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The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND WEDNSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1867. NO 43

THE HERALD

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" " " 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 AUGUST.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 7th day, 21h. 56m., morning. N.W.
Full Moon, 15th day, 6h. 25m., morning, W.
Last Quarter, 22nd day, 5h. 10m., evening, N.
New Moon, 29th day, 8h. 52m., morning, N.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, August 2, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	6d to 9d
Do by the quarter,	4d to 6d
Pork, (carcass)	6d to 8d
Do (small)	3½d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Lamb per lb.	3d to 5d
Veal, per lb.,	6d to 1d
Ham, per lb.,	10d to 11d
Butter, (fresh)	
Do by the tub,	4d to 7d
Cheese, per lb.,	9d to 1½d
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 6s
Lard, per lb.,	3½d to 3½d
Flour, per lb.,	17s to 18s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	9d to 10d
Eggs, per dozen,	
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	5s to 5s
Oats per do.,	2s 9d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	7d to 9d
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s 6d to 2s 9d
" new, per quart,	6d to 8d
Poultry.	
Geese,	5s to 8s 6d
Turkeys, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Fowls, each,	2s 6d to 3s
Chickens per pair,	none
Ducks,	
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	4s
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s to 5s
Do (Spruce)	7s to 9s
Do (Pine)	13s to 18s
Shingles, per M,	
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	70s to 80s
Straw, per ton	20s to 25s
Timothy Seed,	
Clover Seed, per lb.,	
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s
Sheepskins,	9d to 1s
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Fishermen's Outfits.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish promptly to FISHERMEN, at reasonable prices, all the OUTFITS necessary to prosecute all the different branches of FISHING carried on about Prince Edward Island, and in the adjacent waters, such as

Salt,	Flour,
Barrels,	Bread,
Pogies,	Beans,
Clams,	Peas,
Mackerel Hooks,	Butter,
Cod do	Pork,
Mackerel Lines,	Beef,
Cod do	Lard,
Mackerel Jigs,	Tea,
Cod Leads,	Coffee,
Cotton Duck,	Sugar,
Do Sail Twine,	Molasses,
Bait Knives,	Spices,
Splitting Knives,	Pickles,
Jig Rasps,	Lanterns,
Bait Heavers,	Boiled Oil,
Clam Choppers,	Kerosene Oil,
Oil Clothes,	Vinegar,
Sou'Westers,	&c., &c., &c.

He also possesses excellent facilities for INSPECTING and PACKING MACKEREL and other FISH.

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Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

Select Literature.

THE

TURKISH SLAVE;

OR, THE

DUMB DWARF OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

A STORY OF THE EASTERN WORLD.

BY LIEUTENANT MURRAY.

CHAPTER IV.

Continued.

The Sultan Mahomet had early trusted the charge of his boats and yacht to his page, mainly because he had witnessed his intrepidity upon the water, and partly because he knew that Alick had both a taste for nautical matters and also some experience in them. Thus confided in, the Greek had so trained and disciplined the sultan's boat's crew to the state barge, as to astonish the seamen of the port, who at best are poor sailors. The sultan's elegant yacht having also been altered and improved in its sailing gear, after the English style, at the suggestion of Alick, he had got it in superb trim, and often delighted the sultan and his friends by his management, as they sailed upon the waters of Marmora. The boat was not more than ninety tons burthen, but was found in every elegance, comfort and necessity that the heart could desire; while Alick was permitted to pick his own crew, and to drill them after his own fashion.

The Golden Horn, as she was called, after that beautiful arm of the Bosphorus that seems to half embrace the city, was lugger-rigged, and carried a couple of guns of as heavy calibre as her tonnage would admit, besides a full supply of small arms and ammunition; for a Turk, on sea or land, never moves abroad unarmed. Her stores were in charge of a good steward, and a Nubian slave was attached to her as cook.

Acting as master of such a barge as this, the reader will not for a moment doubt that Alick had long cherished the idea of an escape, eventually, to his native land; and had it not been that he would have left his heart behind him, with the lovely daughter of the sultan, the fair Princess Esmah, he would, at all hazards, have attempted to escape long since. The unbounded confidence placed in him by the sultan, caused him to be no less respected than the highest officer of state, and he could go and come unchallenged. Thus, with a flowing sail and flaunting flags, he often dashed down the Bosphorus into the waters of the Black Sea, accompanied only by the slaves that formed the crew of the lugger, and these, too, almost all of his own countrymen, whose natural quickness and aptness of character peculiarly fitted them for seamen; besides which, doubtless Alick had his own object in selecting Greeks for his crew; he might some day turn their national spirit to account in escaping.

Esmah was well aware of the ease with which the page might leave her, and seek his native land; and the fact of his remaining true to her, under such circumstances, proved to her more indelibly the strength and sincerity of his love. They had even discussed earnestly the possibility of an escape together; but this was next to impossible, since the harem was so closely guarded at all hours; and then there was hardly the shadow of a chance for her, encountering so much publicity, even disguised, as she would have to do, in order to get on board the lugger without her father, and yet not be discovered. But the page could contemplate the idea of an escape from his present captivity only with Esmah as his companion. He did not desire liberty without her—love made him a willing captive.

'Sweet is the bondage beneath the light of thy dear eyes, Esmah,' the page would say.

'Nay, Alick, you flatter so cunningly, that one believes every word you utter.'

'Flattery is useless, Esmah, where truth serves so well,' the page would reply.

'What! again? Why, thou art the prince of flatterers, Alick,' replied Esmah, archly, 'and producest thy ware as old Mustapha does his perfumes—double distilled.'

'True love, Esmah, never descends to flattery, for the heart is too full of honest emotions to seek for foreign and insincere ones. Besides, in flattery there is open deceit, and that true love never descends to. Nay, Esmah, I never uttered one thought to thee, one single sentiment, that was not honest.'

'I do believe thee, Alick, and did but jest when I spoke of flattery.'

'You recall the word, then, Esmah?' said the page, smiling.

'I do, and will offend no more, believe me,' she replied.

'Say what thou wilt, I will never chide thee, dear Esmah.'

'Not if I call thee flatterer?' said Esmah, archly.

'Nay, even then thou art forgiven before the offence is committed.'

With such charms of mind and tenderness of heart as we have already referred to, Esmah possessed a person that would have fired the imagination of a far less susceptible mind than that of the page. Her figure, though slight, was yet beautifully rounded in the mould that was peculiar to her descent. The fine native color of her lips and cheeks needed no foreign aid to heighten them, and her soft, fair complexion seemed a miracle in a land of swarthy skins. But, above all, her eyes were most beautiful, even among such fine orbs as one is sure to meet with in the Turks, for who ever saw a common or inexpressive eye in the East? Those of the Princess Esmah were large, languid, and dreamy, shaded by the largest and longest of lashes, and beaming forth upon you the whole unrestrained soul of the owner; eyes such as the vales of Circassia can alone account for. Add to all, the poetical grace and perfection of figure that crowned her youthful beauty, and the reader will not be surprised at the ardent and romantic devotion of the young Greek, or even that he preferred slavery with her to freedom alone.

The peculiar situation of the page did not debar him from much enjoyment, and from being exercised with a feeling of pride in the fine craft of which he was the master, and which he had been permitted to improve and beautify after his own skill and taste, until she was really an object of admiration to all nautical men who visited the port.

It is a gay summer afternoon, and the harbor of Constantinople, with all its gaudy and picturesque surroundings, is filled with shipping. Now the sturdy "Ship-a-hoy!" of some English seaman booms over the water, and now the shrill cry of the Eastern mariners, and the liquid Turkish order, given from the quarter-deck to the boy aloft. Yonder lie the heavy ships of the Ottoman fleet, in moody silence. Here shoots by a graceful caique, with its long, sharp prow and glittering ornaments, filled with bearded and turbaned Turks; another follows close, filled with women wearing the yashmac, or veil of white muslin, covering all the face save the eyes and nose. Here are Armenian merchants returning from the city to their dwellings at Pera—none but the faithful may sleep in the city of the prophet—dressed each in a costume which might set up an English merchant in business, from its wealth in jewels.

And now comes gliding up from the Black Sea, with its two lofty white sails, and the sacred color of the sultan flying at the peak, the Golden Horn. The master stands with the tiller in his hand; it is Alick, the Greek slave. Dropping his sails he rounds to, under the force of the current which sets into the Bosphorus from the north, and drops his anchor just under the Seraglio Point, in its deep, clear waters—a sacred spot where none intrude.

An observant person might have noticed that whenever the Golden Horn sailed without some officers of the sultan's household on board, her prow was invariably turned towards the less inviting course of the Black Sea, rather than that of Marmora, notwithstanding this required her to struggle with the current that ever sets towards the Ægean Sea and the waters of the Mediterranean. The fact was, that this northern course only took Alick, at every tack, further from his native land, and when the sultan first gave his slave the permission which he still enjoyed, it was to sail to the north!

Even now, though the Greek was so devoted to his service, and although he shared so much of his royal master's confidence, it may be justly doubted whether the sultan would have wished to trust his page alone in the direction of the Dardanelles with so fleet a craft as the Golden Horn beneath his feet, and a four-knot current constantly setting down upon the isles of the Archipelago and the shores of Negropont and Greece itself!

'Our captain never sails to the south,' said the mate of the lugger to his superior one day, rather in a tone of interrogatory than that of surprise.

The page looked at him, and marked well the expression of intelligence that the speaker wore upon his face. He was a Greek, like himself, and might be trusted.

'The course is open, and the wind free, on the Black Sea, and there's plenty of room there.'

'True, captain, but the *current* sets through the waters of Marmora and to the south,' replied the mate significantly, trying to read the expression of the page's eyes.

'It does,' said the page, thoughtfully, 'and we may try its force one of these days, brother.'

'When?' asked the mate, eagerly, laying his hand upon his superior's arm.

'In time—in time,' said the page.

'Stay,' said his mate, seriously, while he looked about him to see that he was not overheard.

'Well, what would you?' asked his captain.

'A clipped bird longs for its wings again,' said the mate, metaphorically, for he hardly dared speak plainer, even to Alick.

'I understand thee; we may fly that way anon,' answered the Greek.

'The sooner the better,' replied the mate, in a whisper, as the page turned away.

It was true that Alick had never laid his course to the southward further than the mouth of the Bosphorus, except with his royal master or some of the court on board the lugger. Yet he did not doubt that he might do so, perhaps, and not be reprimanded by the sultan, or challenged by the forts that frown so ominously at the mouth of the Dardanelles, like two austere sentinels at their posts. But for the sake of greater security and caution the Greek shrewdly determined not to make the attempt until he had resolved in his own mind to escape from the sultan's service, and thus he would prevent any suspicion of his intended object.

When sailing in the waters referred to, the Greek had minutely studied the course of the varying channel, and marked, with an observant eye, where he could gain a point, and where avoid the shot of the two forts, should he ever happen to find himself in a situation to dread them; and it was doubtful if there was a pilot in all the sultan's service that knew the bottom of those waters so well as did the page.

