ER TRADE

DERSON,
HOUSE,
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TOCK
GOODS
BEST STYLES,
LE PRICES
heir Goods in the
arkets,
ALE.
& CO.,
ILORS,
EET,
y house in the city.
the largest lot of
H!
STINGS, &c.,
in
NG GOODS!
THING!!
!
GLISH STYLE!
S!
STYLES,
CASH.

HERRARS,
L-HANGER,
AS FITTER,
& TIN-SMITH!!
Dorchester Street,
o Old Brading Room Building.)
return his thanks, to the general pub-
the liberal patronage extended to him
commencement in business, and asks
nuance of the same. He hops con-
stantly on hand
assortment of Tinware, Kitchen
Utensils, &c., &c.
in the above business will be punctu-
ed to.
lately made large purchases in the
arkets, intended for House Builders,
s Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fit-
&c., I am prepared to sell them at
r as can be had in the city, and will
in a good workmanlike style.
erons public, I would say that all or-
branch of my business will be attend-
despatch.
First-class Water Coolers
on hand.
r's Crystal Blue,
Sold Cheaper than ever.
1870. ex

JOHN CAIRNS'
RBLE WORKS!
int Street, Charlottetown.
subscriber has constantly on hand a
Stock of Marble and Freestone, and
d, at any time, to execute orders of
every description, such as
ents, Tombs, Headstones, and
lets; also Chimney Pieces
and Shelves, with
Brackets.
of Workmanship, Design, and Let-
feels confident that the work executed
tablishment heretofore, will compare
with that from any similar Establish-
he Island.
neither has, for sale, a large quantity
Stones, for Mills, all sizes. Also,
Holmes & Blanchard's French Burr
s, price varying from $140 to $225,
to size. Also, Dutch "Anker" Bolt-
, and Mill Gearing of all descriptions.
on hand, Registered Grates and
ns.
ter the Old Stand.
JOHN CAIRNS.
15, 1871.—pat

ney's Celebrated Brandy.
CONSIGNMENT FROM FRANCE.
Exchange, (centre sash sasses.)
AT LOWEST RATES.
MACEACHEN & CO.
n Warehouse," June 21, '71.—1m

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871. NO. 37.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY

REILLY & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

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, 1871.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 2d day, 9h 24m., morn., N. W.
THIRD QU'RT'R, 9th day, 8h. 57m., morn., S. W.
NEW MOON, 17th day, 1h. 15m., eve., S.S.W.
FIRST QUARTER, 25th day, 1h. 39m., eve., W.N.W
FULL MOON, 31st day, 5h. 4m. even, E. by N.

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

Banking Notices.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!
(*Corner of Great George and King Streets.*)
HON. DANIEL BURNAN, President.
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

☞ The P. E. Island Saving's Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.
(*North Side Queen Square.*)
CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays
Hours Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Summerside Bank.
Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.
President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esquire,
Cashier—R. McC. STAVART, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,
Rustico, - - P. E. Island.
President—JUNIOR DOIRON, Esquire.
Cashier—MARTIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

Business Notices.

RONALD MACDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1871. 1y

Card.
JAMES BEAIRSTO, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
MRS. DEWART'S KING ST.,
Charlottetown, - P. E. I.
May 17, 1871.

HENRY J. CAFFNEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
OFFICE IN
North American Hotel,
KENT STREET.
Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 1y

REMOVAL!
DR. CAFFNEY has removed his Office from Dodd's Block to North American Hotel, Kent St.
April 5, 1871.—City pa 3m

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

CHAPTER II.

To the Gentlemen of P. E. Island, Greeting:

GENTLEMEN,

TIME and Tide wait for no man, and in order to keep pace with time, we must travel a railroad speed if we expect to possess ourselves of the tide there is in our affairs. Time passes very slow with the youthful mind. But with the middle aged man, how swift! Swifter than a weavers shuttle, we are told. Yes, gentlemen, the world is growing wiser and weaker—weaker in superstition and idolatry—wiser in training up the mind to perfect manhood—keeping all our appetites and passions under subjection—clothing the body with the finest, neatest, and most fashionable productions of the NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE, until you become like the lilly of the vally, which neither toils nor spins, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. Gentlemen, as

'Broadway'

undertakes to furnish you Suits of Clothes unsurpassed in

STYLES,
FITS, and
WORKMANSHIP,

I modestly invite you to call and see for yourselves, and, like the Queen of Sheba, you will be led to exclaim the half was not told you of their beauty and durability

STYLES!

