CULATORS

EN!

o RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD
erparts of the Island, in good cultivation,
l ti tles, and immediate possession can be

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

nce, with a double Wharf and site for a

g at the office of Messrs. Ball & Son,
DERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANNEAR,
aminer Office, Charlottetown, and to the
owing Machine, the celebrated
. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. Jas.
TH is received and returned with dee-

RD J. CLARKE.

EAPEST AND SAFEST
DOCTOR.

OWAY'S PILLS.

ousehold Medicine ranks among the leading
f life. It is well known to the world that
mplaints other remedies cannot reach, this
tablished as that the sun lights the world.

s of the Liver and Stomach.

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

Weakness and Debility.

r from weakness, or debility, and those who
ergy, should at once have recourse to these
amediately purify the blood, and setting upon
of life, give strength and vigor to the system.
ns entering into womanhood, with a derange-
ctions, and to mothers at the turn of life, these
st efficacious in correcting the tide of life that
turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a sim-
he same periods, when there is always danger;
refore undergo a course of this purifying mea-
nsures lasting health.

Disorders of Children.

be used according to the printed direction,
mt 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.
iction 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.

Disorders of the Stomach

ces of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is
he 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-
r, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a
ion, 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.

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

Bilious Affections.

hildren should have administered to them, from
a few doses of these Pills, which will purify
nd enable them to pass safely through the dis-
rs incidental to children, such as measles, hoop-
owpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills
es in their nature as not to injure the most deli-
tion, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted
of the humors affecting them.

Dropsey.

are cured yearly by the use o these Pills con-
the Ointment, which should be rubbed very
into the parts affected.

rangement of the Kidneys.

ity and quality of the bile are of vital impore-
h. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes the
essary for digestion, the Pills operate specifically
ctifying its irregularities, and effectually curing
lious remittants, and all the varieties of disease
an unnatural condition of that organ.

Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:—

Debility	Jaundice	Secondary symptoms
Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Tic-Douloureux
Dysentery	Lumbago	Tumors
Erysipelas	Piles	Ulcers
Females Irregularities	Rheumatism	Venereal Affections
Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
Fits	Scrofula or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
Gouts	Sore Throats	
Head-ache	Stone and Gravel	
Indigestion		
Inflammation		

the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244
ear Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable
and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized
he following prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.,
33s. each Box.

ere is a considerable saving by taking the larger

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

ER ROYAL PATRONAGE

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

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY
. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
R. H. PRINCE ALFRED,
e British American Governors, and by the Eng-
Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most
tinguished Americans, whom business or
pleasure may have brought to St. John,
who have joined in pronouncing it
AVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES
he Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would
ully intimate to the travelling Public that he will
e pains or expense to render the House still fur-
erving their patronage.—Every attention paid
comfort of guests.
JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.
ohn, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. G. SUTHERLAND, contemplating to make
change in his business the beginning of 1867, re-
lly requests those indebted to him to

Settle their accounts

e 1st February, 1867.
lottetown, Dec. 5, 1866. city pa

The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY. APRIL 3. 1867. NO. 26.

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 Water	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		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	13 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	5
29	Monday	55	7 0	6 40	2 25	8
30	Tuesday	53	2	7 43	2 57	9

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 29, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	3d to 5
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 5d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lbs,	4d to 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
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.,	16s 6d to 17s 6d
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,	2s 3d to 3s 6d
Turkeys, each,	5s to 8s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 6d
Ducks,	none
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	2s 6d to 4d
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	65s to 75s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	18s to 20s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	none
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	4s to 5s
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.

Jany 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,
HATS, 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 East, 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 Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed Tercentenary 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.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

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 AND 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); SOAP BRUSHES, PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD (in Kegs and Bottles); CURRIE POWDER died CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEELS, MALADE, Essences SPICES, Malt and Wine VINEGAR, SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, MUSHROOMS, CAPERS, and United Service SAUCE PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, Drying CAN KNOTTING, DYE STUFFS, and Miscellaneous Articles, of the Best Quality, and at Moderate Prices

WM. R. WATSON.

7,ov. 1866.

