E FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
RISING MEN!

ers to offer for SALE or to RENT several valuable FREEHOLD
ARMS in BELFAST and other parts of the Island in good cultivation
for which good and valid tiles and immediate possession can be

uildingLots (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in
as SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, the
ds of Produce are annually shipped and nearly all paid for in Cash,
ship for Great Britain the United States &c.
ost Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some
he vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had
uld Property for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the
ising town.
ling 15000 bushels produce with a double Wharf and site for a
se.
an be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON,
so be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ARSON,
14; F. W. HODGES, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to be
le of Manny's Mowing Machine, the celebrated
Falling Mills of Messrs. BOURNE, Mill View, the Hemble. JAS
D, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with due

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

THE OLD FAVOURITE HOSPITABLE
BOARDING HOUSE,
At The Head Of St. Peter's Bay.
ESTABLISHED by the late John Sutherland, Esq., is now opened for the accommodation of travellers, and the Proprietor solicits a share of Public Patronage. No trouble or expense will be spared to make visitors comfortable.
ANTHONY McCORMACK.
Head of St. Peter's Bay, June 17, 1868.

WM. KOUGHAN,
(*Late of the Customs Department*)
SHIP BROKER, &c.,
Having rented the SCALES on
Queen's Wharf,
He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS HAY, &c.
Charlotetown, - *P. E. Island.*

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.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.
Holloway's Pills.
THIS great household Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life. It is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, the act is as well established as that the sun lights the world.
Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.
Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, which if not quickly removed, frequently settle into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of them in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician.
Weakness and Debility.
Such as suffer from weakness, or debility, and those who feel want of energy, should at once have recourse to those Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and acting upon the main-spring of life, give strength and vigor to the system. To young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions, and to mothers at the turn of life these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger; they should therefore undergo a course of his purifying medicine, which insures lasting health.
Disorders of Children.
If these Pills be used according to the printed direction and the ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrat the kidneys and correct any derangement of their organs. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, then the Ointment should be rubbed into the neck of the bladder, and a few days will convince the sufferer that the effect of these two remedies is astonishing.
Disorders of the Stomach
Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and acting through the secretive organs upon the blood itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions
Complaints of Females.
The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages.
Bilious Affections.
All young children should have administered to them, from time to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify their blood, and enable them to pass safely through the different disorders incidental to children, such as measles, hooping-cough, cowpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the most delicate constitution, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted as corrective of the humors affecting them.
Dropsey.
Hundreds are cured yearly by the use of these Pills conjointly with the Ointment, which should be rubbed very bonutifully into the parts affected.
Derangement of the Kidneys.
The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes the fluid so necessary for digestion, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of that organ.
Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:—

Ague	Debility	Jaundice	Secondary symptoms
Asthma	Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Tic-Douloureux
Biliousness	Dysentery	Lumbago	Tumors
Blotches on the skin	Erysipelas	Piles	Ulcers
Bowel complaints	Female Irregularities	Rheumatism	Venereal Affections
Colics	Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
constipation of the bowels.	Fits	Scrofula or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
Consumption,	Gouts	Sore Throats	
	Head-ache	Stone and Gravel	
	Indigestion		
	Inflammation		

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each Box.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Pot.

The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, JULY 22, 1868. NO. 40.

THE HERALD
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, Queen Street.

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

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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

ALMANACK FOR JULY.
MOON'S PHASES.
Full Moon, 4th day, 4h. 27m., even., E.
Last Quarter, 12th day, 8h. 28m., even., S. W.
New Moon, 19th day, 5h. 44m., even., W.
First Quarter, 26th day, 9h. 39m. morn., S. W.

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

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 17, 1868.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	5d to 10d
Do by the quarter.	4d to 8d
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 5½d
Do (small)	5d to 8d
Mutton, per lb.,	4d to 8d
Lamb per quarter,	2s 6d to 5s
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	10d to 11d
Do by the tub,	10d
Cheese, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Flour, per lb.,	20s to 22s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	7d to 9d
Eggs, per dozen,	
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	5s to 6s 6d
Oats per do.,	3s 3d
Vegetables.	
Green Peas, per quart	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s to 2s 3d
Do new per quart,	9d
Turnips per bush	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Poultry.	
Geese,	none
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	1s 9d to 2s 6d
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	20s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	110s
Straw, per cwt	2s
Timothy Seed,	
Clover Seed, per lb.,	
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 6d
Sheepskins,	9d to 1s 3d
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS. Market Clerk.

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.

RONALD McDONALD,
Commission Merchant, Auctioneer,
AND
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868. 1y

CORNS & WARTS
Are Permanently and Effectually Cured by the use of
ROBINSON'S
PATENT CORN SOLVENT.
For Sale by
W. R. WATSON
City Drug Store, Dec. 18, 1867.

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
CONVAYNCER, &c.
Office,—Great-George St., Charlottetown.
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)
August 22, 1866. tf

Co-Partnership Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of
ALLEY & DAVIES,
Office - - - - O'Halloran's Building,
Great George Street.
GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.
Oct. 23, 1867. tf

KING STREET.
NEAR WELSH AND OWEN'S OFFICE.
THE Subscriber returns thanks for past favors, and begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand a
Large Stock of Ready-made Men's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Women's Balmoral, Elastic Side, and other Boots.
ALSO, 250 PAIRS
Children and Misses Boots,
which will be disposed of low for Cash.
JAMES STANLEY.
Ch'town, 14th May, 1868.

COTTON DUCK,
THE Subscriber is AGENT for the Sale of the celebrated
Russel Mills Cotton Duck,
and is prepared to fill all orders for the same with the least possible delay.
Also on hand COTTON BOAT DUCK, and COTTON DRILLINGS, suitable for Boat Sails; together with Cotton Sail Twine, Pure Bee's Wax, &c.
I. C. HALL.
Ch'town, May 20, 1868.

DAWSON'S ESTATE.
Important Notice!
THE SUBSCRIBERS have been instructed by the TRUSTEES of W. B. DAWSON'S ESTATE, to SUE all parties, without any distinction, whose unsettled Accounts, or Notes of Hand, to W. B. DAWSON or GEORGE NICOLL, are not immediately paid,
ALLEY & DAVIES,
Atty's for Trustees of Dawson's Estate.
Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

A CARD.
William Stiggins,
Machinist.
(Next Door to Wm. B. Allan's Tin Shop.)
Guns, Locks, and Magnetic Machines, accurately repaired. Brands cut, Bell Hanging and Turning on the most reasonable terms.
Mill Gear supplied to order.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 18, 1868.

COPPER PAINT.
CONSTANTLY on hand, Gallon and Half Gallon Cans of
Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint,
which effectually prevents the action of worms on the bottoms of Vessels and Boats and also prevents the collection of Barnacles, Grass, &c.
I. C. HALL.
Ch'town, May 20, 1868.

PACKET
BETWEEN
SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.
—o—
THE FAST-SAILING and COMMODIOUS Schooner "A. R. McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlottetown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the navgation permits.
DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.
January 29, 1868. 1y

MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.
THE Mails for the United Kingdom, the neighboring Provinces, the United States, &c., will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—
For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:—

Monday, May,	18.	Monday, September	7.
Wednesday, do	20.	Wednesday, do	9.
Monday, June	1.	Monday, do	21.
Wednesday, do	3.	Wednesday, do	23.
Monday, do	15.	Monday, October,	5.
Wednesday, do	17.	Wednesday, do	7.
Monday, do	29.	Monday, do	19.
Wednesday, July.	1.	Wednesday, do	21.
Monday, do	13.	Monday, November	2.
Wednesday, do	15.	Wednesday, do	4.
Monday, do	27.	Monday, do	16.
Wednesday, do	29.	Wednesday, do	18.
Monday, Aug.	10.	Monday, do	30.
Wednesday, do	12.	Wednesday, Dec.	2.
Monday, do	24.	Monday, do	14.
Wednesday, do	26.	Wednesday, do	16.

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's and Bedeque, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
And Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
Letters to be registered and newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.
THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Ch'town, May 4th, 1868.

Poetry.

MANY A TIME AND OFT.
BY AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

When the house is still, and the day is done,
And the stars are out aloft,
I sit by the falling fire alone,
And think of the years that are past and gone,
Many a time and oft.
I dream of that village beside the sea;
I dream of that seat by the trysting-tree;
And of one who will never come back to me—
Ah! many a time and oft!

When the city is hushed, and the chimes are still,
And the voice of the crowd is soft,
My thoughts wander on at their own wild will,
And my tears fall fast and my heart is chill,
Many a time and oft!
I dream of the hopes all faded and fled,
Of the vow that is broken, the shaft that is sped,
And one to whom I forever am dead—
Ah! many a time and oft!

SPRING VIOLETS.

Lifting the leaves beside a brooklet's bed,
I caught a glimpse of violets looking through.
Lo! all the ground beneath was stained with blue,
Soft as the azure bending overhead:
There lay they dreaming close beneath my tread,
So deeply hid that scarce the beaded dew
That damped the hillsides of their covert knew;
Only the weedy brook their pulses fed.
I had not thought a single bud did grow
In all the verdure of that grassy field,
While they were thick as stars in winter skies;
But careless feet like mine will never know
Where beauty loves to hide, all unrevealed
Save to the closer search of loving eyes.

Select Literature.

UNLUCKY TIM GRIFFIN, HIS LOVE AND HIS LUCK.
PART I.
(*Continued.*)

'Senorita!' at last I gasped, in a glutinous voice.

'Yes, Senor,' and she turned on me so sharply that I fell abjectly into the state of the weather.

'What a heavenly night it is, Senorita!'

'It is beautiful.' A pause.

'D-d-do you like the smell of the nightingales, Senorita?'

'What, Mr. Onslow?' very sharply.

'I beg your pardon, do you like the perfume of the acacias?—they are so very fragrant to-night."

"Yes.'

'And the moon, Senorita, is it not brilliant?'

The Senorita's patience gave way. 'I'm afraid the moon cannot return the compliment, Mr. Onslow. What is the matter with you? you who are generally so merry. Is conscience tormenting you for coming to a Sunday party?'

'N-n-no, it isn't that—the fact is I'm a missionary.'

'What?'

'I don't mean that; I'm on a mission—I'm an envoy—an ambassador—a plenipotentiary.

'Anything else?'

'Come, Senorita, you understand me. I know it. I'm in the secret———'

'Oh! pray do, do tell me all about it, I do so love secrets,' and she clapped her hands and looked the personification of eager curiosity. This was a little too bad. Calm with desperation, I replied.

'I'm Tim Griffin's bosom friend.'

'Ah! that is no secret, Senor; but, apropos, perhaps you can persuade him to oblige our friends and put of his trip till after their charade-party.'

'Ah ha!' I thought, the lead at last. 'It is unnecessary,' I replied; 'he is not going to-morrow' (fr-r-rap went the fan); 'at the same time he will not be at the charade-party; but what is the good of fencing? I have an awkward duty to perform, but it must be done, so here goes. I have a message for you from Griffin, Senorita.'

'Speak it in English,' she said, hurriedly, her manner changing on the instant, 'so it will for us be safer.'

This was a great help, and I went ahead swimmingly. 'Yes, Miss Cayrasso. Timothy has made me his confidant, and I have seen your father's letter.'

'Ah, that letter! was it too bad? too brutal? too furious, as he was to me?'

'He has spoken to you, then?'

'Yes.'

'Well, the letter was a strongish one certainly, and was, as you will know, to forbid all intercourse between you.'

'And Timo—Mr. Griffin, will he forgive it to me?'

'Forgive you?'

'Yes, forgive me that I am daughter to the man who did him insult?'

'My dear Miss Cayrasso, what a question! Tim adores you, worships you, and'—she looked so captivating I couldn't help adding—'small blame to him'

'And then?'

'Well, then comes the point—I scarcely like to mention it'

'Ah, he will forsake me!' she cried.

'Far from it; he wishes you to a—a—what shall I say?—fly [novelesque, but *the* word], to fly with him from an uncongenial parent, and—and—what you said to him the other night, you know out of the Bible—Ruth or some one—eh? in short, to elope and get married at Tetuan! There, thank God, it's over!' I thought there might be a tornado, but no transport could have surprised me so much as her calm monosyllable.

'When?'

'To-morrow night or Tuesday night,' I replied, encouraging her business-like brevity, and repressing a strong desire to shake hands with her.

'I will go, for I esteem him and I *hate* my father. I could not longer stay with him, for me he is too cruel, and if I did not go away, I would beg the good sisters at Algesciras to take me back to them for always.'

Here was something like a Senorita! Now why the dickens shouldn't a girl like this occasionally take a fancy to me, instead of squandering herself on fellows like Buttonshaw or—well, even Tim? I stilled these thoughts, however, and went into detail with the heroine as to plans.

The municipal banquet was to be on Tuesday night, and that night, therefore, was the best suited to our purpose; but as it was also the last night reasonably practicable for the purpose, we though it desirable to have more than one string to our bow, and decided to make the attempt on Monday. It was arranged, therefore, that at eleven o'clock the next night Tim and I should parade ourselves in a certain book of the umbrageous garden in which the Casa Cayrasso stood, and that there Amalia should meet us finally prepared for fight.

'But if anything prevents it?' she said—'any accident? what am I to do?'

'If anything prevents it, then on Tuesday night you must meet us, as early as possible—say nine o'clock—a little above the Moorish tower, where the vineyard begins, not three hundred yards from your home; and if that should fail——'

'That shall not fail,' she exclaimed, 'if I have to fly through the roof and over the town!'