MANUFACTURED AS FOLLOWS:—

In English Walking Coats, PRINCE ALBERT, &c.
French Walking Coats, NAPOLEON, &c.
Scotch Walking Coats, MARQUIS OF LORNE, &c.
German Walking Coats, BISMARCK, &c.

And the BROADWAY and FIFTH AVENUE

American Walking Coats,

Business,
Frock,
Surtout.
Overs,

and a number of others, too numerous to mention.

BOYS' CLOTHES

in variety and sizes to suit.

Come one, come all. The Rocks must fly from their firm base as soon as I, at the

NEW YORK CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
BROADWAY,
D. H. MACKINNON.

Ch'town, May 31, 1871.

(Continued in the "Examiner.")

FOR SALE
—AT—
LOWER PRICES
THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BOOTS & SHOES.

PANAMA HATS,
CANTON HATS,
STRAW HATS,
P. LEAF HATS,
FELT HATS,
PARA HATS,
LINNEN HATS,
HOLLAND HATS,
CAPS.

FRENCH KID BOOTS,
KANGAROO BOOTS,
PEB. GOAT BOOTS,
GLOVE KID BOOTS,
BUTTONED BOOTS,
HIGH CUT BOOTS,
BRONZE BOOTS,
COLORED BOOTS,
CROQUET SLIPPERS.

HATS AND CAPS.

LATEST DESIGNS BRONZE SLIPPERS.

GENTS'
BLACK SILK HATS!
Styles:
MARQUIS OF LORNE,
McETZ, PREMIER, &c.

A. B. SMITH.

Ch'town, June 7, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

THE ROCK OF CASHEL.

Our numerous patrons will read with pleasure the annexed interesting document from the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy:—

Royal and saintly Cashel! I would gaze
Upon the wreck of thy departed powers,
Not in the dewy light of matin hours,
Nor the meridian pomp of summer's blaze.
But at the close of dim autumnal days.
When the sun's parting glance, through slanting showers,
Sheds o'er thy rock-throned battlements and towers,
Such awful gleams as bright'n o'er Decay's
Prophetic cheek—at such a time, methinks,
There breathes from thy lone courts and voiceless aisles
A melancholy moral; such as sinks
On the lone traveller's heart, amid the piles
Of vast Persepolis on her mountain stand,
Or Thebes half buried in the desert sand.

[*Sonnet on the Rock of Cashel, written forty years ago, by the late Sir Aubrey de Vere.*]

"The Rock of Cashel is the grandest ruin in these kingdoms. In the midst of the rich champaign county of Tipperary stretching away from the hills of Kilkenny to the Galtee Mountains, and from Slievenamon to the Devil's Bit, the Rock of Cashel, crowned with its noble ruins, stands out to the eye the most conspicuous object in the plain. To the student of Irish history how deeply interesting is not Cashel of the Kings and of the Bishops, identified as it is with the glorious memories of the country as with the story of its misfortunes. When Irishmen revert, as they may with justifiable pride, to the virtues, the wisdom, the valor of past ages, they will point to the saints and sages and heroes whose names are linked forever to the traditions of the Rock of Cashel. Some of the events which took place upon the old Rock, or under its shadows, were not of merely local importance, but were felt throughout the land long after their occurrence, nor even at this distance of time is their influence together unfelt. On the Rock of Cashel, the Kings of Munster had their royal palace, and on its summit they used to be crowned. There, too, St. Patrick baptised King Aengus, and there Cormac MacCullenan wielded the royal sceptre and the archiepiscopal crozier of Munster. Brian Boroihme, [illegible] the Dane, Cormac MacCarthy, Kin of Desmond, crowned it with the beautiful Norman church called Cormac's Chapel, and Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, added the noble cathedral now in ruins, within the walls of which the famous Synod of Cashel was celebrated in 1172. When the Normans were defeated in the battle of Thurles, Strongbow encamped near Cashel; about a century and a half later Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert the Bruce, marched with his army from Limerick to Cashel; 300 years later again Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, after making a pilgrimage to the Monastery of Holy Cross, met the Earl of Desmond at the gates of Cashel; and at the commencement of the great civil war in 1841, Philip O'Dwyer, of Dundrum, took the city, which, with its fortress, were for years held for the Confederacy of Kilkenny. Sharing from age to age the varying fortunes of the country, Cashel possesses for the student of Irish history, a national importance; and, if the historic renown of Cashel awakens the student's and patriot's liveliest interest, certainly the pile of buildings, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, towering from the summit of the old Rock on a site of surpassing grandeur, the cathedral, the Teampul Cormaic, the regal palace, the fortress, the round tower, all form a group of ruins which must strike the eye of the architect and the man of taste as one with few rivals in this or perhaps any other land.