CHAPTER V.

The varying thread of our story now takes us to the far-famed perfume bazaar of Constantinople. Stay! what a cloud of perfume and sweet scents burthens the air! Here are gathered all the sweets of the far east and west, from the long flacon of cologne to the tiny, gilded bottles of attargul, the aroma of burnt spices, delicate mixtures of rose and musk, with burning pestles of rarest flavor and most costly ingredients, calling to mind the sweets of "Araby the blest."

Bartering for some trifling article of perfume at the bazaar, stood a young Greek, in the national dress of his people, with a short Spanish cloak of blue broadcloth thrown slightly about his shoulders, as if to protect the wearer from the night dew, which already began to fall. He seemed to be less engaged, after all, with the scent-merchant than in anxiously looking about him in the expectation of meeting some other person. Anon, a female, clothed in the ample dress of white which causes all the sex to look alike in the streets of Constantinople, and her features so hidden as to puzzle all conjecture as to whom she might be, approached, and, purchasing a small flask of otto of rose, exchanged a hurried and secret greeting with the Greek, and both turned together from the perfume bazaar.

It was Alick and Esmah, who frequently made this a place of rendezvous when the regular meetings, as already described, in the presence of the father of the latter were interrupted. Sometimes many days would transpire when they could only meet in this way, their appointments being made by sending some token, one to the other, by the dwarf.

'Can you meet me to-night within the seraglio gardens, Esmah?' he asked.

'At the bent cypress, Alick?' inquired the princess.

'Yes, dearest.'

'I will try to do so, Alick,' said Esmah, almost despondingly.

'Try, Esmah?'

'Yes; but I am watched most closely of late, Alick, and I think my mother suspects something of our intimacy. I tremble to think of it even for a moment; it would cost you your life if we were detected alone together, and at night.'

'But to night, dearest, we must meet. I have that to proprose which will require secrecy and time to communicate, and for better security, I will be there dressed as you are now; and it will puzzle old Brumah to detect me, I think.'

'Heaven protect you, Alick!' replied the devoted girl, turning away.

'Good-bye, dearest, until ten; at the bent cypress, by the fountains,' said the Greek.

'Stay,' said Esmah; 'if I do not come, I will send you a line of the reason, by the dwarf. So now good-night—we may be discovered here.'

'Good-night,' repeated the page, watching her loved form until it turned an angle of the Mosque of St Sophia, the mosque of mosques, the St Peter's of Constantinople.

The performance of some duty prescribed by his royal master, drew the page across the Bosphorus to the pretty village of Arnaoult-Keni, where a spectacle met his eyes which seemed to be almost prophetic as it regarded his own situation at that very time. The bodies of a Turkish woman and a young Greek hung from the shutters of a window on the water's side. Alick learned by inquiry that the Greek had been detected in leaving her house at daybreak, and, in less than an hour after, the lovers were hanging side by side in death!

Reflecting upon this summary mode of execution, and knowing that the poor victims were often taken before the petty judge and condemned on mere suspicion, and then hurried to execution, the page reviewed his own situation with a sense of uneasiness that he had never before experienced; but he cheered himself with the idea that he should soon be removed from so precarious a situation, and took his boat back again to the seraglio. The passage carried him directly over the spot where, a boy from the Trebizond slave-ship, he had saved the child, whom he afterwards so dearly loved, from a tragical end. His thoughts reverted to the scene, and recalled a whole volume of his life, from that period to the present. In this mood he landed, and passed within the palace gates.

That night, as the full, clear moon came up from behind the hills of Stramboul, and tipped the golden minarets of the seraglio gardens, Alick and Esmah sat together under the deep shadows of an ancient and low-bent cypress. They were not unobserved by the jealous eye of Brumah, chief of the eunuchs; but his vision was poor, and age had commenced to lay its thin veil upon his sight. So the household officer took both to be of the same sex, and respected their privacy, though once he seemed to suspect that all was not right, and had turned with evident design to approach and accost them; but scarcely had he advanced a dozen steps towards the two lovers, when a toy petard was fired by some unknown hand close behind him, startling his nerve by its unexpected explosion, and quite disconcerting his equanimity for some time, drawing him off to discover from whence it came, but this he found in vain. The page understood the trick at once, and knew full well that it was a device of the dwarf to prevent their being discovered. It was successful, for Brumah was driven completely away from the point, in his irritable search after the culprit who had played him this annoying trick.

The Greek told the princess that he could no longer live thus near to her, be able to see her but by stealth, or under such restraint as to preclude all interchange of feeling, and that he had at length resolved to fly from the service of her father immediatly. He begged of her to attempt an escape with him, disguised in the dress of a page—pointed out to her the plan he had matured for this purpose—told her that he had already organized his crew for the voyage, and had stored the lugger with care and secrecy. This had been done by degrees, and the Golden Horn was at that moment prepared for a long cruise. He told her that if she would consent to fly with him, he would make her his honored wife by sacred marriage; and that they would, with the morning sun, both be on board the yacht, and with all things prepared, would boldly sail away from the Seraglio Point, and seek a home in his native land. He drew a golden picture, in his enthusiasm and love, but Esmah looked thoughtful and almost sad while the page thus spoke.

'Alick, you know that I dearly love my father—that it is hard, very hard to leave him thus. But I am thine, wholly thine; do with me as thou wilt!' said the devoted and confiding girl, her soft hand within his own, and her soul beaming from her eyes.

Esmah did not name her mother, for though she respected her relationship, yet her parent was a person so vastly different from her daughter, so childish, fond of jewelry, and paying no attention to Esmah, save a sort of jealous watchfulness, that the princess could hardly love and respect her mother as she would have done one with whom she could have associated with some feelings in common. Her mother was still the beautiful, still the favoritte wife of her proud consort, the sultan; but there her attraction ended.

'Can you forego all the comforts of your palace home, to wander with me, Esmah?' asked the Greek, thoughtfully.

'Your presence would make any home a palace for Esmah,' replied the gentle girl, drawing still nearer to his side as she thus spoke the warm promptings of her heart.

'When I betray such confidence and love as thine, may Heaven forsake me!' said the Greek, earnestly, as he fondly pressed the little hand he held.

Though Brumah had thus been diverted from his customary vigilance, still he had again resumed his rounds, and was near to the broken cypress, when Alick thought it time for them to separate, and he whispered to Esmah:

'You understand the plan in full—the place and the hour?'

'At sunrise, on the shore, in the dress that you gave me,' replied Esmah.

'Punctually, Esmah, for a few moments' delay might betray all.'

'I will be there on the moment.'

'For to-night, then, farewell,' said the page, stealing a kiss from the fair hand he had been clasping.

'Farewell,' whispered Esmah, with a quick-beating heart, hurrying away to the sacred and prison-like apartments of the sultan's harem, where she might prepare herself for the exciting programme laid out for the morrow.

The page sought his own apartment in the palace, not without the exercise of some caution, however, to avoid the prying eyes of Brumah, who seemed to be imbued with a spirit of jealousy concerning every one, and after preparing a few trifles for the morrow, he sat down and tried to compose his mind for thought. But he was restless and anxious; to-morrow was to decide his fate and that of Esmah, and how could he be composed? Now he walked the rich, soft carpet of his room with a hurried and nervous step, and now he threw himself upon the clustered cushions that were piled luxuriantly against the wall. At last he seized his guitar, and, in a low, musical voice, sang a song of his boyhood and his native land:

"My own bright Greece! my sunny land!
Nurse of the brave and free!
How bound the cords beneath my hand
When'eer I think of thee!
The myrtle branches wave above my brow
And glorious memories throng around me now."

At last, wearied and exhausted with mental and physical excitement, he fell asleep, to dream of the plans he had formed for the morrow, and to enjoy visions of happiness and love.

The earliest grey of the morning saw the page upon the quarter-deck of the lugger. Everything was quiet about her, no suspicious hurry was evinced; and a young Greek boy who was washing down the forward deck, seemed to do it as leisurely as though the whole day was before him for his task. Yet a seaman would have observed that the lugger was ready to sail at a moment's notice. Her anchors were stowed, her fore and main-sails were loose and ready for hoisting, while she rode by a single stern-fast from her quarter to the buoy—Every rope was neatly coiled away, and there was nothing loose upon her decks; even the guns were carefully secured. A broad plank lay from the bulwarks to the shore, so close could the yacht lay to the landing. One single order would have cleared away everything in a moment, and left the lugger free to dip away upon the current to the southward; and Alick had joyfully noted that the wind was off the Asian shore, and most favorable for his enterprise.

The Greek was looking first anxiously towards the eastern horizon, and to the portal whence he expected Esmah to appear, dressed as a page. At last, as the color deepened in the east, and the sun's rich light heralded its coming, Alick grew so impatient as to be hardly able to contain himself, until at last the broad face of the king of day itself burst forth above the horizon.

At that moment a large hound which belonged to the page, but which was the pet and companion of Esmah, came leaping with the speed of the wind towards the lugger, and, seeing its well-beloved master on the deck, with one immense bound it leaped from the shore to his side, and fawning affectionately upon him, endeavoured to attract his notice. But the page was too anxious to notice even this favourite animal, thinking that possibly Esmah might have sent him before to herald her coming. He still gazed towards the seraglio gates. But still the hound seemed to fawn upon his master with uncommon earnestness, until the boy forward, coming aft, said:

'There's a bit of paper tied to the dog's neck, sir. Perhaps you didn't see?'

'I did not, indeed,' replied Alick, hastily tearing a billet from the hound's collar; and opening it, the following lines met his startled vision:

'We are discovered! Fly at once—if not for your sake, for mine! There is not one moment to lose,—the officers are already aroused. The dwarf will send you this on the hound's neck. Farewell! Heaven protect thee, Alick, and grant that we may meet again under happier auspices!

ESMAH."

'Gracious heaven! how this business has miscarried!' he exclaimed, crushing the note.

The page saw in a moment that, in her endeavors to keep her appointment, the princess had been discovered, and probably this, coupled with suspicions on her mother's part, had led to an expose. He trembled for her safety, for he knew that the customs of the people were so rigid that a suspected person was rarely permitted to live; and he thought that the sultan, devoted as he was to Esmah, might be persuaded by others to form the severest opinion of his child, and perhaps even to execute the ordinary law upon her, which would consign her to death by the sack in the waters of the Bosphorus. But Alick feared to stay. He knew he could do her no good, and possibly that he might prejudice her situation still more by remaining, and so resolved to follow her direction as contained in the note.

A low but shrill whistle upon a silver call at his neck brought a half a score of ready hands upon deck in an instant. A silent order severed the stern-fast, and another set the fore and main-sail of the lugger, and with Alick at the helm, the Golden Horn shot away from the Seraglio Point like an arrow from a bow!