'Brave girl!' I cried, with enthusiasm; 'who could fail with you to inspire him? Till eleven to-morrow night, then, adios.'

'Adios.'

'Miss Amalia,' said a voice from behind, as I was shaking hands with her,' 'I am sent by the Senora to say that you are particularly wanted in the drawing room.' The voice was the voice of Buttonshaw, Amalia's ex-lover, and the expression of that officer's countenance was not angelic as he glowered upon our leave-taking.

'You wanted our pluck and finesse, Mr. Buttonshaw: we are not thwarted by violent parents, not we—ha!—ha! Genius, sir! all things are possible to genuis.' I only thought this; what I said was, 'You'll find this alcove deliciously cool, Buttonshaw; let me recommend you to bring a partner in here;' and so exeo, darkly scowled upon by the Rifleman.

I sauntered back to the room, and shortly after took my leave and went to report progress to Tim. I found my hero in a most maudlin condition—a state of things which was much aggravated by the account I gave him of my interview. That narrative he constantly interrupted by minute inquiries as to the exact appearance of her eyes, hair, teeth, &c., at such and such junctures, and by much amatory quotation in various languages dead and alive. I did not protract my stay with him, therefore. The next day we spent in making our arrangements for the flight of the evening. We got our leave, chartered a felucca, put our stores on board, had her moored at the 'New Mole,' from which we were to start; gave out the *chose* ostentatiously to the garrison; in short, did what was necessary. I must here make a few explanatory remarks, in order that the difficulties we had to contend with in attempting to leave the Rock by night may be appreciated.

The Rock of Gibraltar runs out from the mainland like a tongue into the sea, and forms, with the neck of the land which connects it with Spain, and with a bold curve of the Spanish coast, which sweeps round opposite its western side, a deep and noble bay. The town is built along this face, covered, towards the bay, by the 'Line Wall,' which is protected by a series of batteries and bastions, and furnished here and there with landing-places and water-gates. The evening gun is fired at sunset, when all the gates are shut and drawbridges pulled up, so that he who is without must stay without, and he who is within must, nilly willy, there remain till the morning gun. Also in the harbour (for the prevention of smuggling) there is no arriving or departing allowed between sunset and sunrise—no movements, in short, of any kind; and the boat offending in this respect is liable to be fired at or made prisoner of by the sentries on the Line Wall. There were some exceptions to this rule in favour of men-of-war's boats. At one landing-place and gate—the 'Ragged Staff'—situated about the centre of the Line Wall, they might arrive or depart up to ten o'clock; indeed this gate was not closed until that hour; and they had the same privileges all through the night at the 'New Mole,' a pier which projected at right angles from the southern extremity of the Line Wall. But these privileges could not, at that time, be *legally* extended to other than boats of the royal navy; and even in their case, it was at the discretion of the officers commanding the two guards to withold or to concede them. We had decided upon starting from the Mole for various reasons. The guard there was at that time always furnished by my own regiment, and I flattered myself I could overcome the scruples of any of my brother-subs as to the legality of letting us depart after gun-fire,—indeed at any hour of the night. Moreover, we should have a much larger margin as to time than at the Ragged Staff, which closed at 10 o'clock inexorably, and the further advantage of a clear run out to sea, with no liability to detention by the sentries on the Wall.

Our business of the day, therefore, included a diplomatic visitor the officer of the New Mole Guard; and he being tractable, we moved, as I have said, the felucca to the Mole, instructing the crew and my factotum and familiar spirit, Zebedee (who, in consideration of his great aptitude for all sorts of crime, was to accompany us), to expect to sail that night, any time after eleven o'clock. And so the day wore on. I dined with Tim at his mess, and, shortly before eleven o'clock, we found ourselves *en route* for the tryst.

The Casa stood in its own grounds of about an acre in extent, surrounded by a high white wall, pierced in front and rear by two solid green doors. Turning the handle of one of these, in passing along to look for an eligible climbing place, we found to our surprise that it was open.

'Luck!' said Tim.

'I'm not sure of that,' I replied. 'Amalia said the doors were locked at ten, unless her father was out; and if he is at this late hour he will return soon, and may surprise us.'

'Oh! there's lots of cover—we must skirmish.'

We waited in a clump of shrubs which Amalia had described. Hence we commanded the back door of the house, which was every now and then brightly illuminated, as the moon burst from thick masses of cloud which were sweeping across the sky. The cathedral clock struck eleven. The Hour. A lugubrious wail of 'All's well' passed over the Rock, and all was silent. The windows of the house were dark—the jalousie all shut; there was that sort of stillness about the place that suggested the impossibility of any one being awake. Minutes passed; and the house, with the wavering lights and shadows that played over it, seemed to acquire a human expression—a bantering air, as if it said, 'Amalia, to night? Good—ha! ha!—so likely—very good!'

The half-hour struck—no Amalia!

'Give her ten minutes more,' I said, 'and then we'll go. Something must have happened to detain her.'

Another quarter chimed, and I said, 'Now, Tim, it's no use waiting—let's be off: the arrangements for to-morrow night are perfectly clear, and it will be ten times as simple. Come along.'

'No,' said Tim, 'let us make a cast round the house, and see if we can discover something; after that I promise I'll go.'

Cautiously, from clump to clump and from tree to tree, and always in shadow, we stole round the left flank of the house—all quiet; round the front—nothing stirring; round the right flank—all blank and still.

'Let us give it up,' I whispered; and I had hardly said the words, when I heard the sound of a female voice, the jalousies of an upper window were thrown open, and Amalia's figure was visible, but only for a moment. A stream of light poured from the window, and we heard the hum of voices from within.

'What does it mean?' whispered Tim.

'I can't make out,' I replied; 'but stay you here, and I'll creep up and reconnoitre.'

All this side of the house was overgrown with the thick horizontal branches of an old fig-tree, interlaced with some luxuriant creeper. The tree and its parasites offered me a handsomely decorated staircase, and up I went, cautiously cleaving my way through dense masses of tendrils and foliage. I ascended in a line to the left of the window. The jalousies had not been folded back to the wall, but stood out at right angles, so, when I was abreast of the window, I could stand behind the leaf of the jalousy next me, and observe what was going on inside, unseen myself. The room had three occupants. Cayrasso sat at the end of the table. A pile of books and papers was beside him, shut, however, and methodically arranged, showing that business was over; while divers drinking appliances arranged in front of him, indicated that the work of refreshment was going on. On his right was Amalia, and beside her also were certain account-books and papers, from which I gathered that she had been acting as scribe. The third person I could not make out at first. A broad, round back, a head bald and polished like an egg, and a huge mutton fist perpetually carrying refreshments to the mouth of its owner, were all I had to go by. He spoke, however, and doubt vanished. It was old Finucane, the Commissary, and my heart died within me, for he was the greatest proser and the greatest liar in the British army, and would sit there as long as one would listen to his exploits. No doubt he had been having a business evening with Cayrasso in connection with the victualling of the garrison, and hence the open door and Amalia's non-appearance. My heart died a second death when I heard the vein of anecdote he was in. It was his Indian career; and all who found themselves on the threshold of that repertory, abandoned hope.

'You'll have heard of the battle of Roomfeeguzzlefee? No? Ah! that was an engagement, I was serving at the time in the —th Light Dragoons, the old Balbriggans—bless them. I was but a captain,' (the scoundrel had been lieutenant and quartermaster in the Madras Fusileers, and nothing higher) 'but the carnage of the day, after seven desperate charges, had placed me in command. Well, Senor, it was two o'clock, and the sun blazing hot, when Lord Gough rode up to a position near where I had my men in leash. I saw his Lordship's eye upon us, and I determined to show him what we could do. In front of us was a nullah, (was there ever an Indian banger without this foreground?) beyond was the entire artillery of the Chowringees—eighteen batteries loaded to the bung with grape, canister, grapnels and other explosives. On our left were the fierce Baboos of Kidderpore, twenty thousand strong, awaiting with cries of impatience the order to advance; on our right were ten regiments of Ghoorka cavalry—their cuirassiers in front, conspicuous by their gleaming breastplates and towering cummerbunds. This was our situation when I turned to the corps (composed of Irish Anabaptists to a man) and cried, 'Which will we take first, boys?' and there was a loud shout of 'Thim with the white weskits, yer anner'—in allusion to the Ghoorkas' cuirasses. I sat down upon Dilkoosha, my pet Arab, and led them straight at the nullah, which we cleared, all but the sugle-major; gave the word—'Threes about,' and we were down upon the Ghoorkas like the wind. We charged twice through the back, when they broke and fled, leaving twelve hundred and seventy-six dead on the field. I killed sixty-nine to my own sabre; so my trumpeter told me, who notched them off on his holster as they fell. Among these was the Kabob of Amritzur, for whose head I got a lac (which I lost the same night, at blind hookey, to Sir Henry Hardinge, worse luck), the Kitmudtgar of Howrah, and his son Prince Muckan, the Ranee of Cuddelpore, three Begums, two Matranis, and several minor princes, whom I singled out on account of the regal Gummooree, which they imprudently wore. We then formed up in our old position to get breath, and I had just given the words—'Unbutton your jackets and make much of your horses,' when Lord Gough rode up.

'Who are ye at all, ye tirrible man?' says his Excellency, addressing me, and using the Irish idiom, which he did in moments of excitement.

'Captain Patrick Finucane, please your Excellency,' said I.

''Did'nt I tell yez?' said his Lordship, turning to his Staff; 'did'nt I say it was Finucane? but the blood that's on the face of ye, alannah, bothered me intirely. Well, Finucane, I must have yer sword, and it's mesilf that's vixed to say the word.'

'What have I done, my Lord, to be put under arrest in the field, when I have still these (pointing to the Baboos and the Chowringees) to deal with?'

''The divil an arrist about it, Pat,' says his Excellency, 'but I must have yer sword before the charge, mee jool. It's in the cause of humanitee I ax it,' says he, 'for I can't bear to see the slotter ye make wid that dridful wipp'n. Take this,' says he,

(*Continued on fourth page.*)

News by Telegraph.

LONDON, July 14.—In the House of Lords last night it was announced that the Royal assent had been given to the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills and to the Boundary Bill. Despatches from Madrid state that at areview of the troops in and around that city yesterday, the commanding General made a speech to the soldiers, warning them again at making any demonstrations of sympathy with the late movement against the Queen's Government. It is stated that the Spanish Government has declared martial law in the Province of Catalonia.

LONDON, July 15.—Consols 94¾. General markets unchanged. Advices from China say that the rebels have finally retired from the vicinity of Tientinzin, having abandoned all hopes of taking the place. The son of the late King Theodorus, of Abyssinia, has just arrived in England, and gone to Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

CARLSRUHE, July 15.—American minister Bancroft has arrived, and opened negotiations with the Grand Ducal Government for the ratification of the naturalization treaty.

LONDON, 16—Committee of House of Commons, to which was referred the propositon to buy the Prince of Wales a suitable residence in Ireland, reported favorably upon the subject.

DUBLIN, 15.—A collision occurred at Monaghan today, between Orangemen and Papists, in which four of the latter were wounded.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Telegraph despatches from Port au Prince, dated July 12, say that a special messenger had been forwarded to Washington by the American minister, stating that President Salnave would succeed in quelling the rebellion.

New YORK, 16—Reports from all points represent the heat as intense; hundreds of sun-strokes have occurred, and a great number of horses have been killed by heat.

TORONTO, July 14—It is understood that the Hon. W. P. Howland will be shortly sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. Also, that Sir Francis Hincks will succeed Lord Monck, as Governor-General of Canada.

MONTREAL, 16—There were twelve fatal cases of sunstroke here yesterday, and four to-day. The Ther. marked 105 degrees in the shade. At Toronto the Ther. stood at 97 in the shade to-day. There were 8 deaths yesterday and to-day from sun-strokes. Telegraphic reports received here from various parts of the Dominion indicate that the heat is very intense, the Ther. ranges 75 to 105 degrees in the shade. An alarming number of deaths from sun-strokes is reported.

LONDON, 16.—Reports of the political situation in Spain are obscure and contradictory. No reliable accounts of the conspiracy and of the arrest of Duke De Montpensier and others have been received from any source. Stringent censorship is maintained by the Spanish Government, which prevented the transmission of political news by telegraph.

NEW YORK, 16.—It is still very hot. Dr. Harris registrar of vital statistics of the Board of Health, makes the startling statement that 250 deaths are known to have resulted from the excessive heat of the past three days within the metropolitan district.

Gold closed 42½.

PARIS, 10th.—In the case of the United States against Messrs. Arman, the builders of the iron clads for the confederate government, the arguments for the prosecution and defence were concluded yesterday. The court will render its decision within a fortnight. The *Moniteur* this morning has a pacific article on the subject of a speech recently delivered by Marquis De Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the Corps Legislatif. The *Moniteur* regards this speech as proving the policy of France one of moderation. No step will be neglected on the part of the Government, which has a tendency to quiet the public mind. France will carefully abstain from intervention in the German questions, but will extend her sympathy and encouragement to the internal reforms lately inaugurated in Austria and Turkey.

LIVERPOOL, 17th.—The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred had visited the United States' Squadron under Admiral Farragut. Admiral Farragut returned Prince Alfred's visit on the *Galatea*, and subsequently by Royal request visited Queen Victoria at Osborne. Farragut will sail for the East soon.