"Shall these noble monuments of other days remain forever in ruin? We hope not. Religion, patriotism, love of the sublime and beautiful, whether in art or nature—everything dear to us forbids the thought. The Commissioners appointed under the Irish Church Act are empowered either to preserve these buildings as monuments at the public expense, or to sell them. Who would think of condemning them to remain in a ruinous state, till at no distant day the hand of time should have destroyed the last vestiges of them? Rather who would not wish that the noble cathedral should be restored for public worship, and that the voice of prayer and praise should once more rise up from beneath its vaulted roof? Hence, a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, with the Archbishop of Cashel as chairman, has been formed with the view of purchasing the plateau of the Rock of Cashel from the Church Commissioners, restoring the cathedral for public worship, and preserving King Cormac's Chapel, with the other historical ruins, from utter decay.

"This movement for the restoration of the Cathedral of Cashel and the preservation of the surrounding ruins, is by no means undertaken in the spirit of aggression upon the Protestant Episcopalian Church. Nothing could be farther from the mind of the noblemen and gentlemen composing the committee, some of whom are Protestants, nor could anything be more opposed to the feelings of the Most Rev. Chairman than a movement calculating to give just offence to their Protestant fellow-countrymen. If the old Cathedral of Cashel should be restored for public worship, it would naturally, in a part of the country almost wholly Roman Catholic, be for Roman Catholic worship. It was abandoned as a place of public worship a century ago, when the Protestant Archbishop Price, having obtained an act of Parliament constituting Saint John's new church, lower down in the city, a cathedral as well as parochial church, unroofed St. Patrick's Cathedral, and transferred the congregation to the more conveniently situated church of St. John. There appears no probability, then, that the Protestants, especially with much diminished numbers, will return to the old cathedral on the Rock; and so the only apparent chance of its being restored for Divine worship is, that it should revert to the hands of the Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholics wish to obtain possession of it, and they are prepared to restore it. The Roman Catholic inhabitants of the city of Cashel, have already taken action in the matter, by sending forward a memorial to the head of the Government—the Catholic laity of the archdiocese of Cashel and Emly concur with the inhabitants of the city, and the Catholic clergy of both dioceses have authorized their archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, to take steps in their name for obtaining possession of the Rock.

"Therefore has the Rock of Cashel Committee been formed; and now Catholics throughout the world, and Protestants too, are invited to contribute to this grand national enterprise. An appeal is made to all lovers of their native land, to all students of the history and antiquities of Ireland, to aid in restoring a noble monument of mediæval civilization. Persons of influence at home and abroad, in Ireland, in Great Britain, in America, in Australia, in India, are earnestly solicited to aid the good work, by forming working committees in the great cities.

† PATRICK LEAHY, Archbishop, &c.

"Thurles, June 5, 1871.

"The following noblemen have allowed their names to be placed on the committee, for purchasing and restoring the ecclesiastical and other buildings on the Rock of Cashel, with the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy as chairman:—

The Duke of Norfolk.
The Marquis of Clanricarde.
The Earl of Fingall.
The Earl of Granard.
The Earl of Limerick.
The Earl of Denbigh.
The Earl of Dunraven.
Lord Cathcross.
Lord Southwell.
The Rt. Hon. William Monsell, M. P., &c., Tervoe.
The Rt. Hon. Richard More O'Ferral, Balyna.
Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., M. P. & M. D., Merrionsquare, Dublin.
Sir Vere de Vere, Bart., Curragh Chase.
George Ryan, Esq., D. L., Inch House.
E. Power Lalor, Esq., D. L., Longorchard.
E. Lenigan, Esq., D. L., Castlefogarty.
Thos. Lalor, Esq., D. L., Cregr.
Charles Bianconi, Esq., D. L., Longfield.
Count Edward O'Byrne, Corville.
James Scully, Esq., Elgin-road, Dublin.