Miscellaneous and General News.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF LIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The following is a translation of an article by J. S. Littell, published in Philo Jacoby's San Francisco German Almanack for 1867:

San Francisco, styled figuratively the Golden City, with a population of 120,000, the metropolis of the finance, commerce, manufactures, and fashion of the Pacific Coast of North America, is situated in latitude 37° 48', about the same distance from the Equator as Richmond, Lisburn, Palermo, Athens, Smyrna, and Yeddo, and four miles from the Pacific Ocean on the western shore of San Francisco Bay. The climate is cool throughout the year, never cold enough to freeze, and seldom hot enough to make light clothing comfortable. The average temperature of January, the coldest month, is 49°, and of September, the warmest month, 58° Fahrenheit, the difference being only nine degrees, whereas the difference between January and July is 42° degrees in New York, 25° in London, and 30° in Naples. No other city in the temperate zone has a climate so equable as that of San Francisco; none in any zone has a temperature better suited for the growth of physical health and development, or for the intellectual and physical development of man. The climate is so cool in summer that exposures are preferred for residences, and shade trees are very few. In our parks and ornamental grounds we prefer low, bushy evergreens, not tall, wide-spreading, deciduous trees. The peninsula of San Francisco has a poor soil, and is bare of trees. During the late winter and spring, the surrounding hills are covered with green grass; but in the summer, fall, and early winter, the adjacent country and the city itself have a cheerless, dirty, yellow look.

The people are mostly Americans by birth, but there are also many English, Irish, French, Germans, Italians, Spanish-Americans, Scandinavians, Dalmatians and Chinese. There are French, Spanish, Italian, and German newspapers; French, German, and Chinese theatrical companies, which perform occasionally. The religion in which public services are regularly held are Jewish, Boodhist, Catholic, Protestant and Spiritualist. If the rites of the Mahommedan, Morman or Pagan worship are celebrated, the fact is not generally known. The city has twenty-eight Protestant and ten Catholic Churches, two Jewish Synagogues, and six buildings in which Boodhist ceremonies are occasionally held. The most splendid edifice devoted to purposes of worship in this city is the Synagogue Emanu-El. An Episcopal Bishop and a Catholic Archbishop reside here. Among the Protestant Churches are five Presbyterian, four Congregationalist, three Baptist, eight Methodist, four Episcopal, three Lutheran and one Unitarian. If, however, church-going is necessary to religion, then it might be said that the majority of the people have no religion. On pleasant Sundays the cars and ferries are crowded with persons going out into the suburbs or the country to visit places of amusement, or to stroll about and enjoy the fresh air. Religious prejudices are not strong. Protestant, Catholic and Jew associate together in business and society with the utmost friendliness, as if it were better to agree about the affairs of this world than to quarrel about those of another. When any important financial, social or political movement is on foot, the managers are not satisfied unless all classes are brought in and represented. The daily press treat all forms of faith with equal respect, and frown upon all attempts to excite religious animosities. No church monopolizes the business, the wealth, the intelligence or the political government of the city. The Catholics have the most compact religious organization, the Jews have a large portion of the importing and treasure trade, and the Protestants or persons of Protestant descent hold most of the offices. Under such circumstances religious bigotry cannot thrive.

There are a vast number of benevolent and social associations in the city. There are two Jewish, one German, one French, one Spanish, one Scandinavian, one Italian, one Swiss, one Dalmatian, and one City, Benevolent Societies, fifteen Masonic Lodges, nine Odd Fellow Lodges, and at least one each of the B'nai Berith, Druids, Red Men and Ancient Order of Knights. The Catholic Church maintains two Orphan Asylums, an hospital and a Magdalen Asylum. The Protestants have an Orphan Asylum and an association for the relief of destitute women. The German and French Benevolent Societies have each a fine hospital. There is no almshouse in the city, or, for that matter, in the State.