NEW YORK, 17th.—Ten thousand dollars will be awarded in prizes by the Canadian Rifle Association at the September meeting in Ottawa. The new Volunteer law of Canada requiring three years' service, goes into effect October first, and the rolls of the organization are now being prepared. The present Volunteers are to be required to re-enlist; and if they do not, they will be drafted. A block of stores on Yonge Street, several dwellings on Victoria Street, and Drummon's Lumber Yard, in Toronto, were burned yesterday.—Loss $35,000. There were several fatal sunstrokes during the fire.

Gold closed at 143.

LONDON, July 17, (eve.)—In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley made an important statement in answer to a question asking for information. A reply, he said had been sent to the United States Government, in the matter of naturalization, the substance of which was ready to accept the American view of the question; he therefore thought a misunderstanding between the two nations impossible. Lord Stanley also stated, in reply, that he declined to make a treaty at present, as the Royal Commission is still considering the general subject, and for the additional reason that time will not permit the passage of a bill at the present session of Parliament.

LONDON, July 19.—A popular demonstration took place in this city to-day, in favor of the Parliamentary measures for the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment. A procession of working men, carrying banners, and wearing green ribbons, proceeded to Hyde Park, where a mass meeting was organized, and addresses from several speakers were delivered. Resolutions, strongly protesting against the rejection, by the House of Lords, of the Irish Church Appointment Suspension Bill, were adopted. About two thousand persons were present at the meeting. There was order observed throughout.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Advices from Ottawa state that W. P. Howland has been appointed Lieut. Governor of Ontario; and L. A. Wilmot, Governor of New Brunswick. The grain crops of Canada are suffering from drought. Negotiations are pending for a match between the St. John crew and the Ward Brothers, for a rowing match in Halifax on the 1st of August.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SOURIS TEA.

DEAR SIR;—On Wednesday morning last, at half past 3 o'clock, I found myself snugly ensconsed on board the *Heather Belle, en route* for Souris. The steamer was announced to leave the wharf at sharp four, and as it drew near that time, crowds of anxious excursionists—who had over-slept themselves—could be seen struggling along with all possible speed; but through the kindness of the commanding officers, few, if any, were left, as those gentlemen kindly allowed the boat to remain at the wharf for nearly half an hour after the announced time for leaving. At about half past four, the moorings were cast loose, and the lively little *Heather Bell* was off with her living freight of about 150 anxious excursionists. The morning was dark and hazy, but about 9 o'clock, *old Sol* shone out in all his brilliancy, flooding surrounding objects with golden sunlight, lending a charm to everything. We felt gay and happy, after throwing off all cares of business, all bent on pleasure. We had quite a concert on board, as some of the young ladies and gentlemen were accomplished vocalists. The refreshments served up on board the boat were highly creditable to the steward, Mr. McDonald, who had taken every pains to provide for the comfort of the excursionists, so far as refreshments were concerned. We called at Georgetown, where we took on board some 70 or 80 more excursionists, all in high glee, for Souris. At 8 o'clock, p. m., we rounded Lobster Point, and steamed across Colville Bay to Mr. Knight's wharf. From the deck of the *Heather Belle* we had a splendid view of the Tea Party grounds—flags waving proudly in the evening breeze—the Cross of St. George and the Star Spangled Banner waving proudly side by side—a moving field of human beings, all in their holiday garbs, and, as Scott would have it:—

"Twere worth ten years of peaceful life
One glance at their array."

At the wharf we were met by an immense crowd, who gave us a hearty welcome to their thriving village. There was also a large number of carriages in attendance to convey us to the Party grounds. The field, enclosed artistically with trees, contained six acres, and within this enclosure were erected a large and spacious eating saloon, handsomely decorated—a refreshment saloon, and two large booths, in which the lads and lasses were eagerly "tripping the light fantastic toe," to the dulcet strains of the violin. Beyond this enclosure, was another large field, in which the lovers of athletic games and manly sports were assembled—some throwing the hammer, others tossing the caber—some leaping, others running; whilst many of the more juvenile ones were eagerly engaged in contesting a "game of quoits."

At the entrance to the party grounds, was a handsomely decorated arch, bearing in large characters the pleasing motto "WELCOME!" Inside, was a carriage, which the enterprising people of the Head of the Bay had constructed for the occasion. The carriage was large and spacious, and above it proudly waved, side by side, three of Old Britain's time honored flags, with numerous smaller devices. There was also a large, beautifully decorated banner, with the motto, "NIL DESPERANDUM," in large letters, traced on it. The carriage was drawn by, I believe, six spirited horses, prancing gally to the martial strains of the bag pipes. The Tea, &c., was held on the grounds of the late Hon. Donald Beaton—some five or six minutes' walk from Souris village. The Tea tables, at which some 2000 people sat, were handsome, and reflected the highest credit on the ladies superintending them. I was struck very forcibly by the fact, that among such a large concourse of people, with intoxicating liquors sold within five minutes' walk of the Tea grounds, yet, strange to say, not one man could be seen, even half drunk, or the least tipsy; not an angry, boisterous word could be heard; no black eyes; no broken legs. This fact, in itself, speaks volumes for the people of King's County, and it proves likewise the temperance and good moral deportment of the many strangers who visited Souris on that occasion. About 6 o'clock, the *cakes* were brought forward and offered for sale, and a splendid sample of handiwork they were. The cakes were auctioned by Mr. Austin McDonald, and, through the exertions and tact of that gentleman, they sold very well on the whole. The party was a decided success, clearing, I believe, some £200. After the cakes were all disposed of, the day, so pleasantly spent, was drawing to a close, and it was thought prudent to conclude the merry-making with some addresses. The addresses were brief and appropriate—the speakers being Messrs. Austin McDonald, W. C. Grant, J. Bowers, and D. McDonald.

We remained at Souris that night, and partook of the kind hospitality of friends there. At half past four, next morning we left Souris, *en route* for Charlottetown, which we reached safe and sound about 3 o'clock Thursday, well pleased with the excursion, and hoping that the time may soon come again when we shall have the opportunity and the pleasure of attending another such Tea at Souris. By giving these hurried written remarks a space in your columns, you will oblige

Yours, &c., &c.,
EXCURSIONISTS.

Ch'town, July 22, 1868.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, *Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our* SOLE *Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.*

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

THE examination of the Prince of Wales College and Grammar School therewith connected, took place on Tuesday morning last, and terminated on the evening of same day. The attendance of the public was not great. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was in attendance to present the prizes, which consisted of money. Chief Justice Hodgson and Mr. Roche assisted the Professors in the examination of the students. The boys of the Grammar School and the students of the College were examined in the class rooms of the College. We publish elsewhere a list of the successful competitors. Mr. Arbuckle, master of the Grammar School, and Mr. Roche opened the proceedings by examining the pupils in reading, arithmetic, grammar, &c., after which Professor Anderson and Mr. Roche examined in the higher branches of geometry, spherical trigonometry, &c. The classical department was presided over by Dr. Inglis, the Principal. The method of teaching is highly satisfactory. Lessons in arithmetic are introduced by simple examples for the various rules, worked out at length and fully explained, not forgetting exercises on decimal coinage. In grammar, difficult sentences were analysed, and applications to parsing, punctuation and composition were given with ease and accuracy. The Latin prose composition of the classical students gave the different forms of subject and predicate in English, with the corresponding forms in the Latin, furnishing examples from Cicero and Cæsar,—supplying copious lists of verbs, substantives and adjectives—entering into the formation of the various kinds of subject and predicate, treating of direct and indirect narration, the construction of temporal, illative, casual, conditional and final particles, &c. Dr. Inglis, in his teaching of French, makes his students follow the natural mode in which a child learns to speak its own language, by repeating the same words and phrases in a great variety of forms, until they become familiar with their use. The students are well versed in History. Their narratives are terse and clear, while the questions put to them were well framed, and such as to exhaust the subject. The authors of the text books are, or were, men of no party, and had no end to serve but that of truth. Altogether, the management of the institution leaves nothing to be desired, and the test to which the scholars were put, is a proof of the high efficiency of the Professors and the studious habits of their pupils. At the conclusion of the examination, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and His Lordship the Chief Justice addressed the pupils as follows:

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DUNDAS said, My young friends, I am sorry that pressing engagements have prevented me from being present for a longer time at the examination to-day, as I am usually enabled to be once or twice a year. From the little, however, that I have seen and from what I gather elsewhere, I rejoice to think that not only has there been no falling off, but that there has been a marked improvement in the progress you have each and all of you made in the studies in which you have been engaged. I congratulate you and congratulate your friends on this result. I congratulate, also, those gentlemen who have labored so assiduously to promote your education. I am sure that it is unnecessary for me to impress upon you the importance of the work you are here engaged in—work in which so much of the happiness of your future lives depends. I have, on more than one occasion, enlarged on this subject, and endeavored to point out to you how much the success of your several careers hung on the way you spend your hours in this institution. I had not then, as I have now, examples taken from among yourselves to point to. Such examples I have now, and as it is truly said that "Example is better than precept," I would indicate, as striking illustrations of the value of the advice I gave, the brilliant success that has been achieved by at least four young men who, the other day, were your fellow students, young men whose names it is unnecessary for me to tell, for you know them as well as I do. These young men do the highest credit to themselves and to this institution. In all the colleges to which they passed, they have taken the highest places. They have gained prize after prize, medal after medal, and honor after honor, and several of them have gained an independence, which, I am sure, in their most sanguine hours here, they could not have hoped for. Are not these examples worthy of looking up to? May not all of you gain the same successes? What did they owe it to? They did not owe it to their social position, or to wealth, or rank. They owed it to their own industry, and to their indefatigable desire to excel. And yet, while I say that I must speak with some reservation, they owed a great deal to the guidance and instruction of their masters and preceptors; and perhaps this is not an unsuitable occasion to refer to an event which I am sure you and I and the Chief Justice have heard of with regret. It is no secret that you are about to lose the wise counsel and guidance of him who, for many years, has presided over this institution, and has done so much to elevate the standard of education here. I feel that, in his presence, I cannot speak of his merits as they deserve. I have never heard him spoken of but in terms of the highest commendation, and when he goes hence from among us, he will carry with him the good wishes and the regrets of the entire community. I shall not detain you any longer, my young friends, but wish you the full enjoyment of the holidays upon which you are now about to enter.

Chief Justice Hodgson remarked—I am only sorry that the Lieut. Governor has not been present during the examination of the different classes in English, Mathematics and Classics, for he would then have enjoyed another of many similar proofs that our educational establishments are on a level with kindred institutions in British North America. As I have had the pleasure of being present, I can bear testimony to him that great progress has been made by the students in their different studies during the past term. Our thanks are due to the highly efficient Professors for their zeal and activity in pursuing their avocations with such good results, and they are likewise due to Mr. Roche for having taken such pains with the examination of the students to-day. The facilities you have for perfecting yourselves in your various studies are greater by far than were to be obtained not many years ago; and I am certain if your relatives or friends had been present during your competition for the various prizes which you have so worthily obtained, they would have been delighted with your answering, and have felt satisfied that the education imparted here is of the highest order. At a very recent examination at St. Dunstan's College, I had reason to speak of the increased diligence of its students, and I urged them to further perseverance; for, some fifty years ago, educated men were the exception, now they are the rule. So, unless you diligently pursue your studies here now, in the race of life you will find swifter runners jostle you out of it. Endeavor, therefore, to exert yourselves. His Excellency has impressed upon you the advantages you possess of learning, as you command such good Professors; yet, these are unavailing unless your own industry is shewn. Fit yourselves for the highest stages in life, in which I hope you will all succeed. Your examination has given us much satisfaction. Recollect, that for next session, and for subsequent sessions you must also exert yourselves, so that your progress may reflect honor on yourselves and on this institution.

The proceedings then terminated.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following prize list:—

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
JOHN ARBUCKLE, JR., MASTER.

Junior Division.

1st Arithmetic.—1st, John Creamer; 2nd, John Pringle.
2nd Arithmetic.—1st, William Lochead; 2nd, Eddison Dawson.
Mental Arithmetic, 1st, Ernest Dawson; 2nd, John Creamer.
Grammar—1st, Joseph Brown; 2nd, William Davies, Eddison Dawson, A Large.
Writing—1st, John Moore; 2nd, Eddison Dawson.
Spelling—1st, John Creamer; 2nd, Alfred Large.
General Proficiency—Wm. Stanley.
Worthy of Honorable Mention—Charles Coles, Mark Wright, John Longworth.

Senior Division.

Dictation—1st Wm. Knight; 2nd, Vernon Knight.
Geography—1st, P. E. Robin; 2nd, John Pringle.
Grammar—1st, Charles Stewart, William Knight; 2nd, Seth Butcher.
Reading—1st, A. Longworth, P. E. Robin; 2nd, Henry Winsloe.
Etymology—1st, John Pringle; 2nd, Abbott Longworth.
Latin—1st, Vernon Knight; 2nd, Abbott Longworth.
Writing—1st, H. Butcher, Charles Knight; 2nd Lowman Yeo.
General Proficiency—Montague Yates.
Worthy of Honorable Mention—Albert Boyle, Lowman Yeo, John Brecken, Wm. McFarlane, E. Robins.

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.
ALEXANER ANDERSON, ESQ., PROF.

Junior Arithmetic—Percy Pope, Charlottetown.
Senior do—John Essery, Charlottetown; Vernon Knight, Souris.
Algebra—1st, Arthur Peters, Charlottetown; 2d, Robert Weeks, Charlottetown; 3rd, Joseph Robson, Centreville.
Geometry—1st, Robert Weeks; 2nd, Joseph Robson.
Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus—Duncan McLeod, Ulgg.
Trigonometry, Practical Geometry, &c.,—Edward Fade Goff, Woodville.
Natural Philosophy—Duncan McLeod.
English Grammar and Composition—Robert Weeks and Joseph Pope, equal.
Geography—Robert Weeks.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.
ALEXANDER INGLIS, LL.D.