The die was cast—he had taken an irretrievable step, one that he could not retrace; that step made the sultan and the laws of Turkey his enemy. His brain was crowded for the instant with contending emotions—regret at leaving Esmah, a half undefined joy at a thrilling sense of liberty as he boldly turned the lugger's head to the south, and a partial realization of the risk he was encountering, all came up at a single thought. He bit his lips with vexation at the failure of his plot for Esmah's escape with him, but what availed it now to regret? The Rubicon was passed. And he turned his thoughts to the yacht. Her sheets were loosened, and the sultan's colours hoisted at the peak, for Alick knew well that he had four fortifications to pass, the guns of either of which might sink him at one discharge; but by boldly displaying the sacred colours, he trusted that he might be able to pass them all before the alarm could be given or suspicion aroused. If he should be followed he had such confidence in the speed of the Golden Horn, that he could outsail all pursuit.

As he fairly laid his course to the southward, and the lugger felt the force of the current, as well as that of her sails, impelling her swiftly into the sea of Marmora, the young Greek heard the steady roll of the drum, and the regular beat to arms, that he knew full well had followed an order for his immediate arrest by the soldiery.

CHAPTER VI.

We left the page, in the last chapter, gliding swiftly down the Sea of Marmora with the Golden Horn, in his escape from the Sultan Mahomet's service after the discovery of the plot he had formed for carrying off the Princess Esmah. Alick forgot that from the moment he cut the stern-fast that secured the lugger to the Seraglio Point, he became a *pirate*, for such even now is the law of all nations. He might have escaped personally, without, perhaps, much danger of detection, at least with ordinary precaution. But in taking the sultan's yacht he was making a bold move and running a vast deal of additional risk.

He could touch at no port, even in Greece, where he could be secure from seizure, nor could he land in safety at any spot from Malta up to the sea to Gibralter. All this he began to realize as he cleared the Dardanelles and opened the Ægean Sea. However, his heart was comparatively light, for he was once more free; and he only thought with regret of Esmah. His active imagination pictured her in every conceivable dilemma, and all on account of her intimacy with him, and her love for her father's slave. He felt how dear she was to him, now that every moment served to divide them further from each other. He began to forget his own situation in his anxiety about her he loved.

The fearful picture that he had witnessed at Arnaoult-Keni, of the two lovers executed together, was still before his eyes, and he even feared that the vengeance of the sultan and his people might be wreaked upon her whom he had left behind. He reasoned against this by adducing the fact of her father's deep regard and love for his child. But still he knew Turkish justice, as it is called, to be most fearfully head-strong, and that her father in his vengeance might believe Esmah already guilty, and condemn her to death. In this frame of mind Alick became moody and thoughtful, so much so as to attract the notice of his crew, who wondered that he could feel thus at such a moment, and one or two even asked the mate what could so depress their young commander.

To be continued.

MORE ABOUT MAXIMILIAN AND HIS EXECUTION.

We take from the Brownsville (Texas) *Ranchero*, the following accounts from various sources, giving particulars of the last moments of Maximilian. The details differ in many interesting particulars from those we have already published:

"All of them (Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia) were dressed in the most elegant styles, as if going to a party. The Emperor approached Gens. Miramon and Mejia and embraced them cordially three times, saying to them, 'In a few moments we will meet in another world.' Miramon and Mejia did as Maximilian. At that moment Maximilian occupied the centre, turning to Miramon, he said, 'General, a brave man is admired by monarchs; I want to give you the post of honor,' and placed him in the centre. Then turning to Mejia he said, 'General, what is not rewarded on earth will be in Heaven.' Mejia was very low spirited, because a few moments before, his wife, who had just been delivered, ran crazy through the streets of Queretaro with her new-born child in her arms, a scene that would have brought tears to a tiger's eye.

Advancing a few steps, the Emperor, with extraordinary coolness and a loud clear voice, spoke as follows: 'Mexicans, men of my class and origin who are animated with my sentiment, are destined by Providence to make the happiness of people to be their martyrs. When I came among you, I did not bring with me illegitimate ideas, as I came called by the Mexicans, who in good faith desired the welfare of their country, and who to-day succumb with me. Before stepping into the grave, I will add that I take with me the consolation of having done all the good in my power, and the satisfaction of not having been abandoned by my true and beloved generals. Mexicans, may my blood be the last spilt, and may it regenerate Mexico, my unfortunate country.' He then stepped to one side and with one foot advanced, his hands crossed on his chest, with his eyes raised towards Heaven, he quietly awaited death.

Miramon then clearing his voice took from his pocket a little paper, and, as if addressing a body of troops while passing a review, moving his eyes upon that square of four thousand men as cooly as if he were on parade, said: Soldiers of Mexico, my countrymen. I find myself here sentenced to die as a traitor. When my life does not belong to me, when in a few brief moments I will be no more, I proclaim before you and the whole world that I have never been a traitor to my country. I fought for her and to-day I will fall with honor. I have children, but they can never blame their father for this infamous calumny, that I am to-day charged with. Mexicans, long live Mexico, and long live the Emperor!' These vivas he shouted with all the might of his voice. Everybody was consternated, a few tears ran, and they all three embraced for the first time and fell like heroes.

Not a soul from Queretaro was present at the execution; the streets were deserted and all the houses closed. The three corpses were embalmed; that of Maximilian measures two and a quarter varas. His heart was of an unusual size. It is said that Maximilian left to each of Miramon's children $30,000, and in his will he recommends to his brother Francis Joseph to have them educated as his own children, and not to forget that they are the two sons of his most loyal and devoted friends who accompanied him unto death. Mejia left his son to Escobedo! What remorse for that executioner, who fell into Mejia's hands several times, and who always pardoned him his miserable life."

A merchant at Brownsville also furnished the *Ranchero* an account taken from a private letter. It does not differ from the above, but adds the following:—

"On the 16th a handkerchief was presented to Maximilian to cover his eyes with, which he received smiling, and answered that he was accustomed to look into the muzzles of rifles. He made a present of it to his confessor.

It has been granted to the free victims to be shot in the breast, for the purpose of embalming the bodies, and it was prohibited, on pain of death to the executioners, to hit the head of one of them.

The coolness and bravery with which those three unfortunate men have met death is not to be described. Maximilian instead of being in want of consolation, has quieted those who tried to console him.

Shortly before the execution had taken place, probably with the view of tormenting him more, Maximilian had received the false news that Carlotta had died. He immediately answered, relieved, 'Now I am quite calm and easy; I have nothing more to lose in this world.'"

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the English Mail.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The *Lancet* says the absence of Her Majesty from public evening festivities is due to the fact that agitation over-worries her.—Much talking in the evening is followed by restless nights, most distressing sick head-ache, and sense of great exhaustion.

A heavy gale prevailed in Liverpool on the 16th inst. which caused several disasters—none, happily, attended by very serious consequences.

Sergt. Lane (1st Gloucestershire,) of Bristol, is the winner of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon this year.

The naval review at Spithead, which, according to the *Owl*, costs the country £50,000, was all but a failure, fierce gusts of wind and copious downpouring of rain preventing the fulfilment of the programme. The ships were there; so were the Queen, the Sultan, and the Viceroy of Egypt, the Prince of Wales, and tens of thousands of spectators; but the grand show was cut short, the fleet went through no manœuvres, and the Sultan had to be content with a cruise in the royal yacht between the two squadrons.

The Viceroy of Egypt, after viewing the fleet at Spithead, started for Dover on his way home.

THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

The unhappy ex-Empress Carlotta is now doubly an object of sympathy and commiseration. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that, although the ex-Empress is not so bad as might be gathered from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, she is very bad indeed. She has a fixed idea that she is to be poisoned, and nothing can, even for a moment, remove that impression from her mind. At times she is perfectly unreasonable—at others quite calm; in the latter state she writes letters which are described as "simply beautiful." Until Thursday it was not known whether the death of her husband had been communicated to her; if this has not been done already it soon will be, for one of her medical attendants has a theory that the shock may restore her to reason.

The Empress Carlotta is still in ignorance of the terrible calamities which have happened in Mexico, and the execution of her unfortunate husband. The Queen of the Belgians has gone to Miramar to endeavor to persuade that Empress to return with her to Belgium; but it is feared that the unfortunate lady will be found too ill to be removed.

FRANCE.

It appears by a return just published that whilst French exports for the five months of this year are lower by 200,000,000 francs than for the same period last year, the importations for a similar time have increased by 133,000,000 francs. This difference of nearly 400,000,000 francs in five months indicates a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, to which at present France seems scarcely alive.

An important increase is being made in the military power of France; two companies are to be added to every regiment of infantry, and 22 batteries are to be added to the artillery. The *Globe* says—"We recognize the significance of these changes, and we entirely approve their wisdom. We firmly believe that we shall soon see a great war in Europe, in which France and all her allies will be opposed to the colossal power of Russia and Prussia. In such a contest we do not think it doubtful which way the sympathies of this country will incline."

It appears by the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that great want of confidence is still felt in Paris, and the slightest movement in a military way creates alarm. The Emperor's proposed visit to the camp of Chalons is construed into a desire to examine the state of the troops, and determine whether war shall be made before winter comes on or in the spring.

THE WRECKS IN THE WHITE SEA.

Intelligence from the British Embassy at St. Petersburgh states that 452 men of the crews of shipwrecked vessels had been brought into Archangel. The transports Brenda and Montezuma arrived off Archangel on the 17th inst.

THE SULTAN.

The ball at the India House on the 19th is described as having been truly splendid and magnificent. The Times says the scene was really beautiful beyond description. Everything that flowers, costly draperies, goldings, mirrors, lights, and above all the splendid architecture, could give to add brilliancy and splendor to the scene, was there. Supper was provided for 2,500 persons, and the list of names fills about four columns of the Times. The Sultan arrived a little before 11 o'clock.

The *Advertiser* says the expense of the fete to the Sultan at the Guildhall on Thursday evening, will not be less than £20,000. The same paper says the Lord Mayor is to be made a baronet, and the two sheriffs are to be knighted.

PURCHASE OF IRISH RAILWAYS.

The *Advertiser* says the rebort of the Committee appointed by the Cabinet to consider the Irish Peers and Commoners' programme for the purchase and consolidation of the Irish lines of railway, will be submitted to a council of Ministers specially convened for the purpose.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

The traffic receips of the railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending July 13, show an increase of £19,894 over the corresponding week of last year.

A HORRIBLE STORY OF SUFFERING.