San Francisco is, in proportion to its size, the busiest seaport of the world. No other city twice as large has so large a trade. The annual exports are about $70,000,000, the imports nearly as much; the manufactures are worth $20,000,000, the real estate sales amount to about $12,000,000, and the cash value of the land, buildings, and moveable property of the city is about $200,000,000, although assessed for taxation at only $60,000,000. We send away about forty tons of silver and six tons of gold every month—the former metal in bars fifteen inches long and five inches square; the latter in small bars about six inches long, three inches wide and two inches thick. Wagons loaded with the precious metals are seen in the streets nearly every day. The profits of merchants and the wages of mechanics and laborers are high. The general style of living is luxurious. Travellers have observed that in no place do the mass of the people live in more comfort than in San Francisco. Miserly habits are very rare, and even prudent regard for the future is not so common as it should be. One of the evidences of the common extravagance is observed in the fact that many persons refuse to take any change less than a dime. Half dimes, which are the smallest coins in use, are less prized here even by the poorest than cents are in New York. The drayman carries a gold watch; the washerwoman dresses in silk; the chambermaid is unhappy if her bonnet is not of the latest Parisian fashion.

In the matter of public amusements, the city is destined to become eminent. The mild winters and cool summers are favorable to out-door life. The people spend much of their time in the open air. Processions, picnics, excursions, and public displays are frequent.—Dancing is in fashion throughout the year. Two theatres are open almost constantly, and we have an opera season every year, besides numerous concerts and lectures. Those who wish to go out in a buggy usually drive to the splendid ocean beach, on a romantic road over the hills west of the city. The spring and early summer, when the country is green, is the season for leaving the city. The chief summer resorts are the various towns and warm springs of the valley near the bay, the Geysers, the Big Trees, Yosemite and Santa Cruz. The number, however, of those who come to San Francisco for pleasure is much greater than of those who leave it. Everybody who lives on the Pacific slopes wants to make a home in this city, or at least to spend some time here. The miner who has made a successful strike, the farmer who has in a good crop, the lawyer who has accumulated a nice property by practice in the interior, looks forward to the day when he can enjoy the fruits of his labor in the metropolis of the Pacific. There is a multitude, a variety, and a rapid succession of entertainments, unequalled by any city of the New World save New York. The most costly productions, and the greatest delicacies of all quarters of the globe, are here collected. Montgomery street, though shorter than Broadway, is not less brilliant. Our hotels are palatial in size, furniture, cost, and style of management. When we see a city not yet out of her teens rivalling in luxuries the capitals of Europe, what grandeur may we not expect for her maturer years?

MILITARY ACTIVITY AT WOOLWICH.

We learn from the London *Times* of the 16th ult., that the departmental officers at Woolwich, whose duties at the approach of the new financial year are naturally heavy, in preparing and auditing the accounts, and making arrangements for the Estimates required for the ensuing season, are more than usually engaged in meeting demands both for the army and navy of a renewal of equipments according to improved plans. The method of defending and arming the country, which only a few years ago was pronounced to be the most effectual of the age, has now been totally abolished, and a thorough revolution has been recognized in that branch of the War Department on which the most material interests of the country depend. The new system, which has received the sanction and approbation of General Peel, is ordered to be introduced as speedly as the resources of the establishment will admit. The Palisier shot and shell (chilled) and the Fraser cheap guns are to replace the Armstrongs; the boxes, cartridges, and ammunition, and Snider breech-loading rifles are being issued with promised despatch, and the wrought iron gun carriages, platforms, slides, &c., for land and sea service on the Woolwich principle have been shipped in large numbers, and are still in renewed request by the Admiralty and the Secretary of State of War. At no time since the Russian war has the establishment of Woolwich Arsenal been more actively engaged than at present, notwithstanding the numerous new resources of improved machinery and mechanism which have advanced with the time. A moderate supply of new rifles and ammunition is despatched periodically by the Ordinance store vessels to the whole of the out stations, and in cases of emergency by railway and other means. On the 15th ult., a large number of cases of the cartridges and ammunition were sent off from Woolwich Arsenal as a reserve for the army in Ireland.

CENSUS IN FRANCE.

(Correspondence to the London Times.)