Latin.

Horace and Senior Latin Composition—D. McLeod, Ulgg.
Junior Latin Composition—Arthur Peters, Charlottetown.
Virgil—Joseph Robson, Bedeque.
Cæsar—1st, Robert Weeks, Charlottetown; Angus MacLean, Charlottetown.
Nepos—1st, John Morgan, Charlottetown; 2d, H. Butcher, Charlottetown.

Greek.

Homer—D. McLeod.
Xenophon—1st, A. McKenzie, West River; 2nd, J. Palmer, Charlottetown.

French.

Henriade—1st, D. McLeod; 2nd, E. F. Goff, Woodville.
Charles XII—Robert Weeks.
Hall—William Knight, Charlottetown.
HISTORY—1st, Robert Weeks; 2nd, Vernon Knight, Souris.
LOGIC—D. McLeod.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

The following is the list of Students who merited prizes, viz:—

ENGLISH—*Spelling, 1st Class.*

1st Prize, Hubert Hall; 2nd, Charles Higgins.

2nd Class.

1st, A. McIntyre, John McDonald; 2nd, E. McKinnon, Louis Compain.

3rd Class.

1st, T. Cunningham, R. Myers, F. Yorke, W. Hamilton; 2nd, F. Palmer, J. Doyle.

READING—*1st Class.*

1st, H. Hall, T. O'Conner; 2nd, C. Higgins.

2nd Class.

1st, J. Warburton, W. McTavish; 2nd, H. E. Swabey.

3rd Class.

1st, L. Compain; 2nd, A. McIntyre, E. McKinnon.

4th Class.

1st, F. Yorke, A. Hall; 2nd, J. Doyle, J. Creamer.

GRAMMAR—*1st Class.*

1st, T. O'Connor; 2nd, H. Hall.

2nd Class.

1st, A. McIntyre; 2nd, E. McKinnon, John McDonald.

3rd Class.

1st, T. Cunningham, R. Myers, N. Boudrot; 2nd, S. Gaudet, F. Yorke, W. Hamilton.

RHETORIC.

1st, Allan McDonald, N. Ennis, A. B. Warburton; 2nd, George E. Hughes, F. Dean, G. Warburton, C. Mutch.

COMPOSITION—*1st Class.*

1st, Nicholas Ennis, C. D. Rankin, A. B. Warburton; 2nd, F. Dean, G. Warburton, James Richards.

2nd Class.

1st, J. Manning, J. Thornton; 2nd, James McDonald.

HISTORY—*1st Class.*

1st, H. Hall; 2nd, T. O'Connor.

2nd Class.

1st, James Warburton; 2nd, W. McTavish, H. E. Swabey.

3rd Class.

1st, A. McIntyre, L. Compain; 2nd, John McDonald.

4th Class.

1st, T. Cunningham, R. Myers, J. Doyle; 2nd, A. Hall, F. Yorke, F. Palmer, W. Hamilton.

5th Class.

1st, A. B. Warburton, G. Warburton, J. Hamilton, P. E. Scott; 2nd, James Richards, Allan McDonald.

6th Class.

1st, J. Thornton, J. Manning, James McDonald; 2nd, S. Boudrot, M. McMillan, E. Noel.

GEOGRAPHY—*1st Class.*

1st, H. Hall, C. Higgins; 2nd, T. O'Connor.

2nd Class.

1st, James Warburton; 2nd, W. McTavish, H. E. Swabey.

3rd Class.

1st, L. Compain; 2nd, A. McIntyre, John McDonald.

4th Class.

1st, F. Palmer, T. Cunningham, R. Myers; 2nd, F. Yorke, J. Doyle, W. Hamilton.

ARITHMETIC—*1st Class.*

1st, L. Compain; 2nd, W. McTavish, H. E. Swabey.

2nd Class.

1st, A. McCarron, John McDonald; 2nd, F. Yorke.

3rd Class.

1st, A. Hall, S. Gaudet; 2nd, N. Boudrot, T. Cunningham.

ALGEBRA.

1st, G. Warburton, A. B. Warburton, A. McDonald; 2nd, T. Delaney, James Richards, N. Ennis.

GEOMETRY—*1st Class.*

1st, T. Cunningham; 2nd, George Hughes, P. Delaney, N. Boudrot.

2nd Class.

1st, P. Scott, N. Ennis; 2nd, C. D. Rankin, Jos. Beaton.

3rd Class.

1st, G. Warburton, James McDonald; 2nd, A. McDonald A. B. Warburton.

LATIN GRAMMAR—*1st Class.*

1st, F. Yorke; 2nd, W. McTavish, A. McIntyre.

2nd Class.

1st, George Hughes, P. Delaney; 2nd, N. Boudrot, T. Cunningham.

PROSODY.

1st, James McDonald, A. McDonald, G. Warburton; 2nd, James Richards, A. B. Warburton, F. Dean.

COMPOSITION—*1st Class.*

1st, F. Yorke; 2nd, J. Doyle, James Warburton.

2nd Class.

1st, N. Ennis, T. Cunningham, N. Boudrot, P. Delaney; 2nd, George Hughes, S. Gaudet.

3rd Class.

1st, James Richards, F. Dean; James McDonald, A. McDonald.

TRANSLATION—*Ep. Historiæ Sacræ.*

1st, F. Yorke; 2nd, J. Doyle, A. McIntyre.

CÆSAR.

1st, N Ennis T. Cunningham, P. Delaney; 2nd, N. Boudrot.

VIRGIL.

1st, F. Cunningham, P. Delaney, N. Ennis; 2nd, N. Boudrot.

SATIRES OF HORACE.

1st, James Richards, F. Dean, A McDonald; 2nd, G. Warburton, J. McDonald, A. B. Warburton.

CICERO'S ORATIONS.

1st, F. Dean, James Richards, J. McDonald; 2nd, A. B. Warburton, A. McDonald, G. Warburton.

TACITUS AND ODES OF HORACE.

1st, J. Manning, J. Thornton; 2nd, S. Boudrot, M. McMillan, E. Noel.

FRENCH—READING, *1st Class.*

1st, T. Cunningham, P. Scott; 2nd, F. Yorke, L. Compain.

2nd Class.

1st, J. Manning, C. Mutch; 2nd, J. Hamilton, J. Thornton.

GRAMMAR AND DIALOGUE—*1st Class.*

1st, A. McIntyre, F. Yorke; 2nd, T. Cunningham, P. Scott.

2nd Class.

1st, J. Manning, N. Ennis, J. Thornton; 2nd, C. D. Rankin, J. Richards, A. B. Warburton.

COMPOSITION—*1st Class.*

1st, F. Yorke; 2nd, T. Cunningham, P. Scott.

2nd Class.

1st, J. Manning, C. D. Rankin; 2nd, J. Thornton, N. Ennis.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

1st, A. B. Warburton, A. McDonald; 2nd, F. Dean, J. Richards.

2nd Class.

1st, G. Warburton, J. Manning; 2nd, J. Thornton.

TRANSLATION—*1st Class.*

1st, A. McDonald, A. B. Warburton; 2nd, James Richards, F. Dean.

2nd Class.

1st, J. Manning, G. Warburton; 2nd, J. Thornton.

COMPOSITION.

1st, J. Manning, S. Boudrot; 2nd, G. Warburton, James McDonald.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1st, J. Manning, J. McDonald, J. Thornton; 2nd, S. Boudrot, M. McMillan, E. Noel.

SUPREME COURT.

(*Continued.*)

E. J. Hodgson vs Thomas Dawson.

Richard Heartz, sworn—Shortly after W. B. Dawson left the Island, I went with deft. to plff's. house. We examined the notes alleged to be endorsed by deft. Deft. looked at the endorsements, and did not deny the genuineness of any of them. On examining two notes, made by S. Prowse and Wm. Findley, he said that he did not remember endorsing them, but that the signatures resembled his own very closely. Plff's father was present, and remarked that he feared that deft. had too much confidence in his son, and that he signed whatever paper was put before him. Deft. replied that "such was too much the case." Mr. Heartz was subjected to a long cross-examination, principally in reference to his former dealings with Dawson.

Daniel Hodgson, sworn—Is father of the plff. Was present at the interview between plff. and deft. described by Mr. Heartz, and corroborates his statements respecting it. Deft. examined the endorsements on the notes in his presence, and doubted the genuineness of the signatures on Prowse's and Findley's notes only. Witness told deft. that the makers of these notes were safe men, which appeared to satisfy deft.

This evidence closed the case on the part of the Plaintiff. The Court then adjourned.

On Wednesday, the Court opened, Chief Justice Hodgson, presiding. His Lordship stated that Judge Peters was unable to attend on account of severe indisposition, and adjourned the Court till Friday. His Lordship remarked that as the Supreme Court would sit at Georgetown on the 21st inst., and as it would be impossible to finish this trial before that time, it would, in his opinion, be necessary for the cause to stand over till January. The Counsel for the defendant contended that it would be illegal to adjourn the trial till after the Georgetown sitting. The plaintiff's Counsel argued that as the jury were impanneled, the statutes authorized an adjournment.

On Friday, the Chief Justice informed the bar and jury that the continued illness of Judge Peters, prevented him from proceeding with the trial this term, and that the Court had decided that it should stand over till January, then to commence *de novo*.

W. B. Dawson, who had pleaded guilty to two indictments for forgery, was then brought into Court to receive sentence.

Mr. Thompson, on his behalf, hoped that the Court would deal leniently with him, as he had voluntarily surrendered himself to the law.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said, that he would have wished that the unpleasant duty forced upon him, had devolved upon some other person. He deeply regretted to see one whom he had known from boyhood; who possessed so many advantages, and who had always borne a good character for sobriety and energy, placed in such a position. In England, forgery is a crime, and the punishment usually is imprisonment for life. In this Island, fortunately for the accused, it is only a misdemeanor. It was his duty, however, to pass such a sentence upon him, as should not only punish him, but should deter others from committing similar offences. He hoped that after he would have undergone the legal purgation to which he would be subjected, he would return to society a wiser and better man. His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to four years imprisonment, being two years for each offence. After some unimportant business was transacted; the Court adjourned *sine die.*

RECIPROCITY AGAIN.

ON the sixth instant, Gen. B. Butler, one of the Representatives for the State of Massachusetts, succeeded in having passed and referred to a Committee of both Houses, for investigation during the recess, the following, to us, highly important resolutions:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to admit into the several Ports of the United States, free of duty, the actual productions of Prince Edward Island, including fish, when accompanied by satisfactory vouchers of the place of production, under such regulations as he may deem necessary, whenever the Colonial Government of P. E. Island shall provide by law.

First: Free admission of all productions of the United States to that Island.

Second: To admit to its bays, ports and harbors, for shelter, to obtain supplies, and to refit, free of duty of impost, all American Fishing vessels.

Third: To give license to fish in the Waters adjacent to said Island upon such terms that the license fee shall not exceed five dollars for any one vessel, or such less sum as may be demanded by the Canadian Dominion as a per centage of, or excise on, licenses granted by the Colonial Government of said Island.

A mere glance at them, will convince our readers that if reciprocal legislation of the nature embodied in the resolutions can be effected between the United States and this Colony, apart from the Dominion of Canada, no effort should be left untried to accomplish it by the Government and people of Prince Edward Island. We learn that the subject has been under the consideration of the Government; and we are glad to find that the Charlottetown Board of Trade, which we fancied was defunct since the Detroit *fiasco*, has shaken off its lethargy, and taken up this matter in a vigorous manner. A meeting of the Board was held in the Marine Insurance Office on Monday last, at which a resolution favoring reciprocity with the States, was unanimously adopted, and a Committee of five appointed to correspond with Boards of Trade, and others interested in the matter in the Union, offering such information as may tend to bring about free trade. We regret that our space does not permit us to enter into this subject this week, but we may express the opinion, that if the Government and people of the Colony take up the question, prudently and determinedly, we will have reciprocity with the United States next summer.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The exhilirating and grateful showers which have fallen at intervals during the past month of unusually warm weather, are not without beneficial results on every description of growing crops. Since we have had the copious showers of Wednesday night last, a decided improvement has set in, and the general aspect of the cereals is such as to give strong hopes of an early and plentiful harvest. The turnip crop has been greatly improved by the rain, and farmers are sanguine that it will prove a good average one. Up to the present, potatoes are doing splendidly, and we may only hope that its rabid enemy, the "blight," will, by the merciful hand of Providence, be totally averted, and a bountiful and abundant harvest ensured for the people. Samples of early potatoes were last market day shown us—the specimens are of an extraordinary size and weight, being on the average 13 oz., in some instances a good deal more. Accounts from different parts of the Island, and reliable ones from Summerside, convince us that the agriculturist has no reason to complain this year of the "peace, plenty and pleasure." We regret, however, to learn that the hay crop is an exception, giving every indication of being light.