Brief mention was made a few days since in a despatch of the burning of the barque Meteor at sea and loss of six lives. Captain Mason, one of the survivors, has arrived at New York, and furnished the particulars of the sad catastropee. The Meteor was loaded with petroleum bound for London. On the 14th day of June, two days out from New York, the watch was thrown into confusion by the decks blowing up and the flames running up the masts and setting the sails and boats on fire. At the time of the accident there were five men below, two of whom got on deck, the rest perished in the flames. The remainder of the crew, ten in number, took to pieces of the decks and masts. The chief officer and one man kept to the pieces of the decks and drifted away, but the remainder of the crew could not escape the burning ship, owing to the bob-stay holding them fast, and the heat at that time was so intense the captain and companions had to immerse their bodies in the water. Their sufferings at this time are represented as having been agonizing, crippled as they were with burns and bruises and not being able to help themselves. About one o'clock in the afternoon, however, signs of relief came to them in the shape of a vessel to the leeward; but it was not until six o'clock, at which time the fire had now reached the copper, that a boat from the welcome vessel came up to the burning wreck. The vessel proved to be the Prussian barque Lucy and Paul, Captain Schiel, from New York for Cork. Captain Schiel reported that he had picked up one of the crew at three o'clock, on a loose spar, and that the chief officer had been drowned who was with this man. In addition to this loss of life, one of the crew who had both legs broken, died on the spars. The survivors were landed at Falmouth on July 8th, and arrived at New York a few days since.

MELANCHOLY TERMINATION OF AN IRISH "WAKE"

A tragic accident recently occurred in Youghal. A young man named Bowden lately returned from America to his native land, and found his only sister married to a man who treated her very badly. He took her to his own home, a small farm and cottage that he had purchased, about three miles from Youghal. Here he tried to make her as happy as his small means would admit of, for which he was amply rewarded by her sisterly love and kindness. All went well; he was cheerful and hard-working, until the first cloud came to obscure the light of their happiness—the poor young woman was attacked by a fatal and contagious disease. All her brother's increasing care and watchfulness could not avail; she soon breathed her last. The disease being of so dangerous a nature, the neighbours were warned not to attend the wake or go near the house for fear of the contagion being communicated to them, but the brother who had stayed by her in all her sufferings would not desert her at the last moment. For two successive nights he closed not his weary eyes, but remained by the body praying for rest to her soul; his vigils were shared by two of his warm-hearted neighbours, poor women, who forgot their own troubles when trying to console one who was enduring greater, and whose love for the deceased could not change even in death, or the dread of becoming victims to the sickness themselves. The rest of the terrible story is absolutely horrible to relate. The three watchers had spent two nights and days without sleep by the side of the remains. The third night approached; it was to be the last to elapse before the body was consigned to the earth, and with the strength of affection which is the characteristic of Irish homes, the brother and his two friends resolved to over-task nature and keep their sad vigil still. The sat up together to a late hour of the night, but appeared to have succumbed to weariness, and fallen into a deep sleep. From that slumber they never awakened, at least one would hope so; for if the sleep were broken, it was only to find death imminent, and after a brief but fearful anguish to close their eyes again in death. Wayfarers, returning late, saw lights burning in the cottage at an advanced hour of the night. In the morning the neighbours came for the funeral, and found the house a heap of smouldering ruins. At some time in the night a fire had broken out and clasped the quick and dead in fiery embrace, and reduced the dwelling and all it contained to smoking ashes. The circumstances of this terrible occurrence can only be surmised. It is usual in the country to place lighted candles around the remains of the dead. The body of the woman placed on a bed had been thus surrounded, and the natural surmise as to the cause of the accident is, that some one of the watchers sleeping heavily close by the remains disturbed one of the lights. The candle falling upon the bed of combustible material would originate the fire, the smoke and acid gas emitted would dull and overpower the senses of the sleepers and render them helpless. Strange to say, no one observed the fire in its progress. Not the slightest suspicion of the fearful occurrence existed until the people came in the morning to attend the remains to the grave, when the melancholy work of searching for the bodies was at once begun. A few charred bones alone rewarded the labours of the friends of the victims.—*Irish Paper.*

A SAD END.—At Chicago, on Wednesday evening last, a policeman proceeding along Clark street, saw a man lying in the basement of No. 136, near the corner of Madison. An investigation showed that the deceased of late had been very intemperate, drinking to excess, and came to his death by concussion of the brain, caused by accidently falling from a second floor window in his apartment, while in a state of intoxication. The deceased was Dr. Robert P. Hunt, who once stood at the head of the medical profession at Louisville, Ky. A few years ago he became the husband of the 'Belle of Louisville,' Miss Sallie Ward, after she had obtained a divorce from her first husband, Mr Lawrence, of Boston, to whom she was married while his father was United States Minister at the Court of St James. Both marriages were fashionable and sensational affairs. From some cause or other Dr. Hunt recently became addicted to strong drink, and fell from his high position in the profession and in society. In January last he left his wife and child at Louisville and proceeded to Chicago, where he has since run a reckless course until arrested by death.

The Herald.

Wednesday, August 7, 1867.

THE LOAN BILL.

THE Confederation tune which the "Islander" unceasingly grinds, is about as unvaried and uninteresting as the braying of a donkey. We must confess that we cannot understand the logic of our contemporary when he says that an English loan will prove an injury to the Colony, whilst a subsidy of $800,000 from Canada will prove a benefit. The principal grievance which the "Islander" discovers in the loan is that local capitalists, who have their money now invested in warrants and other Government securities bearing six per cent. interest, will be forced to employ it for the future either in hazardous enterprises or else to lock it up in their safes to their own loss and that of the community. Well, we imagine, in our simplicity, that the Canadian subsidy would have pretty much the same effect; and as to the difference between the loan and the bribe, except in name, we cannot discover. Let us examine for a moment. The loan, if obtained, is to be payable in twenty years, and will, as far as possible, be invested in lands which there is every reason to believe, will be self-sustaining. The interest which will be annually remitted will be very little if anything in excess of the sum now sent abroad to absentee proprietors for rent; the instalments becoming due from the purchasers can be converted into a sinking fund to pay off the loan at the proper time; and thus with ordinary management, the whole wilderness lands of the colony will be opened up and settled with little or no loss to the revenue. There is no valid reason why these lands should not more than pay for themselves within twenty years, without being the least burden upon any class or interest in the community. We will reasonably assume, therefore, that in twenty years all the proprietory lands will be converted into freehold farms, affording profitable employment to an industrious population which now finds its way annually to the United States, and in what position will the country stand? Clear of debt, we will have an ample revenue to supply every local want. Now the so-called free gift of $800,000 will be nothing more than a loan, for which the colony will have to pay an usurious and never ending interest in the surrendering of an increasing revenue, and the paying of increased duties and taxes. It is a piece of gross deception to call the $800,000 affair a free gift. What the delegates intended in making the proposition, as we learned from their organs at the time, was simply to change the basis of the financial arrangement of the Quebec scheme, so as to give us the principal or difference between our debt and that of Canada, instead of the interest thereon. That arrangement, as every one knows, is no gift conferred upon us; but purely and solely an act of justice, as otherwise the people of this colony, who are comparatively free from debt, would be very unjustly held responsible for a proportionate share of the debts of others. The Quebec arrangement protected us from being subjected to so grave an act of injustice; and the London proposition might be described as "six of one and half a dozen of the other." Even if the sum were obtained at once to settle the land question, it will be readily seen that in the surrender of our revenue, and, to a great extent, our personal liberty, we pay a rate of interest which, in less than twenty years, would cover the principal and interest of the proposed loan. What ever advantages, therefore, are to flow from the bribe, would equally follow from the loan, but with this material difference, that in paying off the loan, we might hope to escape paying interest at the expiration of twenty years, whereas, by accepting the little bribe, we become bound to pay exorbitant tribute forever.

The only parties opposed to the loan, are a few Confederates and money-lenders about Charlottetown. The former hope by the defeat of the loan to bring about hard times in order that the bribe may be the more readily accepted; and the latter see in the introduction of capital from any quarter the downfall of their thriving "shaving-shops." These parties cry out against the loan, and assure us that there is plenty of capital in the country, while at the same time they demand from ten to forty per cent. for their money. The "Islander" reasons well enough in favor of the $800,000, but, to be consistent, he ought also to support the loan—a measure which he formerly advocated, and which he knows will be productive of much good to the Island. In fact, he is morally bound to do so, since he himself informs us that the Canadians are so indifferent to us that it is unlikely they will offer the $800,000 which the delegates from the Maritime Provinces proposed last year in London. In this view of the case, the necessity is all the greater for obtaining the money elsewhere. We rather suspect, however, from the very anxiety which our contemporary assumes on the subject, that the reverse is the case, and that the sum named would be considered a trifle light as sir, if thereby the consent of the Island could be obtained to a union with the Dominion. However that may be, we think the "Islander's" assurance of the Dominion's indifference to our fate will have a soothing influence on the country generally. As far as the colony is concerned, the feeling of indifference with respect to union is fully reciprocated, and if the "Islander" will only consent to drop the irritating subject for the future, we can promise the Dominion that it will be very little troubled with applications for admission from P. E. Island. We would suggest to the "Islander," if he is really desirous to confer upon us all the blessings which he augurs from the bribe, to couple therewith a platform more extensive than has yet been laid down. An intelligent course thus struck out and consistently pursued would advance the cause of union much more effectually than by indulging in predictions of hard times, and the failure of the Loan Bill, which may prove as worthless as the prophecies of a Baxter or a Cummings with regard to the Millenium. According to what we have heard, Mr. Hensley entertains the most sanguine hopes of obtaining the proposed loan upon favorable terms, and with very little trouble. At all events, a few days will decide the matter, and it is scarcely worthy of the dignity of the *Islander* to crow over the defeat of the Loan until the facts warrant him in doing so.

A VISIT TO SOMERSET.

AT no period of the year has the country so many attractions as at the time of haymaking. At no other time is the citizen, loathing dusty streets, overpowered with the sultry atmosphere of the town, and needful of some healthy recreation, more tempted to participate in the enjoyment which a drive through the rich and advanced settlements of the Island affords. The charming aspect of the well-cultivated farms, on which the eye loves to dilate, the numerous scenic features of no ordinary character that abound on every side, and the balmy breeze, wafting the delightful odor of some meadow, and so bracing and refreshing during this warm season,—all contributed to induce us to take the opportunity favorably presented of visiting the delightful locality of Somerset. Irrespective of these considerations, an invitation to assist at one of the solemn and impressive ceremonies of the Catholic Church, kindly extended to us by the Rev. and very worthy pastor of the parish, afforded us an additional and more cogent reason for adopting this step. As we drove along we found much to command our admiration. We rejoiced to find that the crops in the different settlements through which we passed are so promising. The fields, beaming with an abundant harvest, here a blooming plot of potatoes, there a beautiful slope of ripening oats, diversified by fields of wheat, barley, turnips, and all the other products of the soil—everything in thriving condition—give our little Island such a lovely and charming appearance as well entitles it to the appellation of "The Garden of North America." Other countries may have their lofty mountains, their sublime cataracts, that strike terror into their beholders, their mighty torrents rushing down with headlong impetuosity; but in chaste scenery and striking instances of the beautiful in nature, we think this Island can compare very favorably with any other country it has been our fortune to visit.