Dr. Manning wrote to the *Times*, giving an extract from the letter of the Clergy of Paris, showing that Archbishop Darboy had accepted the Dogma, and taught it to the scholars under his tuition in his College, and that the Pope had written to the Archbishop, saying that the submission of the Archbishop "was to his heart the subject of great consolation." Certain persons, amongst others, a "Liberal" Catholic, wrote back, questioning the statement, and asking for the Archbishop's letter to the Pope. The *Times* declared it believed its critical correspondent, in spite of Dr Manning's letter, the letter of the French Clergy, and the intimate knowledge of Dr. Manning of the Archbishop's opinion. Whereupon, the *Spectator* remarks that "Papal questions are almost the only ones which the English public seems to approve an open and almost confessed resolve to see only on one side," and confesses that it is clear that Archbishop Darboy, after opposing the opportuneness of the Dogma, did, when it was settled, "honestly submit to what he deemed the Authority of the Church;" and remarks also that "it is hardly creditable for English Protestants, in their sober senses, to give men of high character, who speak openly, the lie, in order to sustain the accuracy of anonymous chroniclers."

A few weeks ago, all the London papers recorded with unanimity of admiration, a heroic act by one J. B. Johnson, a professional swimmer. He had come to London from Leeds to take part in a swimming-match for the championship. While crossing London bridge, he saw a man fall from a steamboat into the water, and, notwithstanding the great height of the bridge, Johnson hastily divested himself of his boots and made a dive. He rescued the drowning man and brought him to land. The next day, the match took place, and Johnson was victorious. The sympathy of the lookers-on was with him from the first, on account of the heroism of his act the day before. There was some talk of organizing a demonstration in his honor on his return to Leeds. But there is a sequel to the story. It turns out that the rescued man is a brother of the rescuer, and is himself a professional swimmer. The fall from the steamboat and the rescue were prearranged, and Mr. Peter Johnson, of Leeds, who enacted the part of the drowning man, had great difficulty in restraining his mirth when he was supposed to be dying from exhaustion in the boat after his rescue. As may be supposed, the enthusiasm in favor of the champion has somewhat abated.

FEARS OF AN INDIAN WAR IN TEXAS.—Reports from Texas state that the Indians are gathering on the plains in large numbers, and, judging from the various hostile demonstrations that have already been made, a general war is not improbable. General Sherman made arrangements to meet any ordinary attack on the part of the redskins, but the magnitude of the movement has been more clearly developed since General Sherman left. The people in the interior of the State begin to feel a little nervous over the present aspect of affairs, and well they may, when the different hostile bands exhibit the following strength:—Comanches, 2,742; Kiowas, 1,896; Apaches, 300; Quatadoes, 3,000; Condas, 484; Wichittas, 299; Delawares, 71; Keechies, 126; Waches, 124; Tawaucaros, 126; Hawanies, 85—total, 9053.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FRANCE.

ADDRESS OF FRENCH CATHOLICS TO THE POPE.

The following is the text of an address which was presented to the Pope on the occasion of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate:—

MOST HOLY FATHER:—On this day in which the Church celebrates the completion of the twenty-fifth year of your glorious pontificate, which exceeds in duration but equals in sufferings the pontificate of St. Peter, Catholic populations hasten to send their deputations to the steps of this throne, which is the more venerated by us for being outraged by the enemies of God and His Christ. Could France, although dripping gore from wounds received in all her members, leave her place empty among other nations? The eldest daughter of the Church must meet her sisters at the foot of the Calvary in the Vatican, which is not far from the Calvary on the Janiculum. France has therefore charged some of her sons to present to your Holiness she vows, her grief, her hopes. Her Government has made her fail in the mission which God had entrusted to her, even from the time of Charlemagne. It has been punished, together with her, and for having allowed the conquest of the pontifical States, our unhappy country has been herself conquered. France has replaced your Holiness on your throne twenty-years ago, and was proud to watch for its defence with her hand on the sword. She was made to abandon this post of honor. But our disasters began on the very day that Rome was abandoned, and will only finish on the day that we shall return to the guardianship of the Holy See. You know, most blessed Father, that French Catholics have always separated from the government if doubts were raised about your defence. They have protested against the ingratitude and treachery of which you have been made the victim, as they now protest against the outrages committed at Rome, Florence and Paris against God and His Church. They have followed you in all the stations of your suffering path, trying to uphold your cause with offerings, words, writings and the effusion of their blood. They have contributed to the composition of your army; and, by a providential reward, your soldiers were precisely those who showed themselves to be the most intrepid defenders of our country's soil. Catholic France a few months ago adhered with a great act of faith to the dogma of Pontifical Infallibility. It appeared, indeed, as if, by hastening by her vows this solemn definition, she already foresaw that all authority was about to perish in the midst of her, and wished to grasp the rock more firmly in the fury of the tempest. She hopes that the mysterious coincidence of her misfortunes with those of the Papacy is a proof that God has not rejected her, and will preserve for her in future her ancient right of primogeniture. Your august lips recently deigned to affirm that you reckon on France. We do not dare to ask you, most blessed Father, to renew to us this testimonial of trust; this word of life, pronounced by the vicar of Him who extended His hands to the daughter of Jairus, will be for our country a pledge of salvation and resurrection.