WE have much pleasure in announcing the arrival here, of Mr. Joseph Jacobs, travelling agent for Messrs. Tilton & McFarland, proprietors of the Burglar and Fire Proof Safes, with extra thick walls, which gained such celebrity at the great Portland fire, a couple of years ago. Mr. J. is prepared to take orders for these safes from our business men, and as we have examined the highest testimonials of their excellence from personal friends in the neighbouring province of Nova Scotia, and elsewhere, we have no hesitation in recommending this most essential article to the notice of those of our readers who need them. Every one knows that no well-conducted business establishment should be without a good safe; the very possession of one produces a feeling of security which is of itself worth the price of the article, and as many spurious imitations of the genuine "tin protector" are frequently introduced to the notice of the public, our readers will find it to their advantage to consult Mr. Jacobs, who is staying at the Osborne House for a few days only.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.—On Monday evening last, the victors at the recent shooting matches at Kensington, assembled, with their compatriots, in the Drill Shed, and were presented with the prizes which they won, by the Hon. Col. Gray. When he got through with this pleasing task, the Colonel addressed the men in an eloquent speech of over an hour's length, in the course of which he gave expression to some wholesome truth with respect to the importance of adequately maintaining a small force of well-drilled and well-armed men, capable of repelling any such raiding party, as, from the smallness of the Colony, might be supposed to be sent against it in time of war. We regret that we cannot do justice to the Colonel's speech in this week's paper, but in our next issue we hope to give a detailed report of it.

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(First)	200	400	Total
L. Younker, 1st Arty,	15	18	33
N. Harper, L. York,	17	16	33
D. McLeod, Dundas,	14	18	32
A. Smallwood, do.,	15	16	31
W. Connolly, Royalty,	15	15	31
C. Newberry, Royalty,	16	14	30
G. Seamen, L. York,	16	14	30

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W. Connolly, Royalty,	15	17	32
G. Seamen, L. York,	18	14	32
Capt. McRae, Dundas,	15	15	30
D. McKinnon, P. Wales,	15	17	30
A. McLellan,	14	15	29
N. Harper, L. York,	13	16	29
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WE have to congratulate the inhabitants of North Side from Cable Head to East Point, on the establishment of a semi-weekly mail on that route, instead of weekly as heretofore. This is a right for which the people in that section have long sought; but it was only at the last meeting of the Executive, and at the earnest solicitation of the members from the First and Second Districts of King's County, that the right has been conceded. A semi-weekly mail will be of much advantage to the people interested, and will, no doubt, be duly appreciated by them.

TEA PARTIES, &c.—The Wesleyan Tea at Summerside and the Catholic Party at Souris, both of which took place on Wednesday last, were very successful. The former realized £160 and the latter £200. Both were largely attended by parties from the city, and afforded a very pleasant and cheap excursion. The Vernon River Tea came off on Monday, and was largely patronized. The Tignish Tea and the Annual Pic Nic of the Benevolent Irish Society take place to-day. The latter is held on the beautiful grounds of St. Dunstan's College, and is a monster affair. To-morrow a Tea Party is to be held at Somerset, or "South West."

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Howard's Olympic Theatre and Moral Lyceum, which had been playing in Market Hall for nearly a week left for Halifax on Thursday morning. Considering the excellence of the Company, and the merit of their performances, it is to be regretted that they were not better patronized than they were. It would be expecting too much to hope that they will revisit Charlottetown, which entertains peculiar ideas of rational and moral amusement.

Drowned.—A young man named Patrick Quinn, belonging to Monaghan Road, Lot 36, was drowned in Pisquid Creek on Tuesday, the 14th instant, whilst bathing. The body was recovered almost immediately after the accident; a doctor was in attendance about half an hour afterwards, but his efforts to restore animation were unavailing.

H. M. S. *Doris* left Charlottetown for Pictou on Saturday morning last, and thence proceeds to Gaspe. Previous to her departure, His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Dundas and Lady, extended to the officers and the *elite* of Charlottetown the hospitalities of Government House.

The entertainments of Gen. Tom Thumb and his Liliputian companions will be the next sensation for our citizens. The General and his friends will receive an ovation—especially from the fair sex, or we are very much mistaken. After that, we may be expectedto flatten down to our every day routine of unvarying sameness.

A large number of Masons and others belonging to Charlottetown, proceeded to Pictou yesterday in the Steamer Princess of Wales, for the purpose of attending a Masonic Bazaar in that Town. They returned this morning.

Cricket Match.—The return match between eleven of H. M. S. *Doris* and eleven of the Charlottetown cricket club, which came off at the cricket grounds, St. Peter's Road, on Friday last, resulted in favor of the latter.

Some seventy odd candidates were up before the Board of Education last week. After two days laborious examination, only thirty-six succeeded in securing teachers' licenses.

An English mail was received at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, on Friday evening. In another column will be found extracts from our European exchanges.

☞ The Reports, for the past year, of the School Visitors for the Eastern and Western sections of the Island will appear in the Herald next week.

The Catholics of Summerside are getting up a public Tea for Wednesday, the 29th inst. The Steamer Princess of Wales will take excursionists at half price.

☞ Samuel Lover, the distinguished Irish Artist, Poet and Novelist, died in Dublin, on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

On Saturday last, the Bank of P. E. Island removed to their new and commodious premises on Great George Street.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Halifax, July 15th.—The R. M. Steamship, *City of Cork*, arrived at noon to-day from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 4th inst. We glean the following:

Prince Alfred had completely recovered from the dangerous wound inflicted on him in Australia.

We have had another month of extreme quietude, not to say depression in our different produce markets, extending equally to all descriptions of stocks, shares, and public investments, and, as a consequence, to money, which, though cheaper and more abundant than at almost any former period, seems powerless to attract employment.

Money seems a greater drug to its holders than even produce, and is certainly heavier in stock than any other article; for whilst the latter is unusually small, the amount of bullion and of unemployed capital in the hands of the bankers is extremely large, and likely to increase still further. Some mention is made of the bank rate being reduced to 1½.

The House of Lords has rejected the Suspensory Bill by a majority of two to one. Most people had pretty well made up their minds that the bill would be thrown out, but the most sanguine of its opponents could not have expected a majority of 95. With the privilege of proxy suspended, it must be admitted that the Peers mustered at the division in respectable numbers. Casting an eye over the names of the 289 Peers who voted on the occasion, one finds in the minority three Archbishops and eighteen Bishops. Not a single Bishop voted for the bill. There was a faint hope that the Bishop of St. David's would be found on the Liberal side, but he was not in the House; and the Bishop of Chester, who was Mr. Gladstone's chairman at the last Oxford University election, was also conspicuous by his absence. The Bishops of Exeter, Winchester, and St. Asaph were also not in the division, being prevented, no doubt, by age and infirmities from adding to the numbers of the majority. Seven dukes voted for the bill, and nine against it. Several Catholic Peers were absent, but seven voted against the Government. It would be unwise to underrate the strength of our opponents. They have great resources at their disposal, and they will exhaust them all in one desperate effort to prolong the ascendency of misrule.

The 'Grand Orange Lodge' in Ireland, which is presided over by Lord Enniskillen, forwarded recently an address to the Premier, which 'speaks with indignation of the attempt of one who was once a Minister of the Crown to pledge Parliament to confiscate the church property of Irish Protestants,' and exhorts Mr. Disraeli to 'evoke the national opinion.' The Premier acknowledged the receipt of the address 'with best thanks.'

The annual Orange riots in the North of Ireland have already commenced. On the 1st inst., at Lisburn, a mob, which had been attending a meeting, recognised three constables in plain clothes, and chased them to the railway station, where they were only rescued after the Riot Act had been read and the crowd had been charged several times by the police.

As a preparatory step to the establishment of a Roman Cathlic hierarchy in Scotland, the Most Rev. George Errington, Archbishop of Trebizond, late coadjutor of Cardinal Wiseman, and presently parish priest in the Isle of Man, has been appointed Archbishop of Glasgow.

On the 29th ult., a deputation from the English Church Union presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury an address, signed by over 20,000 lay and clerical communicants of the Church of England, renouncing 'all Christian communication with Dr. Colenso until such time as he shall repent of his errors.' The Archbishop, in reply, said his sympathies were entirely with those who repudiate the doctrines of Dr. Colenso, and who have done their best to 'check the mischief.'

Mr. Clive announced in the House of Commons, on Monday evening, that the report of the Irish Church Commission is nearly complete, and that it will be in the hands of members of Parliament in a week or two. It is rumored that the report recommends that only one Archbishop and four Bishops shall be left, and that the rest shall be abolished. A large proportion of the revenues are to be placed at the disposal of Parliament.

A bull has been promulgated at Rome, summoning a general council of the Roman Catholic Church, to meet on the 8th December, 1869. It declares the object of the council to be to assure the integrity of the faith, respect for religion and ecclesiastical laws, the improvement of public morals, and the establishment of peace and concord.

The Bombay mail, which has arrived this week, brings advices from Calcutta and Madras to the 28th May, and from Bombay to the 2nd June. The Governor-General of India had issued a general order, in which he expressed his admiration at the whole conduct of the Abyssinian Expedition, and recorded his opinion that 'no army could have been led with more ability, energy and forethought.' He says the troops were worthy of their commander, and he has special pride in knowing that the British and native soldiers composing the expeditionary force were detached from the armies of the three Presidencies in India, whose reputation they have maintained and increased.

Man Drowned.—We learn that a young man named Thomas Robertson, in the employ of D. S. Green, Esq., of Bumpetrike, was drowned in Lot 11 river on Wednesday last. The deceased, with two others, was engaged in rafting fence poles. They had completed the raft, and were about to move it down the river. Young Robertson took a tow-line and waded along the shore, when he suddenly came to a hole in the river about eight feet deep, into which he sank, and never rose again. It is supposed he was seized with cramp. The body was not recovered till an hour and a half had elapsed. Mr. Robertson was about 20 years of age, and was a young man of steady habits, good moral character, and well liked by his employer, in whose service he had been for about nine months.—*S. Progress.*

Travellers visiting St. John, N. B, will find the "Waverly House" the best hotel in the city. The proprietor, Mr. John Guthrie, is obliging and attentive, the house is kept in excellent order, the table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and nothing is left undone by the proprietor to make the establishment maintain its character as one of the best hotels in the Maritime Provinces.—*Hx. Express.*

The Ladies of St. James' Kirk gave a Strawberry Festival yesterday in the Hon. M. Duncan's building, for the benefit of the city poor.—*Pat.*

Green Peas, grown in the Recorder's Garden, were shown in Market, on Tuesday last.

New Advertisements.

JOHN JAMESON & SON,
DUBLIN.

JUST received from DUBLIN, via London, a quantity of fine old IRISH WHISKEY, 25 P. C. over proof, warranted genuine and unadulterated, at

MACEACHERN & CO'S,
New Grocery and Liquor Store.
Italian Warehouse, *Queen St.*

July 22, 1868

SUGAR! SUGAR!

JUST RECEIVED—
10 Hhds. } Bright retailing SUGAR.
3 Tierces }
15 Bbls. }

B. WILSON HIGGS.
Charlottetown, July 22.

[ADVERTISEMENT]

TO THE FARMERS
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Gentlemen.—When I was in Nova Scotia "Asahel Booth" paraded before you what he considered an apology for his mistatements respecting the "Buckeye Machine" he is laboring to sell to you this season, in which he says "I have controverted in my last communication to you, his representations of the Adriance Machine." I still flatly contradict Asahel Booth's former and latter addresses; and, although above the low and personal raillery consonant to a small mind, yet, in order to get down to the level in which Asahel Booth exists, I must emphatically say that his last address is more false than the first.

Asahel Booth opens up his "latest" by saying we claim our Machine to be the best—we do—and rejoice to know that you coincide with us; but we do not say, as Asahel Booth would have us, that "all improvements are of our invention." No, Asahel, we most distinctly point out wherein and whereby we have improved the Machine. Asahel Booth argues from figures largely—this way—that because Adriance manufactures many more machines, that hence they make better ones. We know of large manufactories of tremendous pretensions which produce miserable work, and small establishments which turn out first-class work—which we could illustrate very appropriately by a manufactory not a hundred miles from your City of newspaper notoriety; but we forbear. To be plain in this matter, Adriance does not manufacture the number represented by A. Booth, by thousands, and the number assigned to us by him is akin with the rest of his statements, not being within a thousand.

Asahel Booth supposes he has a very striking illustration of our External Gears; but let him WAG-ON; we do assure him and every one else, that the External Gears is the latest improvement applied to the Buckeye, not the External Gear, however, as primarily used; but Gears hung differently, and otherwise improved by us last season and which is approved so much in the States that parties who bought Machines previous to its adoption, are having their machines Geared over again at a considerable expense. But we do not imagine that Asahel Booth, who is a mere speculator and knows nothing about machinery, can discern any improvement; but we can point him to Farmers who agree with us, and who purchased our Internal Gear Machine last season, and yet he will contend that we never altered our Machine from the first patterns.

We would ask Asahel Booth if our Machines has "gone by," why it is he spent days last fall begging for its sale on this Island? and why he has been craving a compromise this summer, and promising to bind himself to waive all considerations, and connections with all other establishments, if A. P. Richardson & Co. would agree to take hold of him and sell him Machines for your market. He affected much regard for you in his first advertisement, and stooped to explain the reason why he did not recommend the Buckeye las year, having traded so largely in Mowing Machines wit you, and prompted by disinterested motives, he could not think of selling a machine that his skilled eye did not consider perfect. How, then, can Asahel Booth qualify those high sounding regards for you with the facts, that he has been importuning the sale of our Machine (with all its failings in his estimation) like the widow in the Scriptures, that we had almost blessed the man with it? We imagine Asahel Booth will require to call in the aid of a "flippant young man" to clear up this matter.

Mr. Booth endeavours to make a handle of being at our Factory, and "four of our best workmen" could not set up a machine in a day. We had not a combined machine on hand to set up, but to gratify him, we endeavoured to build one; and, is it strange, where, taken from the foundry in a rough state—the Joiner and Blacksmith work to be done—and changing the hands from setting up Mowers to Reapers,—that we failed to accomplish our object. This we consider of no moment—first, because we had not a Reaping Attachment on hand, to set up, and secondly, when we did complete them, and sent them to your Island, they worked admirably.

