Peter's Island, David Lawson, Charlottetown, Charlottetown, Townships Nos. 35, 36, and 37, John McEachern, Townships Nos. 49 and 50, John McLeod, (Murdock's son) Township No. 67, Alex. McDonald, (Heater's son) Townships Nos. 57, 58, and 59, and Pringle, Roderick Morrison, Townships Nos. 60, 61, and 62, and Wood Islands.

KING'S COUNTY.—John McGuire, Townships Nos. 38, 39, 40, and 41, Lawrence Kitchin, the Southern moiety of Township No. 42, Township No. 43, Angus McDonald, Township No. 42, and the Northern moiety of Township No. 43, Archibald McKinnon, Georgetown, Georgetown, and reserved lands adjoining Townships Nos. 45, 46, and 47, and Township No. 53 south of Grand River, Panmure and Boughton Islands, George Wightman, Townships Nos. 51, 51, 52, 53, 54, Daniel Flynn, Township No. 56 and the Northern moiety of Township No. 57, James McLean, Township Nos. 46 and 47, George Harris, Townships Nos. 63, 64, and Murray Islands.

Council Office, August 29, 1867.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

James Edmund Price, Esq., M. D., of Summerside, to be an additional Coroner for Prince County, in terms of the Act 18th Vic., Cap. 23.

Mr. George Harris, to be a Commissioner for the recovery of Small Debts for the Court at Murray Harbor, in the place of C. M. Clure, Esquire, resigned.

To be Assessors for Charlottetown and Common in terms of the Act 26th Victoria, Cap. 55, viz:—Owen Connolly, W. McGill, Artemus Lord, Neil MacLean, Esq., and Mr. John Quirk, in the place of Peter McGowan, Henry Hazzard, George R. Beer, Richard Hezard, and John Brecken, Esquires.

Mr. Henry Griffin, to be an Assessor for Georgetown and Common, in terms of the Act above mentioned, in the place of Mr. Donald MacAulay, resigned.

Council Chamber, 4th September, 1867.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Mr. Thomas Handrahan, of Charlottetown; Mr. John Angus McDonald, and Mr. Philip Hughes, of Township 35, to be Justices of the Peace for Queen's County.

Medical Notices.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The sure cure.—As the battle of life has to be fought alike by the naturally feeble and constitutionally strong, how momentous is it to preserve the former class from adventitious ailments. A scratch on the leg, slight swelling of the face, or about the ankles, which could have been removed at once by Holloway's Medicaments, grow from the want of the commonest precautions into grievous maladies, which throw the sufferer on the bed of sickness, and the family on the parish. Every peasant's home should have Holloway's remedies. They will save both parents and children from much misery, and, above all, they will dispel their diseases, and rid the world of suffering, with a Doctor's heavy charges.

Brown's Bronchial Trochies, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence on the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of rest, by a child crying with the pain of cutting teeth. If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieves the little sufferer at once. It cures his colic, regulates the bowels, and perfectly safe in all cases.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN, A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Her World's Hair Restorer and Zylolansum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled as such, acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly removing the scales, dandruff, itching and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair. They never fail to restore grey Hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylolansum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin, try it, if curly try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless, try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists.

For Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

Sudden colds and hard coughs can be cured immediately, as hundreds can testify, by mixing about one teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with four teaspoonfuls of Molasses mixed well together, and taken as your coughing spell comes on (three teaspoonfuls of the mixture will answer for a dose. Also rub a little of the Pain Killer on the hands, and inhale the scent of it into the lungs. After you have taken the medicine, breathe throat and around the collar bone, also across the upper part of the breast and down the sides. If they have been made sore by coughing, and you will soon get relief if you do not neglect the use of the sooner this medicine is applied the more speedily the relief is all cases, and if you do not get relief in thirty minutes, take it again, and take frequently according to directions.

MARRIED.

On the 5th Sept. 1867, at the Mans, Charlottetown, by the Rev. Thomas Dimeson, Robert Galbraith, to Harriet W. C. Boswell, (Relict of the late John J. McDowell).

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PERSONAL.—The collector of Excise of Customs has gone to Montreal to grind has been very efficient, having supplied in addition to his salary of £200, the always been allowed to Brothers and G. means his salary is swollen to £200. After discharging these arduous and arduous duties, he is now taking a week's country residence. Thus does this Liberal redeem his promise to the elect that they would "not regret voting Queen's Printer's disinterested certificate at the time to the contrary notwithstanding."

### New Advertisements.

To the Editor of the Patriot.—Mr. William Welch has printed the statement made by him, in the character of Mr. Frederic W. M. an evitable position in the records of I am well aware, Sir, that to a gentleman's very refined feelings, a statement of the character of a fellow countryman, and blasts forever the character but let us examine more closely that which Mr. Welch has taken so much pains to publish, and which he is now planning to the public.

At 8 o'clock night, in the most up-to-date of ten months back—Welsh's account, my son was, I think, a young fellow who is in the habit of being my son struck back in retort plucky boy, gave him a thrashing. A two brave policemen came up, took Police Station, (there is no such place any other country as a City Marshal's at once for Councillor Hezard. We arrived, he decided to attend, I have a best and kindest intentions, I have a boys should be immediately discharged five shillings each. My son laid upon the table, was liberated on the dreadful affair ended.

It will be well for the public to decrease disposed of, as such an hour of a place, and by one's arguments alone on in the forwarding of a free and legal, legally constituted in the face of the public, or as affecting the character of a young fellow who has the police and public in mind.

Mr. Recorder Lawson has lately Court legally constituted, according to the City. There must be the Mayor's or, in the Mayor's absence, the Mayor's Mr. Welch is produced before the Court, Mr. Hezard, therefore, acted summary a manner, and directed the shillings at that hour of the night, I think he acted in a very unbecoming and decides the cases brought before the Police Court on the where the matter could have been investigated, instead of discharging from the Police Station.

It is but fair, Sir, that Mr. Welch benefit of his laudable researches in the press of the crime of fighting, and that he should be very much told me precisely what I wanted to his former communication by "buried" (and) of all its ambiguity, by "buried" of its over-averaging secret.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient slave,  
Sept. 18, 1867.

"Flying French"  
THE Subscriber by Private Contract known favorite to the highest prices, and all particulars made to the

STOVE PIPE! STOVE PIPE! STOVE PIPE! AT MILLER'S GREAT GEORGE'S

STOVE PIPE TIME will soon be BETTER articles than a few Art-STOVES, Also a large assortment of reasonable prices.

Soap-Stone Cut and As the subscriber expects to see considerable discount will be made in the article of STOVE PIPE, AND The subscriber, ever thankful, roanage has hit her rest—just now and country, still fresh—just now.

THE EXHIBITION, an advertisement of the Exhibition of 1867, at the Mans, Charlottetown, on Wednesday & Thursday, the 11th and 12th days, Doors open at 11 o'clock.

Entrance Free. Every thing else for sale and to ensure admission before the Exhibition of 1867, at the Mans, Charlottetown, on Wednesday & Thursday, the 11th and 12th days, Doors open at 11 o'clock.

COAL! FOR SALE 200 TONS ROUND CASH. An excellent steam coal, for sale by the Cheop for Cash. Apply to the Boarding Room Building.