After a pleasant drive, during which we perceived much to elevate the fancy, elicit the admiration, and heighten the feelings of the tourist, we arrived at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Doyle, who kindly entertained us for the night. At an early hour on the next day, the people of Somerset and the surrounding settlements might be seen wending their way on foot and in carriages to the Church, in which was to take place the blessing of a bell. The day was everything that could be desired for the occasion, the effects of the fervid rays of a July sun being counteracted by a cool breeze from the westward. There was a fair share of bunting along the road, which gave an air of liveliness to the scene. Amongst those present we observed the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, of St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown, Very Rev. Jas. McDonald, P. P., Indian River, and the Revds. Mr. Quevillon, McKenna, Ronald McDonald and Belcourt. The St. Joseph's Temperance Society, dressed in their regalia, carrying banners appropriately mottoed, and headed by a Brass Band from an adjoining district, formed in procession and marched to the Church. We would suppose that there were two hundred in the procession—a fact which proves that the cause of Temperance has taken deep root and is about to flourish in this part of the country. High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, after which a very eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. J. A. McKenna. Want of time prevents us from giving even a meagre outline of his discourse. It suffices, however, to say that he impressed on the minds of his hearers, in a clear, forcible and fluent manner, excellent ideas on the subject, upon which he undertook to address the congregation. Then commenced the ceremony of blessing the bell, which, by the way, is a splendid article, and has been purchased by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners. While the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald was engaged in the performance of this part of the programme, it was pleasing to observe with what attention and piety the closely crammed congregation witnessed the ceremony. Some of them doubtless reflected on how often its joyful chimes would summon them to their religious duties; others, perhaps, with a sigh, thought of the moments in the misty future when it would sorrowfully toll the knell of their departure from earthly existence. If we had any desire to moralise, certainly the sight which we witnessed on that occasion would afford us sufficient matter. A collection was taken in aid of St. Malachi's Church, when the handsome sum of £50 was liberally contributed—showing that, notwithstanding the scarcity of money and the dullness of the times, the Catholics of Somerset are ever willing to co-operate with their zealous pastor in everything that can advance the religious state and promote the moral well-being of the community. Before and after the service, the Band entertained the gathering by the rendition of several lively airs. When the proceedings were brought to a close, the large concourse of people departed for their homes, apparently impressed with the solemnity of the ceremony and no doubt about to cherish in their minds the many happy reminiscences of a day so agreeably and happily spent. A drive through the beautiful and thriving settlement of Crapaud, during which we had the pleasure of partaking of the hospitality of Francis McKenna, Esq., terminated one of the most delightful cruises we have enjoyed this season.

Her Majesty's Vessel of War, the *Favorite*, (ironclad), sixteen guns, arrived at this Port on Monday evening. We understand that she will leave for Sydney, C. B., to-morrow.

☞ The Hon. George Beer, who has just completed an extended tour through Canada and the Western States, has returned to this Island with a higher appreciation of its agricultural capabilities than he has yet entertained, and in a letter to the *Islander*, suggests, among other things, to the farmers of this Island, the growing of winter wheat. As this is a matter of considerable importance to our farmers and the Island generally, we trust it will receive the practical attention of those for whom it is intended.

The Caledonia Gathering will be held near Charlottetown on Wednesday, the 21st of August next, the proceeds to be given to the Wallace Monument Fund. We understand that the Nova Scotia Club will be well represented, as the North American Hotel has already been bespoken for their accommodation. We understand that some members of the Nova Scotia press will also be present.

The Wesleyan Sabbath School Tea will be held at Spruce Avenue, St. Peter's Road, on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the July No. of this excellent Magazine, every succeeding No. of which we read with renewed pleasure. Herein is contained the choicest thoughts of the most intellectual men of the age, and in reading them we cannot fail to experience the most refined and lasting pleasure. The fogs which envelop our own understanding are lifted for a time, and we come to distinguish between the alloy in literature and the pure metal. In the No. before us, our knowledge of the stirring events connected with the first French revolution and the Consulship of Napoleon is furbished up by the very novelty of the manner in which the life of "*le petit corporal*" is treated. The article upon "the death of Sir Archibald Allison" gives us an inner view of the life of that distinguished scholar and historian with which we were not before acquainted. The simplicity of his life, and his ardor in the acquisition and imparting of knowledge, forcibly remind us of the history of Socrates, whose whole life was devoted to the instruction and benefit of his fellow-men, while his peaceful end nearly approaches that of the patriarchs who, full of years and full of honors, have passed gently over the boundaries which separate time from eternity, and who are embalmed in the affectionate esteem of the good and the pure of mankind. *Blackwood* and the four English Quarterlies are reprinted at extremely low rates by the Leonard Scott publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York, and can be obtained at any of the Book stores in this city.

On the 30th ult., as the Pictou train was passing Brookfield, a young woman by the name of Green (deaf and dumb) was walking on the track, and before the Engineer had time to brake up, she was thrown by the cow-catcher, and had her head completely severed from her body.

The gale of last night was one of the most terrific that we remember since the great "American Storm." It blew from the South, and did considerable damage to the shipping in port. On the westward side of Pownal Wharf, five small schooners were driven ashore "in a heap." One of them has her whole side stove in; another has her stern badly smashed; the third has her bulwarks and rigging partly carried away, and the rest are more or less injured. One or two vessels, coal laden, sank on the flats, close to the wharf. The main yard of the *Undine* was broken near the middle, and her taffrails are slightly damaged. She lay at the end of Peake's new wharf, with the *New Dominion* outside of her. Ornamental and other trees have been broken or torn up by the roots in all directions. We fear the gale will prove a disastrous one. The grain crop, we hear, is a good deal injured.—*Pat. of Saturday.*

In addition to the above, we learn that the schooner *Vincent*, owned by Hon. W. W. Lord, and loaded with coal for the Gas Company, was completely lost. The cargo was insured, but the vessel was not. We have heard of other marine disasters to the westward, but without sufficient particulars to make them public. At Mount Stewart the frames of two new houses, which were being erected, were blown down.

MELANCHOLY OCCURENCE.—A man named John McMahon, for several years past a servant in the employ of L. P. W. DesBrisay, Esq., of Richibucto, was drowned at the entrance of Bedeque harbor, on Monday last. This unfortunate man, while assisting to haul in the mainsail of a schooner bound from Richibucto to Summerside, was carried overboard, and as the wind was blowing strong, ere any assistance could be rendered, he sank. The mainsail had been lowered, the strap of the mainsheet block had parted after the boom was lowered, and it is probable that McMahon slezed the sail and was carried over by it. A pine plank quite sufficient to have supported him was thrown within a few feet of him, but the man in his terror appeared not to regard it. An attempt was made to launch the boat, but as usually happens in such cases, the boat, which was on deck under the foresail, when got out was filled in the act of launching. This casualty, as it happened, was of little consequence, for ere the boat had reached the water poor McMahon had disappeared. McMahon's parents reside on the Hillsborough River, in this Island. The unfortunate young man left in the schooner, not as one of the crew, but for the sake of a trip to the Island. He was a very inoffensive man, and it is sad to reflect that by his untimely end a wife and five small children are cast upon the world.—*Isl.*

The *Brownsville Ranchero*, a paper published in the interest of the Mexican imperialists, charges Escobedo with having written a most blood thirsty letter against all foreigners. He is reported to have said that the Mexican people should take possession of all the property owned by foreigners and hunt them from the country. He is said to be particularly violent towards "Yankees." If the report be true, Escobedo may yet be the cause of trouble between this country and Mexico. We could not suffer the principle of "death to all foreigners" to be carried into practice. But the Mexican news furnished by the *Ranchero* is generally of a very questionable character, and this letter of Escobedo's in particular has much the appearance of a forgery.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MOWING MACHINES.—We are pleased to learn from Mr Booth, the chief importer of these valuable labor-saving Machines, that he has disposed of not less than seventy of them to our Farmers, within the past few weeks.—*Isl.*

Gen. Sherman's opinion of Walrussia is said to be,—"Give 'em seven millions more to take it back, and be thankful to get off so cheap."

George Francis Train says modern marriage should read thus:—"Clergymen—'Will you take this brown stone, this carriage and span, these diamonds for thy wedded husband?' 'Yes.' 'Will you take this unpaid milliner's bill, this high waterfall of foreign hair, these affectation accomplishments and feeble constitution, for thy wedded wife.' 'Yes.' Then, what man has joined together let the next best man run away with, so that the first divorce court may tear them asunder."

Every foot of land on which Belfast, Ireland, is built is owned by one man, the Marquis of Donegal. Every citizen has to pay to him. His income for ground rent is from one to two millions of dollars per annum.

w, who has just completed
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THE CIVIC ELECTIONS, which came off yesterday resulted as follows:—

Mayor—Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., (re-elected).
Ward No 1—John Morris, Esq., do
" 2—James Reddin, Esq., do
" 3—George R. Beer, Esq.,
" 4—J. B. Pollard, Esq.
" 5—David Laird, Esq.

The Annual Rifle Competition will come off at the Rifle Range on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th instant.

A rowing match, for $1,000 a side, has been arranged between the Ward brothers, of New York, and a St. John, N. B. crew—the race to come off on Connecticut River, Springfield, on the 11th of September.

The telegraphic news of the past week is of an unimportant character. The Emperor Napoleon has been visiting the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, and the latter is to return the visit. The latest despatches report that the King of Greece threatened to commence hostilities against Turkey on the 1st of September, unless the war of extermination waged against the Christians of Crete is stopped before that date. Gold is advancing in the United States—the last quotation being 140¼.

That McGee will have a hard contest in Montreal is now apparent. The following, from the Montreal "Daily News," of Tuesday last, a warm supporter of Mr. McGee, will give the reader an idea of the strength of Mr. Devlin:—

"A mass meeting, called by Mr. Devlin, of his friends and supporters was held yesterday evening in Chaboillez Square. We suppose there were from four to five thousand persons present; and they were most enthusiastic in their applause of Mr. Devlin. The meeting broke up at such a late hour, that we would be unable to do justice to the eloquent speech delivered by the candidate, and reserve it for the perusal of our readers to-morrow. We may say that Mr. Devlin is seriously in earnest in his contest with Mr. McGee; and that this canvass is assuming, as far as we can see, formidable proportions. Mr. Devlin has publicly asserted that only some twenty or twenty-five of his fellow-countrymen will vote against him, and that Mr. McGee cannot poll half-a-dozen French Canadian votes."

From last night's exchanges we perceive that the late gale has produced a full crop of disasters, both on sea and land, around the Provinces, a detailed account of which we will be able to lay before our readers next week.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a grand Tea Demonstration, in aid of St. Andrew's Church, is to come off on the 14th inst. The Heather Belle will leave Pope's Wharf at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Mount Stewart Bridge. From there the visitors will be conveyed in wagons to the grounds. Arrangements are being made for dancing, games, and other amusements peculiar to such occasions. As the object is a good one, as much pains will be taken for the accommodation of the town's folk, and as it is an excellent opportunity to enjoy a day's recreation, we trust that the Charlottetonians will be well represented on the occasion.