To answer Asahel Booth's remarks about competing with the Buckeye at trials, we will ask him a few questions. Does Adriance, Platt & Co exhibit their machines at state or County Fairs in the New England States? Are all the medals published in Adriance, Platt & Co's. circular taken by them? Were there 59 different Buckeye Machines exhibited at Auburn? and if A. P. Richardson & Co. are not known beyond Worcester County, how did Asahel Booth find them out, living in a small inland town in Vermont?

To be plainly understood, in this controversy, we will recapitulate what we have said throughout. First, Adriance, Platt & Co. are not the original inventors. Secondly, they do not originate all improvements. Thirdly, they do not make more machines than any other establishment. Finally, that the External Gears applied to our machine, were not applied to any machine until last year, and that the machine now offered for sale by A. Booth is the same Internal Gear Machine as we built two years ago, and have now discarded with the exception of the lifting lever, which we do not consider an improvement but an injury. We have no ambition to flourish in print, but do not consider it any disgrace to be "flippant" if our volubility is couched in truthfulness. We will have an ample quantity of Machines to meet demands, and will guarantee to sell them at such prices as will prevent speculators from fattening on your hard earnings.

Yours truly,
E. P. CURTIS,
Travelling Agent for A. P. Richardson & Co, Worcester, Mass.

BUCKEYE vs. MANNY!

THE good Farmers of this Island may be puzzled as to the relative merits of the rival Reapers of the above celebrated makers, but they can have no doubts that the

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.
QUEEN STREET.

is the best place to buy all their supplies of Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. &c.

MACEACHERN & CO.

July 22, 1868.

Prince Edward Island Bank Stock.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 4th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock, at the COLONIAL BUILDING—

SIXTY (60) SHARES

in the Bank of Prince Edward Island.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, July 22, 1868.

IN BOND.

5 PUNS. high proof DEMERARA SPIRITS. Will be sold low to close sales.

MACEACHERN & CO.
Italian Warehouse.

July 22, 1868.

FROM FRANCE, VIA LONDON,

HENNESSEY'S DARK and PALE BRANDIES, in Hhds., Qr. Casks, and Cases. Some in cases very old and very fine, at

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.
MACEACHERN & CO.

July 22, 1868.

South-West Bridge, Lot 16.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders for repairing South-West Bridge, Lot 16, until Saturday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock. Specification to be seen at my office, Hillsborough Square. The names of two responsible persons, willing to become security for the performance of the work, must accompany each tender. Terms as usual. Envelopes to be marked "Tenders for S. W. Bridge."

BENJ. WILLIAMS.
Ch'town, July 22. Sup. Pub. Works.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE Monthly Meeting of the Board of Education will be held at the Colonial Building, on Thursday, the 30th day of July, instant, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

JOHN McNEILL, Secretary.

July 22, 1868.

TEA, TEA,
AT
SUMMERSIDE.

A PUBLIC TEA will take place on the grounds of the New Catholic Church, in Summerside on

WEDNESDAY,

the 29th JULY inst. No efforts will be spared to render this entertainment, in every sense, satisfactory and agreeable to all who may patronize it.

DUGAN'S BAND from Charlottetown, will be present, and will enliven the occasion with music.

Excursionists from Charlottetown will be furnished with return tickets for five shillings each, only to be had at the Steamboat Office, in Charlottetown.

Archery and other amusements during the day, for which prizes will be given for best competitors.

Tickets for Tea, 1s. 6d. Tea on the tables at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. S. O'NEILL, Sec'y.

July 22, 1863.

Pocket Book Lost.

ABOUT three weeks ago, a POCKET BOOK, containing some money, a receipt, and a $20 Confederate Bill, was lost, supposed, somewhere on Queen Street. Written on the Pocket Book, was:—"Daniel McNaughton, Co. I., N. H. Vol."

Any person leaving it at this office will be rewarded.

Ch'town, July 22, 1868. 3ins pd

CIVIC ELECTIONS!

BY THE MAYOR.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give public NOTICE, that an Election of

MAYOR
AND
FIVE COUNCILLORS
FOR THE
CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,

Will be held on TUESDAY, 4th AUGUST, at the several places following, that is to say:

In Ward No. 1—At the Store of Messrs. J. & T. Morris, Corner of Queen & Water Streets.
In Ward No. 2—At the Coach House of Richard Heartz, Esq., fronting on Sydney Street.
In Ward No. 3—At the City Hall.
In Ward No. 4—At the Fire Engine House, fronting on King's Square.
In Ward No. 5—At the House of Mr. Dennis Lyons, corner of Great George and Euston Streets.

And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open till five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

"Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of ground formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street, and north of Dorchester Street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton and north of Richmond Streets. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy, and north of Grafton Streets. Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town."—[See 18, Vic. Cap. 34, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown."]

July 22, 1868.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
NEW SERIES.

JUST RECEIVED at *BARVIE'S BOOK STORE, Queen Street,*

A FULL SUPPLY OF THE

NEW SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS,

authorized for use in the Public Schools by the Board of Education.

Liberal discount to Teachers and Wholesale Dealers.

H. A. BARVIE.

Queen Street, Ch'town, July 15, 1868.

From London to Charlottetown, P. E. I. direct.

THE FAST SAILING Brig AMPHION, Coppered and Classed 5 years, A. 1 at Lloyd's—274 tons Register, D. McDonald, Master, will sail from LONDON, about the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next. Parties wishing to Ship by this vessel, will apply in LONDON to Messrs. JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 69, Cornhill, or to the owners.

PEAKE BRO'S & Co.

Ch'town, July 10, 1868. 6w

GEORGE DOUGLASS,
STEAM FACTORY
AND
FURNITURE WAREROOMS.
Corner of Kent Street and King Square.

HAVING received a large Stock of WALNUT, MAHOGANY, CHESTNUT, and other kinds of Wood, in Stock, with a good

ASSORTMENT OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

to be made up into Furniture; and having labour-saving Machinery and good Workmen, will make, to order,

All kinds of Furniture,

in the latest and most fashionable styles, to the satisfaction of parties, and at MODERATE PRICES.

ON HAND,

A Large Stock of Ready-made Furniture,

of various kinds. Particular attention paid to

Fitting up Windows

with Poles, Cornices, Tassels and Cords; also Picture Cord and Nails; Walnut, Gilt, and Rustic Mouldings for Picture Frames.

☞ PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

Ch'town, June 10, 1868. 4in., every 2d week.

LOST ON THE ROAD,

A PART of a FLUTE, with five Silver Keys, very handsome rosewood. Any person finding it and returning to Police Office will be amply paid.

July 15. EDWARD McGOWAN.

POSITIVELY TWO DAYS ONLY,

AT MARKET HALL,

Thursday & Friday, July 30 & 31

Thursday, TWO LEVEES, at 3 & 8 p. m.
Friday, THREE LEVEES, 11a.m., 3 & 8 p.m.

RETURN FROM EUROPE, (after an absence of three years), where they have appeared before nearly all the Kings, Queens, Emperors and Nobility of the Old World,

The Greatest Wonders of the Age!

Four beautiful and symmetrically formed
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN MINIATURE.
THE ORIGINAL AND RENOWNED

Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren.

Their unique and exquisitely enchanting PERFORMANCES AND EXHIBITIONS never fail to charm and delight every beholder. They appear in

Songs, Duets, Dances, Comic Delineations, Amusing Tricks, Burlesques, and Comedies in Characteristic Costumes.

The RICH and ELEGANT DRESSES, and the brilliant collection of DIAMONDS worn before the various Potentates of Europe, all of which are introduced in these popular Levees, cost over *Twenty Thousand Dollars in Gold.*

Ladies and Children are considerately advised to attend the Day Exhibition, and thus avoid the crowd and confusion of the Evening Performances.

Admission, 1s. 6d.; Children under 10 years, 1s.: Reserved seats, 3s.; Children to reserved seats, 1s. 6d.

NED DAVIS, Agent.

Ch'town, July 15, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will, on Friday, the 7th of August next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., set up and sell, to the lowest bidder, the ballasting of Victoria Breakwater, at Wood Islands. Ample security will be required for the performance of the work.

BENJ. WILLIAMS, Sup. Pub. Works.

Ch'town, July 15th, 1868. city papers 1in

Teacher wanted for a Grammar School
AT SOURIS EAST.

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEACHER will find employment at Souris East by applying to any of the undersigned Trustees:

RONALD McDONALD,
M. McCORMACK,
J. A. McEACHERN,
C. C. CARLETON.

Souris East, July 8, 1868. 3i

FRESH SALMON.

PARTIES wishing FRESH SALMON may be supplied by leaving their Orders at the Subscriber's Store, Water Street.

Arrangements have been perfected to place the Salmon in Ice as soon as taken from the Nets at St. Peters, thus insuring their perfect freshness; and those who order Salmon may let them remain in the Ice until they are wanted for use.

July 8. I. C. HALL.

NOW LANDING,

30 CHESTS Congou TEA,
25 Bbls. KEROSENE, (Standard White)
5 Hhds Granulated SUGAR.

B. WILSON HIGGS.

Ch'town, June 17, 1868.

DR. LAWSON

INTENDING to leave the Island, would notify those indebted to him, that their respective accounts are requested to be paid immediately.

All accounts remaining unpaid after the 10th Oct., will positively be placed in Court for prompt collection.

Mt. Stewart, June 24, 1868. 4ms pd

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,
LOW,
A Consignment of Brandy and Gin,

FROM FRANCE AND HOLLAND, Consisting of
Hhds. BRANDY, } Pinet, Castillon & Co.
Qrt. Casks do }
Cases do }
Hhds. GIN,
Qrt. Casks do
Kegs do 6 and 12 Gallons each,
Cases do 12 and 15 Flasks do

B. WILSON HIGGS.

Ch'town, June 17, 1868

FOR SALE.

HHDS. Bright Sugar,
Bbls. do do
Bbls. Crushed do
Puncheons Bright Molasses,
Bags Green Coffee,
Bbls. Vinegar, Boxes Pipes,
Boxes, Half do and Quarter do Layer Raisins,
Drums Figs,
Barrels Kerosene, Sole Leather,
Puncheons Strong Proof Demerara Rum,
Cases Brandy, &c., &c., &c.

B. WILSON HIGGS.

Ch'town, 3rd June, 1868.

EASTERN HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has much pleasure in informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a Licensed

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

in that convenient building on Pownal Street, formerly owned by Arthur O'Neill, and lately in the occupation of Mr. Murray, Baker. Transient and Permanent Boarders can be accommodated, and meals will be prepared at all hours. Commodious stables are attached, and every arrangement made for the convenience and comfort of those who may patronize him. The bar is supplied with the best of liquors, and he flatters himself, that the "Eastern House" will give satisfaction in every respect.

PATRICK CONNOLLY.

Pownal Street, Ch'town, July 15, 1868. 3ins

TEA PARTY AT SOMERSET,
LOT 27.

A Public Tea, in aid of the Funds of the Catholic Church at Somerset, Lot 27, will be given on the Church grounds, on THURSDAY, 23rd July, instant.

Tea on the tables at 12 o'clock, noon.

The services of a Band and of several efficient Violinists have been secured for the occasion; and ample preparations are being made for dancing and other kinds of amusement.

A Saloon for the sale of refreshments will be opened on the grounds.

Tickets 1s. 6d. each, to be had on the grounds on the morning of the Tea.

By order of the Committee.

PETER DUFFY, Sec'y.

Somerset, July 8, 1868.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To The Editor of the Herald.

Dear Sir.—I see in your issue of the 4th instant a communication by E. P. Curtis, general travelling agent for the sale of A. P. Richardson & Co's Buckeye Mowing and Reaping Machine, in which he controverts some of my statements made in my advertisement, and claims that their machine is the best, and that all the improvements are of their own invention, particularly the Open Gears. I am not conscious of making any statements that the facts will not warrant; and I do know this much, that A. P. Richardson & Co., never have made 100 Mowing and Reaping Machines previous to this year; and I also do know, that last year I went to their works and got 4 machines to bring to the Island, and requested them to set up and attach the Reaper Platform to the machine so that I could understand how to operate it. Four of their best hands went to work at 8 o'clock in the morning and at 6 o'clock they had not succeeded in setting up one machine. This Reaping attachment was fitted on to the machine with the same cutting bar and knives used in mowing, and cuts four feet wide; and which if placed before the farmers of P. E. Island, beside the present reaping apparatus attatched to Adriance Platt & Co's machine they would not purchase a single machine. And I also do know that they went to Adriance, Platt & Co., last winter and got one of their new improved Reaping attachments and platform, and affixed it to their machine; next year I presume they will claim, through this young man, that it is their own improvement got up by themselves, as well as the lever improvement and internal gear improvement made by Adriance, Platt & Co., not yet applied to their machine, but probably will be next season, if they can get it from Adriance, Platt & Co., and will be claimed by them as their improvement.

As I understand the facts to be in this case, (and I believe I am correct) the open gears were used and applied in the building of the first Buckeye Machines in 1857 and 1858; and on the No. 1 Buckeye Machines the patterns have never been changed, but this open gear is still retained as so few are used or sold of the No. 1 machines. And this old Open Geared Machine has always appeared to me like one of those old open carriages used 50 years ago, in comparison to one of those snug, compact, covered buggy waggons, all trim and ready for use, of the present day.