FRENCH CATHOLICS AND THE POPE.

We have seen, with much satisfaction, the address of the French Catholics to the Pope, congratulating His Holiness on the attainment of his jubilee, in the Pontificate. There are some features more than ordinarily marked in this short but terse address; indeed, the whole document has claims on our attention, from the position it assumes in regard to late events in France, which no other of the many addresses, generated by the unprecedented occasion of the Holy Father's twenty-fifth anniversary as Pope, has as yet asserted. The tone of the address is, of course, fervently loyal; but more than that, it expresses the strong stand which the Catholics of France have taken, in favor of the Holy Father.

"You know, most blessed Father," they say, in one part, "that French Catholics have always separated from their Government if doubts were raised about your defence."

Language of much indication, in the face of the world, which looks upon poor France through the light of the late baneful fires in Paris, and, therefore, loses sight of the fervor of the faith yet existing there undimmed. Very remarkable, too, and singularly confirmatory of the general voice of the Catholic world, is the admission:

"It (the Government) has been punished together with her, and *for having allowed the conquest of the Pontifical States, our unhappy country has herself been punished.*"

No less important, as expressing vigorously the general views of Catholics, on the now happily settled question of infallibility, is that part which says:

"Catholic France, a few months ago, adhered with a great act of faith to the dogma of Pontifical Infallibility. It appeared, indeed, as if, in hastening by her vows this solemn definition, she already foresaw that all authority was about to perish in the midst of her, and wished to grasp the rock more firmly in the fury of the tempest."

There is yet hope for the uplifting out of its humiliation of a nation which has in its bosom the earnest faith and humble self-acknowledgment of fault, which combined to give forth this powerful enunciation of the Catholic voice of France. Infidel Communism has done its best to make of that fair Catholic land another Sodom, another Gomorrah; but, God be praised, there are yet, within her, the ten, ay, and an immensely larger proportion of the just for whose sake she will be saved.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

THE COMMUNIST REFUGEES.

The London *Law Times*, combatting the doctrines of most of the English papers about the giving up to the French Government of the Communist run-away barbarians, like any other criminals, under the law of extradition, remarks:—

The burning of the Tuileries—and that after the insurrection was hopeless—the murder of the hostages, that is, of innocent, unoffending persons, seized for the purpose of being shot, and kept in custody for weeks with that purpose—a purpose openly avowed by all the leaders of the insurgents, and not disowned or protested against by any of them—were acts of crime, not mere political offences. The attempt to take possession of the guns, the attempt to hold the city against the Government, for mere political purposes, and in order to enforce compliance with political claims and demands, were political offences, and, perhaps, we might extend the same indulgence to fair and open fighting in the streets or in the field, though that would be certainly going far beyond any indulgence allowed by our own law. But we protest against allowing to foreign criminals a larger measure of indulgence than to our own criminals, and we protest against the loose and monstrous doctrine, that a state of rebellion sanctifies crime, and that whatever crimes are committed during an insurrection are to cease to be regarded as crimes. Such a view is abhorrent to the English law, and, not long ago, a remarkable illustration of this was afforded. Martial law had been lawfully proclaimed in an English colony, but some excesses had been committed. Soldiers had, in some instances, shot negroes recklessly, wantonly, and in cold blood. Now, there was no dispute or doubt that the perpetrators of these outrages, and any one by whose order they had been committed, were liable to be indicted for murder, that is, soldiers engaged in the service of the Crown, and, in the actual suppression of insurrection, were held liable to the charge of murder, for acts of wanton homicide. How much more so would it have been had the position of things been reversed, had the insurgents gained an ascendancy, and shot quiet, unoffending persons in their own houses, or in the field, without provocation or offence? Would not the perpetrators of such outrages have been regarded as murderers? That is the present case, and we regret, for the honor of the country concerned, that there should be any doubt or difficulty as to extradition of such atrocious criminals.