The steamer will also call at the usual stopping places up and down the river, both going and returning.

In shooting at Wimbledon for the Duke of Cambridge's prize with military breech-loaders, some very extraordinary scores for rapidity were made. Mr. Dunlop, of the London Scottish, made 75 points in three minutes, and it was believed by many who witnessed the trial of skill in rapid firing, that he would have made two shots more in the three minutes, but he was unable, in consequence of the great heat of the barrel, to hold his rifle longer. This score, however, was altogether eclipsed by Col. Halford, of Lincestershire, who fired 23 shots in three minutes, with six bull's-eyes, 13 centres, and 4 outers, making altogether 77 points. He fired with a Henry rifle. Two other gentlemen fired 30 shots in three minutes with Remington and Westley Richards rifles, when 50 points were scored for the Remington and 48 for Wesley Richards rifles.

☞ The St. Dunstan's Temperance Society will meet hereafter every Sunday evening, immediately after Vespers, for the transaction of business

The Sultan offers to sell Jerusalem to Russia for 20,000,000 piastres.

The Washington *chronicle* thinks the jury in the Surratt case will not agree. It says: 'Surratt is more likely to get a clerkship in one of the departments in a few weeks than he is to be hanged for his crime.'

Medical Notices.

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

Her World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so 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 desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall 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 Zylobalsamum 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 scurfy 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.

Holloway's Pills.—Truthful experience.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than a quarter of a century, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients, and surest restoratives. They never prove delusive, or merely give temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way—by depurating the blood, and removing these imperfections which are the foundation and support of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They repel every noxious and effete matter; and thus the strength is nurtured and the energies stimulated.

We will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A blessing on Mrs. Winslow,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, and colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus—the Soothing Syrup performs what it professes to do. If we had the power, we would make Mrs. Winslow—as she is—the physical saviour to the infant race.—Extract from Rev. C. Z. Weiser's letter.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try '*Brown's Bronchial Troches*.' The Troches have received flattering commendations from the most celebrated Clergymen, Lawyers, and Public Speakers, who speak from personal experience. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try the Troches.

Died,

GONE.—A well known resident of Seven Mile Bay departed this life on Monday, the 22nd day of July, aged 20 years. The sad announcement causes sorrow among a numerous circle of friends, and acquaintances. His death will create a void in our midst, which for many a day will remain unfilled. His generous nature, and kind disposition, had won for him the esteem and regard of his fellow-men.

Let us remember the virtues, and drop a silent tear to the memory of Mr. Peter McInnis.

Gone from the home that his presence made dear,
Gone from the circle that welcomed him here,
Passed from our sight;
Out of the sorrows that darken our day,
Out of the bondage of dust and decay,
Into the light!

So has he left us—left us in tears,
Sadly we look down the desolate years,
Feeling their blight;
Ours is the grieving, but his the gain,
Out of the darkness of doubting and pain,
Into the light!

Merciful Father! we bow to Thy will,
Weeping and trembling, yet trusting Thee still;
Owning it right;
Asking thee only in patience and faith,
So may we pass through the shadow of death,
Into the light!

L. M. I.

The funeral took place on Thursday, the 25th inst. The mother, Mrs. McInnis, and brother of the deceased were removed from the old burying ground and were interred side by side in the new grounds near the church after the usual ceremony of the Catholic Church, May they rest in peace. Amen.

At Mill Point, Michigan, of concussion of the spine, John C. McDonald, a native of St. Peters, P. E. Island, aged 27 years, leaving a widow, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

At Kildare, Lot 4, on Wednesday the 24th inst., after an illness of two weeks, Mary the beloved wife of James O'Rourk in the 37th year of her age. She leaves a bereaved husband and nine children to mourn her loss.—May she rest in peace.

An effectual Worm Medicine.

The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's Vermifuge Comfits is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Much sickness with children as well as adults attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms, Brown's Vermifuge Comfits are effectual in destroying worms, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child.

Curtis & Brown, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS!

At this period there are but few of the human race unacquainted with the merits of the Pain Killer; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all that it is equally successful whether used internally or externally, and it stands alone, unrivalled by all the great catalogue of Family Medicines, and its sale is universal and immense. The demand for it from India and other foreign countries is equal to the demand at home, and it has become known in these far off places by its merits.

New Advertisements.

To Printers!

WANTED at the *Herald* Office, a COMPOSITOR, to whom good wages, and steady employment will be given. One capable of performing Job Work need only apply.

Charlottetown, August 7th, 1867

TEA
—AT—
ST. ANDREW'S.

THE TEA PARTY of the Season will be held on the beautiful grounds of St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, on

WEDNESDAY, 14th August,

instant, in aid of the funds of the said Church.

In addition to Tea and other delicacies, games and amusements of various descriptions will be provided.

The steamer "Heather Belle" will leave Pope's Wharf on that morning at 9 o'clock, for the accommodation of parties from Charlottetown.

Friends from Town and Country wishing to enjoy a day of pleasant and healthy recreation, are most respectfully invited to attend.

Tickets can be had on the grounds.

R. McDONALD, Sec'y.

August 7, 1867. i e

NORMAL SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on MONDAY, the 2nd of SEPTEMBER next. The examination of Candidates for entrance will begin on the *Thursday* previous (the last Thursday of August, instant), at the hour of 9, a. m. No candidates absent at this preliminary examination can be admitted until the following term.

By order of the Board of Education,
JOHN McNEILL, Secretary.

August 7, 1867. 2i

TO WHARF BUILDERS.

THE undersigned will sell at Auction, at Nine Mile Creek, on SATURDAY, the 10th August, at four o'clock, p. m., the building of a new abutment, about 200 feet long, to the wharf at that place.

B. WILLIAMS, Sup. Pub. Works.

August 7, 1867.

TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
HARD TIMES!

TEACHERS will find that School Books, and all materials for Scholars, are ten per cent. cheaper at Reilly's Bookstore, Queen Street, than anywhere else. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

CHEAP Editions of the Poets, at REILLY'S. QUEEN STREET.

ROOM PAPER, at REILLY'S. QUEEN STREET.

BEST Commercial Inks, at REILLY'S. QUEEN STREET.

CHEAP Paper Blinds, at REILLY'S, only 8d. each. [aug 7

PINE LUMBER, &C.

FOR SALE, 50,000 feet 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch Pine—good quality and partly seasoned.
100,000 Square Sawed SHINGLES.
125,000 Cedar SHINGLES.
1 large Ware Room FRAME.
—ALSO—
100 Tons Port *Hood* COAL, a good article for home use.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

July 24, 1867

Executors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the HONORABLE THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, late of CHARLOTTETOWN, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Thomas Heath Haviland; and all persons having any claims against the said Estate are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, to the said Executors.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, } Executors.
GEORGE W. DEBLOIS, }

Ch'town, July 3, 1867.

NEW COOPERAGE!

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he keeps constantly on hand, at his Cooperage

LOWER WATER STREET,

PORK AND FISH BARRELS,

Which he offers for Sale at very moderate rates.

Job Work performed with despatch.

JAMES F. WHITE.

Ch'town, June 12, 1867. 3m pd

Mrs S A Allen's

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,

is suited to both young and old. It strengthens the Hair, prevents its falling or turning grey, and imparts to it a beautiful glossy appearance. It never fails to RESTORE GRAY HAIR

TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.

IT IS NOT A DYE, but acts directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. It will restore it on bald places, requires no previous preparation of the hair, and is easily applied by one's self. One bottle will usually last for a year, as after the hair is once restored, occasional applications once in three months will insure against grey hairs to the most advanced age.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING

or ZYLOBALSAMUM, is essential to use with the Restorer, but the Hair Dressing alone often restores, and never fails to invigorate, beautify and refresh the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,

whose Hair requires frequent dressing, it has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. The rich glossy appearance imparted is truly wonderful. It cleanses the Hair, removes all dandruff, and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance. It will prevent the Hair from falling out, and is the most economical and valuable Hair Dressing known. Millions of bottles sold every year.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES AND THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

Principal Sales Office, 198 Greenwich-st, N.Y. City.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

Are the most perfect purgative we are able to produce, and, as we think, has ever yet been made by anybody. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the other medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart tone and strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are entirely harmless. Cures have been made that would surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted character, as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted fellow-men

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containg directions for the use of these medicines and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia, Gout, and other kindred disorders arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations on which they make more profit. Demand AYER's and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

W. R. WATSON
General Agent for P. E. Island.

July 3—2m

GRAND VOLUNTEER PIC NIC.

under the auspices of the

Artillery, Prince of Wales and Prince Edward Volunteer Companies.

TO BE HELD AT WARREN FARM on WEDNESDAY, the 7th AUGUST next.

The Steamer "Heather Belle" has been engaged for the occasion, and will leave Pope's wharf, punctually, at 9, 11 and 2 o'clock.

Refreshments of all sorts can be had in abundance on the grounds, but on no account are any stimulants to be sold. Nothing will be allowed to be supplied, except what is provided by the party engaged by the Committee.

The requisites for games of every kind will be provided, so that amusement can be afforded to all.

All Volunteers are requested to appear in uniform.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the Pic Nic will be held on Thursday, the day following, the whole to end with a BALL in the evening, in the MARKET HALL.

Tickets, Gents 2s 3d. Ladies 1s 6d., to be had at the Drug Stores of W R Watson, Theoph. Desbrisay, Esqrs., and at the Store of H A Harvie, Esqr., or of the undersigned Committee:

ARTILLERY.—Lieut S Davies, Sergeant-Major G Passmore, Gunners A N Large, and A Lord.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Lieut. F S Longworth, Color-Sergt. Thomas Lowrie, Sergt W C Wilme, Private W Furnie.

PRINCE EDWARD—Captain A Hensley, Color-Sergt. A Simms, Corporal H A Harvie, Private Charles Fell.

F S LONGWORTH, Chairman.
A N LARGE, Secretary.

Charlottetown, July 29th 1867.

Money Order Office.
General Post Office,

CHARLOTTETOWN, 18th July, 1867

UNTIL further notice the hours for issuing and paying Money Orders at this Office will be from 10 a m till 1 p m, and from 2 p m till 4 p m.

T. OWEN, P M G.

July 24, 1867 1m

COTTON DUCK.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,

the Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for all the different Numbers, in quantities to suit purchasers.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

SHOP TO LET.

TO BE LET from the 1st day of October next, that Eligibly Situated FIRE-PROOF SHOP and Premises, adjoining the "CITY HARDWARE STORE," at present occupie by Mr. Lepage, fronting on Queen and Dorchester Street.

DANIEL BRENAN

Ch'town, July 10, 1867. Isl. Ex. Pat. 2m

Consignees, take Notice!