The result of the late quinquennial census in France is referred to by the *Monde* as more favorable than had been expected. Notwithstanding several cruel epidemics, the population has increased within five years by 680,000 persons, the whole amounting, as has been already stated, to 38,192,094, including the troops in Africa, Mexico, Cochin China, &c. "But why," it asks, "should 58 departments have given an augmentation of 787,382, and 31 a decrease of 106,459? Why has Brittany gained 88,000 souls, and Normandy, although quite adjoining, lost 34,251? Why has the Haute-Saone diminished by 522, and the Saone-et-Loire, at its side, augmented by 17,869?" The writer cites many other similar examples, and then adverting to the reason generally assigned for the falling off—the emigration of workmen to the large towns in search of higher wages—denies that such a case is sufficient to explain the great differences which the official return has disclosed. The writer attributes the small increase of the population generally and the partial diminution in some provinces, and those among the most wealthy to the determination of parents not to have large families. "Why," exclaims a farmer well off in the world, "should we have a brood of children to divide our little property among? Is it not better to leave one child tolerably comfortable in circumstances, than four or five struggling for existence?" The *Monde* attributes therefore principally to the continued division of property in France among children the small increase in the population, and adds, "that except through the constant interference of the clergy, it sees no means of applying a remedy.

ROLL OF THE LORDS.

The Roll of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, in this second Session of the 19th Parliament of the United Kingdom contains 462 names, and there is one vacancy in the representation of the peers for Scotland by the death of Lord Gray. A year ago the roll had only 454 names. The second name upon the roll of this Session is new, that of his Royal Highness Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh. To the next name, that of Duke of Cumberland, there is still added the title, "King of Hanover." There are several new names upon the roll. Sir Charles Wood has been created Viscount Halifax: Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Lord Lytton; Sir W. Jolliffe, Lord Hylton; Sir Hugh Roe, Lord Strathnairn; Colonel Pennant, Lord Penrhyn. The Earl of Caithness, representative peer for Scotland, has been made a peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Barongill, and this honor has been conferred also upon several Irish peers—Lord Claremont, Lord Athlumney (now Lord Merepyth,) the Earl of Dunraven (Lord Kerry,) Lord Monck, Lord Henniker (now Lord Hartsmere,) and Viscount Boyne (now Lord Brancepeth.) On the other hand, three peerages have become extinct since the roll of last Session was made up—the Barones of Bayning, Ponsonby, and Glenelg. Two peers who before only ranked as barons are now earls—Lord Cremorne, who sat as Baron Bartrey, being Earl of Bartrey, and Baron Wodhouse being Earl of Kimberly. Viscount Templetown takes his place as a representative peer for Ireland in lieu of the late Earl of Lanesborough. The Irish prelates on the rota this year are the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Down, Ornory, and Cork. The Bishop of Chester is still the junior English bishop, having therefore no seat in Parliament. There are other changes in the roll not affecting names or number; there is a new Lord Chancellor, a new Lord President, a new Lord Privy Seal, to take precedence of all except the Blood Royal and the Archbishops; a new Lord Steward, to take precedence of the dukes, except the Earl Marshal; and a new Lord Chamberlain, taking precedence of all the other earls.

A street car in New Orleans ran over and killed a child. The driver was arrested and taken before the recorder, who punished him with a few "pertinent remarks."

A person has patented a watch without hands that shows on its face no figures but those which tell the hour and minuet looked for. The figures are displayed as they are wanted, and no others appear on the watch face.

The Empress of Mexico.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* says:—"The reassuring accounts of the progressive improvement in the condition of the Empress Charlotte which we were enabled to give, while so many journals represented her state as desperate, are daily being confirmed. A recent letter from Miramar announces that the attacks from which Her Majesty has suffered, at continually lengthening intervals, have now completely ceased. By the last English packet, which arrived at Southampton on the 30th of December, the Empress Charlotte received from her august consort letters in which he explained the real situation of Mexico, and stated his determination to summon a national congress to pronounce upon the future of the country. The Empress conversed about the subject of these letters with the utmost calmness, expressing her satisfaction at finding the Emperor holding to his post of honor, where she hopes to rejoin him as soon as the national congress shall have made known its decision. Until then the Empress perceives the necessity of her remaining in Europe. It is this which has greatly contributed to restore her natural serenity of mind, for but recently she evinced great impatience to return to Mexico. In short, the physical and mental condition of the Empress Charlotte is as satisfactory as can be desired."