General Ducrot's "first appearance" in the National Assembly is said to have been a failure. He is represented as hardly disguising the fact that in denouncing as rebels and promoters of disorder all who did not recognize the will of the nation, he was pleading for the Emperor. It will be remembered M. Thiers refused to entrust him with any important command; Thiers evidently "knew this man." Undoubtedly the great "rebels and promoters of disorder" are the infamous leaders of the Commune, Pyat, Rochefort, Cluseret, Dombrowski Delescluze, and others; but the question remains, to which History will find an answer: How far are the men "of the 4th of September"—who, after Sedan, destroyed the Regency, overturned the throne, and set up in its place a divided Republic—responsible for the after calamities of France; and giving Paris up to the Commune—the accursed bantling of the previous revolution? Facts like these may well rankle in the bosom of a soldier-politician such as Ducrot and render his allegiance to the present Government doubtful. Not so with MacMahon, who is emphatically a soldier—*sans peur et sans reproche*—and who owes promotion more to conspicuous merit, and dint of hard fighting, than to Imperial favor. Probably at the present moment the most powerful man in France, he said to display "Legitimist leanings."—So far rumor. Should these alleged "leanings" develop into a decided turn, we may rely that the leader of the army will act conscientiously; and not to please this or that faction, but to serve the cause of France.

BEAUTIFUL RUINS.—It is proposed to preserve untouched the ruins of the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and we can hardly be surprised that the proposal finds many advocates. Painful as it is to see a beautiful building destroyed, yet after a time the eye becomes accustomed to

the altered form taken by the object upon which it once delighted to rest, and the moss-covered stones are none the less prized when they have ceased to perform the office of utility and remain simply as memorials of departed fame. We have in this country found immense consolation in allowing dilapidated structures to crumble to decay. To say nothing of the notorious statue in Leicester square, and the iron railings which surrounded it, there is our noble old semaphore in Parliament street, still standing, although its arms are motionless, and it will never do another day's work. We also apply the same system to old offices and old men in them. The navy is or was full of old ruins; so even now is the army; and it is rumored that mouldy old clerks still sit at mouldy old desks in some of our public departments Old abuses are very beautiful in their ruin. Beadles, corporations, guardians, vestrymen, old nuisance authorities meet the eye in every English district, and excite a reverence it would be difficult for a nation less skilled in veneration than ourselves to understand. At the same time we would not advise France to carry this system too far; in the first place we find it very expensive, not only as regards money, but also as regards life. Our sanitary laws, for instance, are not only a wreck themselves, but they have ruined our own comfort and destroyed us by thousands annually, yet we still preserve them tenderly with our other ruins, and as long as there is a man left alive on these shores so long shall we hold on to them like "grim death." We cannot, however, conscientiously advise others to follow our example. The Hotel de Ville is a pretty ruin, and no great harm can ensue by letting it lie in its present condition. But France herself is also a pretty ruin, and although tourists may flock to see her in her sensational condition and she may make a certain amount of money by thus exhibiting herself, yet judging from her past she ought to have a future, and if not for her own sake, for the sake of that world in which she may be an agent for good as she has been for evil, she should rather strive to rise like a phœnix than yield to the temptation of letting sleep on the ashes of her glory.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Marshall MaMahon has issued an order of the day to the soldiers and Marines in which he says—"Four months ago, revolution have triumphed over all opposition. After a siege of two months, and a struggle of eight days in the streets, Paris at last delivered. In taking Paris from the hands of the wretches who intended to reduce the city to ashes, you have preserved it from complete ruin, and have restored it to France. The whole country applauds the success of your patriotic efforts. The National Assembly, which represents the country, has accorded a recompense most worthy of you; it has declared by a unanimous vote that both the military and naval services have deserved well of their country."