PERSONS residing outside of CHARLOTTETOWN, having Goods to come by the Steamship "ALHAMBRA," or "COMPERIOR," and desiring them forwarded, must send to the Subscribers, or their own Agents in the City, the original Invoice of the Goods, by which to make the proper entries at the Custom House, for duties to procure the Permits to deliver.

CARVELL BROS. Agents.
B. & C. S. S. C.

REILLY'S BOOK STORE
QUEEN STREET.

(Next to Hon. D. Brenan's.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his STORE

School Books of all kinds,
Slates, Copy Books, Pens, Ink,
Slate and Lead Pencils, Ink Powders,
Writing Paper, Wrapping Paper,
Envelopes, Rubber Bands,
Memorandum Books, Ledgers, Day Books,
Playing Cards, Printing Cards,
Paper Blinds, Room Papering,
Catechisms, Prayer Books,
Bibles, Missals, Prayer Beads,
Histories, Religious & Controversal Works,
Novels, &c., &c., &c.,

Which in order to make room for Fall Stock, he will sell at

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

☞ Give us a call.

EDWARD REILLY.

Charlottetown, Queen Street, July 31, 1867.

MANNY'S
Reaping and Mowing MACHINES.

THE Subscriber would inform the Farmers of P. E. Island that he has now on the way to the Island a goodly number of those CELEBRATED MACHINES. Also, a number of the far-famed UNION MOWERS, together with quite a number of WHITCOMB'S PATENT HORSE RAKES—the same he sold here the last season, and that has given so much satisfaction to those that used them, which they will fully confirm and agree to when asked by any of you—and would also state that he has ordered a number of the BUCKEYE REAPING and MOWING MACHINES, which will soon be here.

As money seems to be quite an article here at this time, and very difficult to get hold of, the Subscriber would beg leave to say, that those parties who may wish to pay money for any of those Machines, he will make a liberal deduction from last year's prices, while those who may wish a long credit on the Machines may be assured of the same liberal terms as usual, say from one to three seasons, divided into equal payments, as the parties may agree upon at the time of purchase.

H. C. GREEN of Summerside, and
R. J. CLARKE, of Orwell,

will act as my Agents in selling the above Machines in this Province; and the Subscriber will be found

at his Old Stand,

the City Grocery Store, North side of Queen's Square, near the Post Office, where he will be very happy not only to SHOW the above Machines but to SELL them to the Farmers. Please call and examine the Machines for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. I have now on hand a full assortment of Extras for the Manny Machines.

ASAHEL BOOTH.

Ch'town, July 3, 1867.

MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS for the United Kingdom, the neighboring Provinces, United States, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

For Canada, New Brunswick, and the United States, via Shediac, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evening at 8 o'clock, as follows:

Monday,	June 17	Monday	Sept 9
Wednesday,	" 19	Wednesday,	" 11
Monday,	July 1	Monday,	" 23
Wednesday,	" 3	Wednesday,	" 25
Monday,	" 15	Monday,	Oct 7
Wednesday,	" 17	Wednesday,	" 9
Monday,	" 29	Monday	" 21
Wednesday	" 31	Wednesda	" 23
Monday,	Aug 12	Monday,	Nov 4
Wednesday	" 14	Wednesday	" 6
Monday,	" 26	Monday,	" 18
Wednesday,	" 28	Wednesday,	" 20

Mails for Summerside and St. Eleanor's, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 8 o'clock; and Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per steamer, every FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Letters, to be registered, and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

T. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Ch'town, May 22, 1867. }

Peaches. Peaches.

JUST RECEIVED, per *Alhambra* Nine Cases PEACHES, in hermetically sealed cans—put up in such a manner as to retain all the delicious flavor of the Fruit. Sold by the single can or by the dozen.

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, July 3, 1867.

1867. SPRING 1867.

KENT STREET

CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has for sale

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,
Silk Mixtures and Tweeds,

Suitable for Spring and Summer wear. He will make them up for parties, in want of Summer suits of Clothing cheap for cash or approved credit,

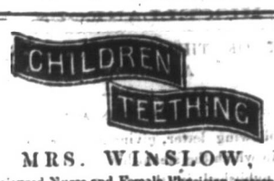
Also a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Manufactured on the premises under his own immediate supervision. Parties in want of a good substantial article, would do well to give him a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

P. REILLY.

May 14th, 1867



MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years and can say with confidence and truth of it, which we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the forgoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 48 Dey Street, New York.
Price, only 25 cents per Bottle.

Oct. 6, 1866. 1v

A. HERMANS,
GUN-SMITH
BELL-HANGER AND TIN- SMITH

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced Business on Dorchester Street, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

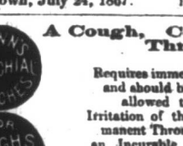
A neat assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

including the patent BON TON COFFEE POT, which received the Gold *Medal* Prize, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also, BON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the Market, and suitable for either Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few WATER COOLERS on hand, which together with a large variety of other Stock will be sold cheap for Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867. i e



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 Pu lic 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 high 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 the 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.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber by Book Account or otherwise, are requested to come and make an immediate settlement of the same, in order to save unnecessary trouble and expense. In my absence, parties can settle with my partner, A. A. McKENZIE, who is authorized to give receipts for all amounts received.

A. A. McSWEEN.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1867.

COPPER PAINT

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint

an article which has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it. It possesses superior qualities for effectually preventing the accummulation of all foul matter, such as Worms, Barnacles, Grass, &c., on the bottoms of Vessels or Boats, when properly applied.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1857.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"
78 King St. - - - - St John, N. B.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED,

By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it

THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCE

☞ The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Prop'rietor.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICAN.

HOW THE VESSEL RAN ASHORE.

The following letter, giving a description of the manner in which the steamship *North American* was lost, is published in the London, C. W., *Free Press*:—

"As we left Riviere du Loup on Saturday evening, June 15th, a heavy rain came on, and continued a greater part of the night. On the morning of Sunday a thick fog prevailed, but as the moon advanced the weather again cleared up. After dinner the sun shone out very bright'y, and the hurricane deck was thronged by promenaders, who greatly admired the grand and imposing coastal scenery. Towards evening dense fog again set in, and speed was slackened, while the fog horn was blown at intervals. There began to be a slight swell, and the company at tea was noticeably reduced, none of the ladies appearing. The fog still continued, and after tea most of the passengers retired to their staterooms, while a few remained in the saloon, and others repaired on deck to watch the progress of events. Up to ten o'clock nothing of any moment occurred. Fifteen minutes to eleven; the steamer was under a full head of steam, steadly speed at about thirteen knots an hour. The wind was fair, and some of the crew were aloft letting out the foretopsail. Suddenly the fog lifted slightly, and land was sighted on the port bow. The ship was in charge of the second and fourth officers—Blackwell and Kerr. Immediate intelligence was conveyed to Capt. Kerr (who was in his state room) of the position of the ship, and he hurridly came on deck. On seeing the land he gave the order 'port helm; one and a half points to starboard,' and went below to examine his charts. While he was in the act of doing so a short crack was heard amidships, which seemed to me as if a cannon ball had fallen from the deck to the hold, producing a slight jar all over the ship. Before we had time to inquire the cause of this, there was another shock, which made the ship shake in every plank, and the masts to tremble with much violence. A third shock immediately followed, and, by this time, apprehension and alarm was pictured in every countenance. A cry came along the deck, 'to the boats! to the boats!' and the utmost confusion reigned, while some four or five of the sailors leapt into the longboats, and began to cut the slings. The keel of the steamer again grated upon the rocks, and in a moment after she stopped altogether, and fell over on her side. By this time the companion ways were filled up with excited passengers, who poured upon deck as they emerged from their births, some with blankets over their shoulders, others with their garments in their hands, trying in vain to get them on. Numbers seized the life-buoys, and hurried'y passed them about their bodies, prepared for any emergency. Some mounted the gunwale, and were ready to cast themselves into the sea, but were restrained by the more calm. Meanwhile the men worked with a will in getting out the life-boats, but owing to the want of training in the work and the stiffness of the sling, exactly half an hour elapsed before the first boat was lowered. Soundings were at once taken all round the ship, and two and a half fathoms reported to be the prevailing depth of water. The announcement of this fact restored confidence in some of the passengers who began to realize the absence of immediate danger. The fog was rather thick, and obscured the moon, but on the port side we traced land faintly defined on the horizon. It was the south shore of the Island of Anticosti.

"After seventy minutes' labor, and much difficulty, the whole six life-boats were lowered to the water, and Capt Kerr called for volunteers to go on shore and find, if possible, a suitable landing place. For some minutes not a sailor offered, none desiring to encounter the white waves observeable near the shore, which indicated breakers beneath. Fourth officer Kerr, however, a bold and gallant seaman, came forward and offered to take a boat in, if seven others would accompany him. The crew was quickly under way, and with six trusty oars darted across the water. Meanwhile the most anxious suspense was pictured on every face. But there was no wild excitement. Everyone was more or less calm. The passengers, and especially the ladies, on the whole behaved admirably during the whole trying scene. The steamer lurched and strained, and every moment threatened to go to pieces. Four distress signals in succession were fired from the signal guns, and with their booming mingled the voices of groups of passengers lifting up their voices to God in hymns. One group in the stern sang, 'Jesus lover of my soul;' another in the cabin, 'Rock of ages, cleft for me;' while the Rev. Mr. Godden offered a spiritual consolation to all around him.

"Father Tharet and the clergymen of various Protestant denominations, who were on board, were most active in administering spiritual consolation. Some would not be comforted, and at intervals would give vent to discouraging exclaimations, such as, 'the ship is settling! the ship is settling!' 'We shall never reach land in safety!' and so forth. As I stood on the deck with note book and watch in hand, a clergyman came up to me, his eyes staring with terror, saying, 'Man, O think of your immortal soul.' I assured him I had been doing so. Capt. Kerr addressed the people assembled on deck, encouraging them to be at ease, and saying there was little danger to be apprehended, the ship was well settled in the rocks and could not sink, and the swell was not great enough to dash her to pieces upon them. He advised all to go below, and if the long-boat on the return, reported fair, they would all be landed in the morning. Thus reassured, a large number went to the saloon and occupied their time in psalm-singing and prayer, led by the clergyman.

"At one o'clock a fire appeared on the shore, showing that the gallant crew had effected a landing about two miles (as it proved) from the ship in a south-westerly direction. The men, after fixing their beacon in an elevated place, gave a cheer which we heard very distinctly on board; they then pulled for the ship, and on arriving reported a fair landing on the island. In about half an hour after, a boat containing upwards of forty women and children started for the shore, and after dipping water twice reached it in safety. Other boats followed with the remainder of the passengers, the women and children going first. I landed in the boat just in the grey of morning, and found the first comers in a sorry plight on the beach, huddling together and shivering with cold. The moon had been shining for some time, and the wind had gone down. The married soldiers went ashore to attend to the comfort of the ladies, while the rest remained on board with Captain Bernard to assist in managing the ship. By some mischance, an infant three months old was left aboard in the steerage. One of the sailors took it in his arms and went about inquiring for its mother. She—poor thing! was meanwhile rushing up and down the beach distracted in mind, wildly waving her arms, and calling to those on the ship to preserve her babe. The noble soldier took it ashore in one of the boats, and the grief-stricken mother clasped her child in a frenzy of delight.