And I have no doubt that if this open Geared Machine now used on A. P. Richardson & Co's machine was brought to the market anywhere in the States and offered for sale alongside of the machines of Adriance, Platt & Co., they would not bring so high a price as the latter by at least from three to five pounds cash. The fact is, the Adriance Machine is the best machine now used in the States, and worth the most money—not but theirs is a good machine, and will do a good deal of work, but it has gone by, and has not got all of the latest improvements and could not be sold in the States.

As to the statement that each company owning the territory exhibits their machine there only, is no such thing. I understand at the national fair at Auburn, there were 59 machines entered for competition. Do you suppose that all those machines belonged to the Cayuga, in which Auburn is situated? but you will see that no machine of A. P. Richardson & Co. was represented there, and I do not believe one of their machines was ever entered at any State fair or exhibition in the States. Nothing beyond the County of Worcester ever heard of A. P. Richardson & Co's machine.

The idea to be advanced by this flippant young man, with the expectation of the farmers of P. E. Island believing that this small establishment which has never made more than 300 machines a year, until last year, and then not much over, would be likely to make the improvements that an establishment that turns out 8,000 machines yearly, and consequently are continually trying to get up new improvements, and that they do make these improvements, is preposterous in the extreme.

As to the Self-Raker, I believe it is not only the best Machine but, in the end, the cheapest, as it saves the wages and feed of a man, and does the work better and more of it than the Hand Raker can do; and I have so much confidence in the working of the Machine, that any person wishing to try it, can have the privilege of using it for two or three weeks, and if they are not satisfied with its working, and wish to exchange it for the Hand Rake Platform, the difference in price will be paid them, and the Hand Rake Platform furnished them.

The farmers will find all the extra parts for the Manny machines, both for the wood bar and iron bars at J. D. McLeod's Store, opposite the Post Office, North Side of Queen Square, and where I keep my office.

ASAHEL BOOTH.

FARMERS
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!

DO you want the most perfect REAPING & MOWING MACHINE in the World? If so, we are now shipping to our Agents a quantity of those world-renowned

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,

which won for themselves such a reputation on your Island last Season; and we recommend to all those who are thinking of purchasing a Machine, to consult their neighbors who run one last season, and give their orders early, to make sure of securing one. We need only say that we made further improvement in our Machine, as set forth at length in our Circular of 1868, to be had of under named Agents, together with each piece of the Machine, if required. Every machine warranted to give PERFECT SATISFACTION.—Be particular to see that your Machine bears our mark, as they are the GENUINE Buckeye.

AGENTS:
W. D. STEWART, Charlottetown,
R. T. HOLMAN, Summerside,
O. P. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Worcester, Mass.

NOTICE.

Owing to the illness of Mr. JOHN HIGGINS, the subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Original BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER, and he has much pleasure in informing the Farmers of P. E. I. that, on the arrival of the Steamship *Alhambra*, he will have on sale a number of the above Machines.

The satisfactory results of the Machine last Season bear ample testimony of their utility and adaption as a *Mower and Reaper*, and hence the subscriber has no hesitation in offering the "Buckeye" to the farmers of this Island as

THE BEST MACHINE CONSTRUCTED IN AMERICA,

and would urge upon the farmers the importance of hand in their orders early for a "Buckeye," if they wish to obtain a perfect Machine, and get value for their money.

Terms made known and Machine exhibited at the Old Stand.

CITY GROCERY STORE,
North Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868. pat ex 3m

(Continued from first page.)

handing me his marshal's baton, 'it will be enough for you, and give me the sword—a fair exchange is no thayving anny how. Now go, aad God be wid yez!' I at once gave the word—'Form a rallying square,' and——

This was too much for me, and I gave a sob of laughter which my awful situation could not stifle.

'What's that at all?' said Finucane. 'I heard somebody groaning and sneezing; didn't you hear it, Senor?'

'No,' said Cayrasso; it would be the winds or a cat.'

'I did hear something,' said Amalia, who, no doubt, associating it with her friends outside, rose and came hurriedly to the window, to anticipate a similar movement on the part of her companions. She leaned out of the window, and was so close to me that if I had breathed she would have felt it through the jalousy. 'Shall I speak?' thought I—'shall I whisper?' No, she might scream or start; what a chance though! Shall I? Yes, I will—here goes; and I whispered soft and low as the most juvenile of zephyrs, 'Amalia!' Thank Heaven! no scream—a little start, that was all, and she leaned farther out, so that she could whisper round the edge.

'Is it Timo?' she breathed.

'No, he's down below; are you coming to-night?'

'Impossible at present; but watch that man go out. My window is round the corner, where there is also a tree, and you and Timo may climb and help me down. I will open the jalousies as a signal; but if it is impossible I will keep tryst to-morrow night. Now, go!' and she turned into the room remarking carelessly, 'Nothing there.'

Stealthily as a nocturnal cat I stole back to Tim, who from his coign of vantage had beheld the interview, and then we waited for the departure of the Commissary. A long wait we had of it, too; but at last out they came, Cayrasso and his guest; they crossed the garden, wished each other good night at the gate, and the Senor having locked it, recrossed the lawn and entered the house. The sound of bolting and barring ensued, the windows of the sitting room were closed, and all was again dark and silent.

'Let us go now under the window,' said Tim, 'but which is it?'

'She said, 'Round the corner, where there is a tree; but, hang it! there are four corners and trees all over the place. We must wait here till she makes the signal.'

We hadn't long to wait. Presently the jalousies of the corner window at the back were thrown open, light streamed from it, and a female figure was visible; whereupon Tim bounced like a tiger across the lawn towards the house. I followed more cautiously, but before either he or I had got under the window the light was extinguished and the figure consequently became invisible.

'Hist! hist! Amalia!' said Tim, in a strong whisper.

'Si! si!' replied a voice from above; 'espera un poco.'

We waited silently for a minute, and then there was a movement above; one shutter was closed and a voice whispered, 'Ven aca mi querido!' and Tim began to climb like a lamplighter. The fig-tree here was not so accommodating as its relative round the corner, and Tim came to a stop before his head was up to the window-sill.

'Amalia? mi alma? mi coracon!' he began in a low bubbling voice, inexpressibly revolting to a man out of love.

'Si, si,' whispered the voice; 'mas arriva—mas arriva.'

'But I can't,' said Tim, breaking into English; 'this confounded fig-tree does not go any higher; show me your dear face and reach down your beloved hand that I may kiss it.'

It was at this moment intensely dark, and even the eyes of love would have failed to recognise a foot off any features, however dear; a white-sleeved arm was, however, stretched down, and Tim clutching the hand was beginning to operate on it with soft cooings, when suddenly the voice of love was changed into a yell of horror and surprise, and Tim seemed to be caught up to the window as if by magic. Open burst the other leaf of the jalousies, and the moon, flashing from the clouds, revealed the burly form of Cayrasso! He had seized Tim by the wrist, and with his other strong arm, having now grappled him by the collar, proceeded to pump him up and down like the piston of a steam-engine.

'Ha! ha! ha!' he yelled with fiendish laughter. 'Ha! ha! ha! ladron! Trador! you come esteal my daughter—you come' (pump, pump) 'you come' (pump) 'and you get a dance' (pump, pump) 'with me. Quiere usted bailar con mi, luz de mis ojos? ha! ha!' (pump, pump, pump).

'Leave me—alone—you old—hound,' gasped Tim, 'or I'll—break—your—d—d old—neck.' (pump, pump, pump). 'Shy some—thing at him—Fred—the fiend's ch-ch—ch—oking me.' (pump.)

But Cayrasso's arm began to tire no doubt, and by way of finish he caught Tim close up to the window by the collar, and disengaging his other hand administered four ringing boxes on the lover's ears. Click! clack! click! clack!—down came Tim's forage cap, and immediately after, down dropped Tim himself, collapsing at my feet like a telescope.

'Good night!' screamed the victor—'good night! I will come see you in the morning, and ask how you do after the ball, mi hermoso companero;' and he shut the shutters with a bang. Tim sat still on the ground and rubbed his ears.

'Hurt, old boy?' I inquired.

'No—yes—no—he's barked my knees awfully, he's deuced near garotted me: his hand tasted so of garlic, it's made me very sick; and I feel as if my ears were on fire—that's all. Gad, I'd burn his house if it were not for Amalia.'

'But come away, Tim; let's get out of the place; no good sitting there;' and Tim ruefully picking himself up, we scaled the garden wall and soon found ourselves in the Casemate Barracks. Long and deep were our cogitations and confabulations. This serious check only made us both more determined to carry out the scheme; but the situation was puzzling.

(To be Continued.)

Father Hoe, the famous Catholic explorer of the interior of China, relates that in one of his long journeys among that strange people, his caravan embraced an immense number of jackasses among the donkeys employed as carriers of the expedition; that these fellows at every resting place kept up such an intolerable braying, especially towards the morning, as to render sleep impossible to the Abbe; that at last he complained of this to the master of the donkeys, who instantly replied that his gracious highness should be no more disturbed by this braying; that, sure enough, a quiet night with its refreshing sleep followed, and that on inquiring into the cause in the morning he was pointed to the noisy jackasses, each with a heavy stone tied to his tail. "That," said the driver, "is the way we settle them. The jackass stands upon his dignity and will not bray unless he can straighten out his tail, and with a heavy stone attached he can't straighten it out, don't you see? Every time he tries it the weight on his tail pulls him down and shuts his jaw."

Miscellaneous.

DEFERRED MATTER.

A Fenian Law Suit.—The New York *Tribune* of Saturday has the following:—

"General O'Neill, who is President of one of the "wings" of the Fenian Brotherhood, had criminal information filed yesterday against Michael Scanlan and Dr. David Bell editors of *The Irish Republic*, 'for provoking him to commit a breach of the peace,' by publishing a certain statement in a letter written and signed by Captain William H. Grace, of the National Hotel, Washington.—The statement in question is to the following effect, viz:—

'Every Irishman here in Washington only knows too well to his sorrow and humiliation, the brazen assumption of O'Neill, and the capital he endeavored to make out of the Ridgeway affair. He came here and started in the 'claim, business; but was not long in operation before he was suspended by the War and Treasury Departments for presenting before them unjust and dishonest claims, and his name was posted up in each Department as one forbidden to transact any business with the Government."

Messrs Scanlan and Bell were arrested in their office at 12 o'clock, noon. They proceeded with their counsel to the Police Court. O'Neill also appeared with his counsel. The defendants were held in $1,000 bail each for their appearance, July 10.

The New York *Sun* says it is rumoured that the examination of this case will bring to light portions of the history of the invasion of Canada not heretofore made public, but in which a large number of persons are likely to be interested.

His Grace the Archbishop preached at Windsor yesterday, for an hour and a half, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation. We learn that His Grace will be at Annapolis on Sunday next, and from thence will proceed to St. Mary's and Yarmouth, on a visitation. He will afterwards visit the northern part of his Diocese, beginning at Cumberland, and will be, altogether, about six or eight weeks absent from the city.—*Hx. Express.*

The New York Sun's special says, Secretary Seward has nearly completed negotations for the purchase of Greenland and Iceland from the Danish government. It is said he is to give five and a half millions of gold for them, and that he has already promise of sufficient support in the Senate to secure the ratification of the measure.

Yesterday His Excellency Admiral Mundy received a telegram from Brest, France, announcing the safe arrival there on Sunday last of the French *Monitor Onandago*, and her tenders the *Europeae* and *Volta*. Those two vessels left here on the 15th of last month, and had a remarkable good passage.—*Hx. Reporter.*

The city of Paris contains about 2,000,000 of inhabitants, living in 50,000 houses. London has 3,000,000 of people and about 260,000 houses—the proportion of people to a house being five times larger in Paris than in the English capital. The London average is eight and the Paris average is forty to each dwelling.

The Geological survey of New Brunswick has commenced. Professor Bailey and Mr. Mathew are at work to the westward of St. John City, and Mr. Robb, (brother of Dr. Robb) has his head quarters at Fredericton, and is making explorations on the river above that place.

A grand Fenian picnic took place on the 26th, at Bellevue Hospital, New York, at which upwards of 2000 people were present. Col. Nagle made an address, in which he denounced the contemplated raid into Canada.

Strength of the United States Army.—Washington, June 24. Secretary Schofield reports that if no further enlistments are made, the force of the army on the 1st of January next will be 30,000.

In the six-oared gig race, in Boston, on the 4th, the New Brunswickers were nowhere in the contest, owing, it is said, to some defect in their boats. The famous Ward Brothers were the winners.

A Government House for the Province of Ontario is about to be erected at a cost of $58,000.

The vote for Gen. M'Clellan in 1864, was 1,811,754. For Mr. Lincoln, 2,223,035.

There are more Scotch Highlanders in Canada than in Scotland.

Life in a Pill Box!

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS FROM MAGGIEL'S ANTI-BILIOUS

PILLS.

One Pill in a Dose!
One Pill in a Dose!
One Pill in a Dose!

What one Hundred Letters a Day say from patients all over the habitable Globe:

'No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me.'

'Thanks Doctor. My headache has left me. Send another box to keep in the house.'

'Our Doctor treated me for Chronic Constipation as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's Pills cured me.

'I had no appetite; Maggiel's Pills gave me a hearty one.'

'Your Pills are marvellous.'

'I send for another box, and keep them in the house.'

'Dr. Maggiel has cured my head that was chronic.'

'I gave half one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear young thing got well in a day.'

'My nausea of a morning is now cured.'

'Your box of Maggiel's salve cured me of noises in my head. I rubbed some salve behind my ears and the noise left.'

'Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family.'

'I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar.'

'Send me five boxes of your pills.'

'Let me have three boxes of your salve and pills by return mail.'

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

Kidney, Retention of Urine, &c., Maggiel's Pills are a perfect cure. One will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude and want of Appetite, Maggiel's Pills will be found an effectual remedy.

MAGGIEL'S PILLS AND SALVE

Are almost universal in their effects and a cure can be almost guaranteed.

Each box contains twelve Pills.

One pill in a dose.

Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine throughout the United States and Canada, at

25 cents a Box or Pot.

All orders for the United States must be addressed to J. Haydock, No. 11, Pine street, N. Y.

Patients can write freely about their complaints and reply will be returned by following mail.

Write for Maggiel's Treatment of Diseases.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! All readers of this paper are warned not to purchase Maggiel's Pills or Salve unless the name of J. Haydock, proprietor, in addition to Dr. J. Maggiel, is on the engraved slip surrounding each pot or box.

June 17, 1868.

REMOVAL.

DR. HOMER having every encouragement to locate in Charlottetown, and for want of larger and more convenient rooms, has removed to the building occupied by Henry Hazzard, Esq., Merchant, *directly opposite the Apothecaries' Hall.*

May 7, 1868.

MANNY'S & BUCKEYE COMBINED MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES AND WHITCOMB'S PATENTED WHEEL HORSE RAKES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just imported into this Island, and is now receiving quite a large number of those celebrated Machines, embracing the MANNY COMBINED REAPER and MOWER, the combined MOWER and REAPER HAND RAKE MACHINE, and the BUCKEYE SELF-RAKING MACHINE, for Reaping and Mowing. Also a lot of WHITCOMB'S PATENT WHEEL HORSE RAKES.

The MANNY MACHINE has this season, some important Improvements, such as an extra Wooden Wheel and Axle for reaping, together with an extra Bevel Gear with a Flange so as to prevent the cogs from breaking These two important improvements make the MANNY MACHINE a perfect one of its kind.

The BUCKEYE MACHINE having been manufactured for the Subscriber, under special contract, by Adriance, Platt & Co., of Poughkeepsie, in the State of New York, who are the original manufacturers of the BUCKEYE MACHINE, and are the largest manufacturers of this machine in the States, manufacturing from six to eight thousand Machines each year; and it is their Machine, manufactured at their works, and entered by them for competition at all the great National and State Fairs in the United States, and for which they have taken the Gold Medals and all the highest prizes in the States; they have also justly obtained the reputation of manufacturing the best Machine in the States, both for Mowing and Reaping. All other establishments manufacturing the Buckeye are small compared to theirs—none of them making, I believe, over six or seven hundred machines each year;—and all improvements on the Buckeye come through Adriance, Platt & Co.

The SELF-RAKER is the best and latest improvement on the Buckeye Machine, and is not manufactured by any other establishment making the Buckeye. The SELF-RAKING MACHINE has proved a complete success the past year, and completely distancing all other Machines as Self-Rakers, made in the United States by others. This Machine saves the labor of one man, and the weight of a man on the team while reaping. This Self-raking Machine will also Reap, and deliver in sheafs, grain which had been broken down with rain or wind, unless very badly tangled, as the rake strikes the grain in front of the knives and brings the grain on to the platform, when it is impossible for the handrake to do it.

In consequence of my long connection with the Farmers of P. E. Island, in the sale of MOWING MACHINES, I feel it my duty to explain to them my views, and the motives that actuated me in first bringing the MANNY MACHINE to this Island some eight years past. It was then the best and I might say about the only combined machine in the States. The Manny gradually worked its way into general use on the Island, proving itself to be a good Machine to the Farmers, doing its work well, and all that was required of it to do, and to the full satisfaction of all who have used them here; and I could find no machine in the States so well adapted for this Island as the MANNY MACHINE.

Last year I brought four of the Buckeye Machines, manufactured by A. Richards & Co., of Worcester, but I was not satisfied with them as they were not a perfect Machine, nor such as they ought to be, in my opinion, and I therefore could not feel that it would be right for me to say to the farmers that the machine was all right as a Reaper, when I did not believe it; but as a Mower I was willing, and did say to all, that they were good Mowers. When I returned home from the Island last fall, and knowing that Adriance, Platt & Co. were ahead of all the manufacturers of what they termed a BUCKEYE MACHINE, I went to their establishment, one hundred and fifty miles distant, hoping to find there a combined Machine that would satisfy my mind; and I did find the desired Machine, it having a separate cutting bar, guards, and knives all fitted and attached to the Platform, and fitted and ready to hitch on to the Machine as a Reaper, which made a perfect Machine, and fully satisfied my mind. This was the HAND RAKING MACHINE.

I then examined their SELF-RAKING MACHINE, and was better pleased with that than the Hand Raker, as it is a splendid machine, doing all, and even more, than could be expected of a machine. The consequence was I purchased my Machines of Adriance, Platt & Co., and in the course of the winter, A. Richards & Co. went to Adriance, Platt & Co., and purchased a Platform from them, with their improvement of a separate bar and knives for reaping attachment, and attached them to their Machines—one to this Island this spring. I did not purchase any No. 1 Buckeye this year, as I found they had gone out of use altogether, or nearly so. They made the No. 1 in the first place, but found them too heavy and too clumsy. The No. 2, proved more acceptable to the farmers for Mowing and Reaping.

My own individual opinion now is, and so is that of most of the farmers who have used the MANNY MACHINE, that the Manny Machine, with its present improvements, is the best Machine for all Farmers of limited means, as it does its work well, and all that the farmers require it to do, and has no complication, and the mechanics of the Island know how to repair it. But those Farmers who have more means, and wish to have a nicer looking machine, and can afford to pay a higher price for it, I would say purchase the SELF-RAKING BUCKEYE MACHINE, as then they will get all that any Farmer can wish in a Machine. But come and see and examine for yourselves, and decide what Machine you like best.

These Machines will be on exhibition and Sale, at the Warehouse attached to the Store of Henry Hazzard opposite the Post Office, on Queen Square, where I shall be very happy to exhibit and sell the above Machines at the usual accommodating terms, from one to three years, as the Farmers may wish; and those Farmers who wish to pay the money down, I shall be more particularly pleased to see and sell to, and of course at low prices. But all who wish Machines will be very welcome. Hoping that no farmer will purchase a Mower, until he has seen mine, and examined them, as I believe I have a splendid lot of Machines, and can satisfy almost any one. I have appointed agents in the following places:—

H. C. GREEN, Summerside.
Hon. G. W. HOWLAN, Cascumpec.
J. D. McLEOD, Charlottetown.
R. J. CLARKE, Orwell, Sole Agent for King's County, will act at Souris, Georgetown, Montague, and Charlottetown, and at Orwell Cheap Store.

ASAHEL BOOTH,
Proprietor.

Charlottetown, July 1, 1868. tf

NOTICE!

Postage Stamps.

FROM and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this Office only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Persons wishing to post Letters before or after these hours, can procure Stamps at the Stores of

D. Laird,	H. A. Harvie,
E. Reilly,	Mrs. Brenner,
Mrs. Stamper,	G. Hubbard,
J. C. McLeod,	Theoph DesBrisay,
Jas. DesBrisay,	H. Hazzard,
G. & S. Davies,	T. O'Connell,
	W. R. Watson.

THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1867.

Butler's Rosemary 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. 23, 1867.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS —AND— ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE or to RENT several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES and FARS in Belfast and other parts of the Island in good cultivation wel. wooded and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles and immediate possession can be given.

Also four LOTS being the residue of thirteen Building Lots (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as SUMMER HILL" adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown where close to 150000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped and nearly all paid for in Cash, 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 some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had a trade at low rates. Summer Hill is "the only Freehold Property for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artizans now so much wanted in this rising town.

A STORE and DWELLING on it capable of holding 15000 bushels produce with a double Wharf and site for a 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 & Son, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. Sanderson, F. P. Norton, Thos. Anson, Georgetown; Jas. Broderick, Campbelton, Lot 4; F. W. Hughes, Examiner Office, Charlottetown, and to he subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of Manny's Mowing Machine, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Fulling Mills of Messrs. Bourke, Mill View, the Hoble. Jas McLaren, New Perth, Finlay W. McDonald, Pisette; where CLOTH is received and returned with des patch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864.

NOTICE.

TO TENANTS UPON TOWNSHIP No. 18

THE TENANTS upon that portion of Township No. 18, formerly owned by the late Mrs. Mary Stewart, of Charlottetown, deceased, and since by the undersigned, in conjunction with her deceased sisters, Mary and Ellen Stewart, are hereby notified that the fee simple of the lands respectively held by them, being now exclusively vested in her, she ALONE is legally authorized to receive the rents accuring therefrom.

MARGARET STEWART.

Charlottetown, June 30, 1868.

THE subscriber is introducing more MACHINERY into his Establishment, by means of which he will be able to give the Public a better article, and CHEAPER than ever.

SOFAS and LOUNGES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

CHAMBER SUITS—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

CENTRE, Leaf, Kitchen, Toilet, and Dressing TABLES—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

SPLENDID Hardwood-seated CHAIRS—cheap. Common do., at 3s. 6d. JOHN NEWSON.

A GREAT assortment of BEDSTEADS—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

BUREAUX, CINQUES and COMMODES cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

GILT MOULDING, LOOKING-GLASSES PLATES, &c.—cheap. JOHN NEWSON.

FEATHERS and MATRASSES—in variety. JOHN NEWSON.

January 22, 1867. 1y

GREEN-BACKS!

EXCHANGE on BOSTON, and GREEN-BACKS bought and sold by

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868. 6m

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.

P. E. ISLAND

STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S. STEMERS *PRINCESS OF WALES AND HEATHER BELLE.*

The Steamer "Princess of Wales"

WILL leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU every TUESDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 5 a. m., in time for the morning Train for Halifax.

Leaves PICTOU for CHARLOTTETOWN every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening, after arrival of Train from Halifax.

Leaves PICTOU for PORT HOOD 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 7½ p. m. Will connect with Wednesday and Saturday morning's Trains.

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 5 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.

FARES:

Charlottetown to Pictou or back,		£0 12	0
Pictou to Georgetown,	"	0 9	0
" Port Hood,	"	0 12	0
Ch'town to Summerside,	"	0 9	0
" Shediac,	"	0 18	0
" St. John,	" $4 50 or	1 6	3
" Eastport,	" 6 00	1 17	6
" Portland,	" 8 00	2 10	0
" Boston,	" 9 00	2 16	3
" Halifax,	" 4 00	1 4	0
" Port Hood,	"	1 4	0
" Georgetown,	"	0 9	0
" Souris,	"	0 12	0

May 20, 1868. F. W. HALES, Sec'y.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY!

1868. 1868.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, 11th MAY next, until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

DOWN TRAINS—GOING EAST:

Leave St. John for Shediac and Point du Chene at 7, a. m., and 1.45 p m.

Leave St. John for Sussex at 5, p. m.

UP TRAINS—GOING WEST:

Leave Sussex for St. John at 6.15, a. m.

" Shediac for St. John at 7 and 11, a. m.

The 6.15 a. m. Train from Sussex, and the 11 a. m. Train from Shediac, as well as the 1.45 and 5, p. m. Trains from St. John will carry Freight.

Freight from St. John and Sussex and Stations WEST, will be sent by the 5 p. m. train only, and must be delivered at that Station before 4 o'clock.

Freight for Stations EAST of Sussex must be delivered at St. John Station before noon, daily.

Freight to be forwarded from Sussex must be delivered at that Station at least ONE HOUR, and from other Stations than St. John, at least HALF-AN-HOUR before the advertised departure of any Freight Train.

Goods for Prince Edward Island must be accompanied with invoice or outward certificate of value, to prevent detention at Point du Chene.

Goods intended for exportation at St John to the United States, must, in addition to the invoice, when the value exceeds $50.00, be accompanied by a U. S. Consuls' Certificate.

LEWIS CARVELL, General Manager.

Railway Office, St. John, N. B. May 6, 1868.

ON HAND,

NOTE of HAND Books, Blank Forms of Sheriff's Sales, Executions, Summonses, &c., &c., at the Queen Street Bookstore.

E. REILLY.

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.

Holloway's Pills.

THIS great household edicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life. It is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, the act is as well established as that the sun lights the world.

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, which if not quickly removed, frequenty settle into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of them in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician.

Weakness and Debility.

Such as suffer from weakness, or debility, and those who feel want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and acting upon the main-spring of life, give strength and vigor to the system To young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions, and to mothers at the turn of life these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger; they should therefore undergo a course of his purifying medicine, which insures lasting health.

Disorders of Children.

If these Pills be used according to the printed direction and the intment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrat the kidneys and correct any derangement of their organs. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, then the Ointment should be rubbed into the neck of the bladder, and a few days will convince the sufferer that the effect of these two remedies is astonishing.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and acting through the secretive organs upon the blood itself, change the state of the system free sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholsome effect upon all its parts and functions

Complaints of Females.

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages.

Bilious Affections.

All young children should have administered to them, from time to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify their blood, and enable them to pass safely through the different disorders incidental to children, such as measles, hooping-cough, cowpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the most delicate constitution, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted as corrective of the humors affecting them.

Dropsey.

Hundreds are cured yearly by the use of these Pills conjointly with the Ointment, which should be rubbed very bonutifully into the parts affected.

Derangement of the Kidneys.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes the fluid so necessary for digestion, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of that organ.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:—

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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