The very national existence of France is menaced by the party of disorder with which the Republicans, partly by their own extravagance, partly by outward circumstances, are hopelessly implicated. There is an organization which only aims at plundering the middle classes and reducing society to a level of armed pauperism, but would break up France into a hundred petty communities. For all these evils, it is believed by a large body of French Deputies at Versailles, there is but one remedy—a Monarchical Restoration, which shall give the country a respected Chief and to foreigners the image of stability. Who, then, is this Chief of the State to be? The choice, as we all know, is very restricted, and the popular voice has long designated all the possible candidates. There is no thought of going to foreign families for a scion of Royalty. The two old Houses of France and the Bonapartes are alone in the field. Of the last, it is said even by French Conservatives, who are willing to speak of him with respect, that the Emperor is entitled both by the state of his health and the terrible disasters of last year from appearing once more at the rudder of France. It needs a strong man, physically and politically, to take on him the burden of restoring the country after the calamities of a foreign and civil war. Of the Orleans Princes it is thought enough to say that by the present generation of Frenchmen they are almost as much strangers as the Comte de Chambord himself, and that every argument in favor of their restoration applies far more forcibly to him. He is as free as they to give pledges of constitutional freedom; while he possesses the advantage that his accession would rally to the Government an old, numerous, and respectable party, which for the time at least, is the strongest in the country. To this now the Orleans Princes have, we may suppose, both themselves converted, since the fusion has been at length accomplished by a session of their chiefs. Their democratic being passed by, and Henry V. the best of all possible Kings, we are called upon not only to assent to, but to admire, an extraordinary display of national repentance as rich as ever found recorded in history.—*Times.*

Late Telegrams.

EUROPE.

London, July 3.

Odo Russell has been appointed Minister to Berlin.

In Bust speech—the Reichrath prorogued, on the ultimo., of Alsace with Jubilee honors, an excellent impression.

The official *Gazette* of the Italian Government has been transferred to Rome, and the first number appeared yesterday.

Every preparation is being made to give Victor Emanuel a royal welcome. Several Senators, Deputies and Mayors, and a large number of citizens have arrived.

The German troops evacuated Orleans yesterday, in conformity with the Treaty of Frankfort.

Orders have been issued from the German head quarters, forbidding officers of the army of occupation to wear the Parliamentary

[illegible]

thought Gambetta should shoot Count Mavo, in the opinion of Gambetta's friends, the Count's death would be a great gain to the Republic.

The Queen has conferred the Knight Grand Cross of the Bath on Sir Hamilton Seymour, Ambassador at Berlin.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, in succession to Admiral Sir Geo. Rose Ward.

Paris, July 4.

Marshal Canrobert has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Paris Army, in succession to Vinoy.

Rochefort, Pyat and Ranc are said to be hiding in Paris.

Paris, July 5.

Gambetta has been shot at by a young man who escaped immediately after firing the pistol. The wound is not dangerous.

Paris, July 6.

The Versailles Assembly has voted the abolition of the Income Tax, and the Ministry have accepted the vote.

Paris, July 7.

The reorganization of the French army has been completed. Its effective strength is 320,000.

The Bank of France, yesterday, dispatched 104,000,000 francs in specie to Prussia.

In the French Assembly, Favre expressed his gratification at the action of England during the occupation of Paris by the Communists.

Three hundred and twenty-five million francs of indemnity have been paid, and one hundred and seventy-five million more will be before Monday.

Dissatisfaction of French at German occupation increases rather than diminishes.

Thiers is to be taken to task for his conduct to Bismarck.

Elections to fill the vacancies in Assembly, caused by choice of some members from different localities, will be formally announced to-day.

Emperor William leaves here, to-morrow for Ems.

Paris, July 8.

City of Paris will issue loan to the amount of 500,000,000 francs, to be expended in repairing and rebuilding of monuments and public works, damaged and destroyed during the siege. It is over [illegible]

The Comtesse Chambord has issued a proclamation, announcing that he is about to leave France, that he cannot any longer give countenance to agitations. He adds: "Though absent, we shall still be separated from our country. When Frenchmen are willing, we shall found a Government with due realization liberty and universal suffrage as our motto."