"Many other scenes of a like distracting nature occurred. By three o'clock all were landed safely, together with the passengers and mails. In a few hours huts were erected on the Island, and the passengers were as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Of the hut life in Anticosti, more anon."

NAPOLEON TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Prince Louis Napoleon—then plunged in debt, residing obscurely either in St. James' or Jermyn Street, London, and covered with ridicule from his failure at Boulogne and the "tame eagle," purchased at the Zoological Gardens "to arouse the enthusiasm of the French for the nephew of his uncle,"—was first pointed out to us one night, or rather very early one morning, leaning with folded arms upon the bar of a handsome French cabaret in the Haymarket—a cabaret belonging to the class which we youngsters, pretending to study in London, then called "Finishes"—thereby meaning a supper house and tavern which kept open after all similar places of resort had closed, and to which old and young men would occasionally resort, when wishing to "finish up" a jolly good evening.

As we saw Louis Napoleon that night, we saw him on several nights after—probably half a dozen or thereabout, we think; and he was invariably either lounging before the bar of the same cabaret, or leaning upon it with his elbows, usually sipping, slowly and with moderation, a small *demi-tasse* of caracoa, or some other liquor, and chatting with, and paying for similar drinks on behalf of some of his unfortunate young French country women—the saddest of all the female classes called *femmes de joie*—who, probably expecting to find him there, would come in for a glass of wine and a sandwich, or for stronger liquors. Let us add in justice, however, that the Prince never appeared to have any other relation with these unfortunate females than to amuse himself, or perhaps instruct himself in human nature, by hearing their stories; in return for which he paid for their liquor and bon bons, himself certainly poorer, for a Prince, than the very humblest of these wrecks of womanhood for whose refreshments his slender purse would be so liberally pulled forth to pay.

Let us explain how Louis Napoleon came to be in these places, or rather this place—it was a handsome French tavern next the Cafe de l'Europe, if we remember rightly—at such unseasonable hours. While the Royal Opera, just opposite, was in session he was a constant attendant thereupon—almost every evening—that is, when the Sheriff's officers were not after him for debt; and after the opera was over, living in chambers and only taking breakfast at home in the morning, he would then cross over to this cabaret, or the cafe next, for his supper; over at one o'clock, and being a late sitter up, he would lounge into this bar room and there spend an hour or two smoking cigars and sipping what he pleased, and chatting with his unfortunate country women, and sometimes, but rarely, with certain of his poor exiled countrymen, before retiring to rest. He was a lonely man, and his presence there never struck us as having any air of dissipation, but rather suggested one who was utterly world weary and glad to study misery in all its shapes, so that his own great sadness might become less by contrast. Either this, or he was a philosopher studying life, and French life in particular, through all its phases even the saddest.

Besides seeing Louis Napoleon at this French cabaret late at night, we often saw him on horseback during the day, riding up Piccadilly or Hyde Park—these public apearances of his being often confined to the Sabbath—for "on the Lord's Day," (see William and Mary, chap iv. Sec 7,) "for on the Lord's Day," says the most benevolent and pious statute, "the debtor shall be free."—In other words, Prince Louis, during the greater part of the time he lived in London, was so deeply in debt that the Sheriff's officers were in continual pursuit of him with writs of *ca. sa.*, and so forth—horrible little slips of parchment entrusted to a beetle nosed, bottle nosed, and greasy gentleman, wearing large jewellry, and named Slowman, (querry, "Soloman,") who had a "sponging house," or private prison for debtors in Chancery Lane, and while these writs were out against him, the Prince could only appear abroad on Sundays. We have heard that in his rides, he was frequently accompanied, though we never so saw him, by the first Robert Peel, and also by the Duke of Wellington—these two, almost alone in England, having formed a high opinion of his talents, never losing faith in his final success, often helping him with money, and always prophesying that he would yet redeem the errors and follies of his youth, and rise up at some unexpected crisis as a great man in the destinies of France.

Statisticians have calcuated that if the population of the whole world amounts to between 1,200,000,000, and 1,300,000,000 persons, the number of deaths in a year would be about 32,000,000. Assuming the correctness of this calculation, says the London Lancet, the number of deaths each day would be 88,000; 3,600 per hour, 60 per minute, and thus every second would carry into eternity one human life in one part of the world or another. But reproduction asserts its superior power, for, on calculating the probable annual births on the globe, the result shows that whereas 60 persons die per minute, 70 children are born, and thus the increase of the population is kept up.

A St Louis correspondent of the Cincinnatti *Commercial* says most of the fifty thousand Germans in St Louis are free thinkers. They seldom, if ever, trouble the churches, and with them Sunday is a splendid holiday. The more aristocratic and wealthy throng the club rooms. Beer gardens, and beer houses are in full blast. The best bands of the city are always engaged for the people's amusement. The parks are crowded, and the whole city seems to regard Sunday as a gala day. In the evening the theatres (German) are thronged from "pit to dome." In no city is there so good a chance for missionary work as in St. Louis.

A New York paper claims the victory of the New Brunswick boats at the Paris regatta, as a victory for all America.

The Americans are negotiating for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas as a coaling station.

Louis Napoleon, in his letter of sympathy to the Emperor of Austria, says, "God who penetrates our hearts, knows that I never had any other object than to extend to Mexico the influences of our civilization."

In the debate in the French Corps Legislatif on the Mexican question, M. Jules Favre declared "that the fate of the humblest child of France who dies obscurely on a foreign soil in the performance of his duty is more worthy of sympathy than that of a prince who perishes in the defence of his throne."

P. E. ISLAND

STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S

STEAMERS

"PRINCESS OF WALES"

AND

HEATHER BELLE

The Steamer

"Princess of Wales"

WILL Leave Charlottetown for Pictou every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings at 6 a. m., in time for the morning Train for Halifax.

Leaves Pictou for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

Leaves Pictou for Port Hood and Plaster Cove, Gut of Canso, every THURSDAY morning at noon, immediately after arrival of train from Halifax, returning to Pictou the following morning.

Leaves Charlottetown every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night for Summerside and Shediac, at 7 p. m. Will connect with Wednesday and Saturday morrning's Train.

Leaves Shediac for Summerside and Charlottetown, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, immediately after arrival of Train from St. John.

THE STEAMER

"HEATHER BELLE"

Leaves Charlottetown at 3 a. m. every SATURDAY morning for Pictou.

Leaves Pictou at 9 a.m., same day, for Murray Harbor, Georgetown and Souris, remaining at either Souris or Georgetown over Sunday.

Leaves Pictou every MONDAY for Charlottetown, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

F. W. HALES,
Secretary

June 12, 1867.

STELLA COLAS

Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artist.

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 Lavendet Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumedr 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 fis ng the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving t he Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade withou trouble and danger,

Rimmels Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

CHARLES QUIRK,

MANUFACTURER OF

SQUARE ROD

GENT'S BRIGHT

AND

NATURAL LEAF

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO,

QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown - - - P. E. I.

January 16, 1867. 1y

Flour! Herring!

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, at his store, corner of Prince and Grafton Streets,

200 BBLS. FLOUR!

Warranted as good as any on the Island.

150 bbls Prime Herring

☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

JOHN QUIRK.

Charlottetown Feb. 6 1867. tf.

FLOUR, TEA SUGAR MOLASSES, GIN AND RUM, &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE AND FOR SALE—

11 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 Puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES;
80 Puns. Demerara RUM, pale & colored;
150 Chests Superior Congou TEA;
25 Hhds. Holland GIN;
500 Bbls. Superior Extra FLOUR;
80 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
140 Bundles White Cotton WARP;
Hhds. and Qtr. Casks Pale BRANDY;
Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1867.

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 18, 1866.

Butler's Rosmary Hair Cleaner.

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities increasing the growth of the Hair.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 22, 1864.

Ex JANE, from Halifax, N. S.

60 Puncheons MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. bright SUGAR.

For sale by—

OWEN CONNOLLY

Charlottetown, September 19, 1866.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS

—AND—

ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE unersigned nas been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTS, and FARMS, in Belfast and otherparts of the Island, in good cultivation, well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles, and immediate possession are given

Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Season) that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid or in Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c.

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House, Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can n trade at low rates. "SUMMER HILL is" the only *Freehold Property* for sale in the place which renders it most desirable above class of artizans now so much wanted in this rising town.

A STORE and DWELLING on it, capable of holding 15,000 bushels produce, with a double Wharf and sit- Lime Kiln, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms.

Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. Ball & Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. Sanderson, F. P. Norton, Thos. A. Georgetown; Jas. Broderick, Campbellton, Lot 4; F. W. Hughes, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of **Manny's Mowing Machine**, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Falling Mills of Messrs. Bourke, Mill View, the Honble McLaren, New Perth, Finlay W. McDonald, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned when patch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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

THESE foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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August 22, 1866. E tf

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. 1863.

LOST.

IN the beginning of May last, a black pocket book, containing a sum of money, two letters, one adressed to Mr. Thos. Rose, North Lake, East Point; the other to Mrs. Kickham, Souris. Any person leaving the above at this Office will be suitably rewarded.

Charlottetown, June 6th, 1867.

West India House.

Upper Great George Street.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:

11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry Wine,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale BRANDY,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime)
Casks Irish WHISKEY.
50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
40 " Blood's x x x Porter,
Cases CLARET.
40 boxes RAISINS, 3 Bbls CURRANTS.
25½ do RAISINS. Bags RICE,
60 do FIGS Bags PEPPER,
Chests superior TEA.
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. MOLASSES, Hhds and Bbls P. R. SUGAR,
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20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS.

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A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.

The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

LEMUEL McKAY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

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Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medical ointment is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follow the use of the ointment.

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These diressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach, consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

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This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more affable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

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N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each box.

August 7, 1863.

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1 HORSE, 6 years old, Black Hawk breed, 15 hands high, good Roadster, no faults.
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200 Cedar Posts.
30 Tons Pictou large COAL.
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Terms Cash, or approved Notes of Hand. Times suit purchasers.

JOHN P. IRVING.

Ch'town, May 1, 1867. P 1 tf

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7s. 6d. per Bushel.

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Charlottetown, May 15, 1867.

TO FISHERMEN.

THE Subscriber has on hand at Cascumpec, 3,000 Ash-bound Mackerel Barrels, manufactured the season, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to Carvell Brothers in Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber at Cascumpec.

GEORGE W. HOWLAN

Cascumpec, May 22, 1867. 3m