A Dog Story.—The Harrisbourg (Pa.,) Telegraph tells the following story: "A few days ago, as several persons were leaving the office of one of our physicians on Third street, they discovered on the road leading thereto a dog who had been severely wounded in one of his legs, from which the blood was flowing freely. Seeing the door open the dog at once entered the office, limped to the doctor, and, in a most imploring attitude, held up the wounded limb. The man of pills and bandages took pity on the animal, and upon examining the wound found that an artery had been cut. Carefully laying his dogship on the floor, the doctor proceeded to bandage the wound, which he accomplished as skilfully as if his patient were a member of the human family. The dog seemed grateful for the attention shown him, and, after exhibiting his gratitude in an unmistakeable manner, he proceeded to the door, and departed. What seemed more singular is, that the animal had never been in the office before, and that he was an entire stranger to the physician. Instinct alone could have caused him to visit the gentleman referred to in his hour of distress. Although this statement may scarcely be believed by some of our readers, we assure them that it is true in every particular, and the dog referred to can be seen any day within a short distance of the office where he received the physicians attention."

Scotch Perseverance.—One day as a number of Yankees were amusing themselves by trying who could throw a stone farthest across a river, a Scotchman came up and was looking on, when one of the Yankees asked him to try his strength. "Man, I could throw yoursel' across the river, far less a stone," was the reply of the Scotchman. The Yankee wagered him a dollar he wouldn't. The stakes were handed over, and the Scotchman took off his coat and bared his arms, and lifted him up and threw him into the river, amidst the laughter of the bystanders. The Scotchman was busily engaged in rolling up his sleeve, and when the Yankee claimed the wager, the Scotchman replied, "I didna promise to dea't the first time though." The Yankee, however, declined to give him a second trial, and the stakes were handed over to the Scotchman.

A Valuable Mouse Nest.—Mr. Charles Prescott, of the town of Cortland, N. Y., about the middle of last September, lost from his vest pocket at night after going to bed about $840, rolled together. How he lost the money he did not know; no burglars had been in the house through the night. He suspected a servant who had lived for a long time in the family, and who was believed to be strictly honest, but he did not tell any person of the loss except his wife, and they determined to wait and watch. On Feb. 12 Mrs. Prescott was looking for some pieces of old muslin in a closet. On the floor was an old bag, and in the folds of it a mouse had made its nest; she had lined it with the missing greenbacks, which were well preserved,

Two women killed a wolf the other day in Butes County, Missouri. The wolf had been catching chickens, and on being disturbed, ran to a fence, which it endeavored to pass through, but was caught by the hind legs by one of the women and held fast, whilst the other woman went to the other side of the fence and beat the wolf to death with a club.

A Company has been formed in England to lay a telegraphic cable from Falmouth to Halifax. It is claimed that the cable to be used will be more durable and efficient than those now in use. In the list of Directors we notice the names of Hon. Mr. Henry, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, and Hon Peter Mitchell of New Brunswick.—*St. John Telegraph.*

The latest rumor is, that young Bennett's fame has won the heart of an English girl, whose father is a member of Parliament, and whose wealth is of a nature to satisfy the most avaricious mind, and that he is to bring her back with him as Mrs J. G. B. Jr.

It was a Dutchman who said a pig had no ear marks except a short tail; and it was a British magistrate who, being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded, 'That's a good thing for your wife.'

The Isle of Skye correspondent of the Inverness Courier says: "Marriages in the island are continuing to go on among the common people, but there are still a number of well-to-do bachelors whom neither potatoes, nor herring, nor good oatmeal can move in that direction. Possibly a fine upon persons in that condition might do something.

When Moore was getting his portrait painted by Newton, Sydney Smith who accompanied the poet, said to the artist, "Couldn't you contrive to throw into his face somewhat of a stronger expression of hostility to the Church Establishment?"

A man advertises in a Cleveland paper for "a boy to take charge of a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind."

The two kings that rule America.—Jo-king and Smoking.

Why do honest ducks dip their heads under water?—To liquidate their little bills.