CANADA

Winnipeg, July 3.

Governor Archibald arrived here this week. The French half-breeds have been quiet. The Indians have their crops of hay secured. The Sioux are on their way home. Some of the Sioux chiefs have been here, and have taken a most favorable view of the Indian question.

the larger cotton manufacturing cities have lost in population since 1860.

Lord Tenterden succeeds Odo Russell, who succeeds, as Ambassador at Berlin, Lord Loftus, who succeeds Sir Alexander Buchanan, at St. Petersburgh, who succeeds Lord Bloomfield, at Vienna, retired.

During some disturbances by Orangemen on Saturday, at Lisgan, Ulster County, the military were called out and the Riot Act read, when the rioters dispersed.

Appearances indicate that the Khedive of Egypt is preparing to go to war with the Sultan.

No political importance is attached to the fact that the Orleans Princes dined on Saturday with Thiers.

Returns from French Elections, as far as received, indicated strong majorities for the Republicans

Two monarchists only were elected from Paris. Still later returns say that 80 or 90 out of the 114 will support Thiers' administration.

Rochefort is pronounced insane. Of the Radicals, Gambetta was alone successful.

The "Siecle" states that the army did not vote.

The Crown Prince Frederick William and wife leave Berlin to-morrow for England.

M. Moret, the Spanish Minister of France, has negotiated a Loan of 100,000,000 reals at ten per cent.

Ministers from Germany, Sweden, Turkey, Holland, Russia, Spain and the United States, to the Court of King Victor Emanuel, have arrived at Rome.

London, July 4.

It is reported that Lord Bloomfield will retire from the position of British Ambassador at Vienna and will be succeeded by Sir Alex. Buchannan; Lord Loftus, the present Ambassador to Berlin, taking the latter's post at St. Petersburgh.

Odo Russell has, it is said, been appointed Ambassador to Berlin, and will be replaced in the Foreign Office by Lord Tenterden.

The French loan is already much above the price at which it was issued, because of the quiet manner in which the French elections have passed off.

The elections have increased the majority of the supporters of Thiers in the Assembly by fully one hundred.

The French Assembly have passed a bill requiring a deposit of "caution money" by the Paris Press.

London, July 5.

The Belgian Senate has adopted a law prohibiting gambling at Spa.

The Emperor will shortly go to Ems to meet the Czar Alexander, who is still at that place.

The American Knights Templars, from Pittsburg, Pa., were entertained in magnificent style, yesterday, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, at his seat, Alton Towers, in honor of the day and of his guests.

The steps of Paris will probably be raised to-day, as a prelude to the removal of the government from Versailles.

The French Republican journals rejoice over the overwhelming vote given for the candidates of their party in the country districts, and regard the victories as calculated to re-establish, permanently, the Republic in France.

London, July 6.

United States Minister at Vienna, observed the 4th July by giving a banquet, at which all foreign ambassadors and many notables were present. Count Von Beust proposed the health of President Grant, who, he said, was the chief of a Great Republic, where brave soldiers had conquered the Union, and whose swords were now turned to olive branches.

Napoleon will soon leave for Geneva.

Eugene will simultaneously visit her mother in Spain.

Prince Frederick William of Germany, and his wife, are expected in London to-night.

The Radicals in Porto Rico have elected fourteen deputies to the Spanish Cortes.

Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Prince Imperial of Germany, accompanied by Princess Victoria, arrived in London this evening, and were received at the station by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Crown Prince brings with him the Order of Black Eagle, which he will confer upon Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

PARIS, July 6.

The vote of the French army was almost a unit for the Republic, which proves a sad disappointment to Imperialists.

A loan is to be raised by the municipality of Paris, for the purpose of rebuilding the monuments destroyed during the siege.

Gen. McMahon has been reinstated in command of Versailles.

Duke de Nemours and Schneider, formerly President of Corps Legislatif, are in Paris.

A election to fill vacancies in the Assembly, will be held on Sunday.

The Assembly has passed a law requiring caution money from the press, by a vote of 317 to 199.

LONDON, July 7.

Cotton 32d.

Liverpool markets steady.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm at good prices.

Unusually severe thunder storms have visited the suburbs of London, and many churches were set on fire by the lightning and destroyed. Several lives were lost.

The Waverly Celebration, in aid of the erection of a monument to Sir Walter Scott, realized £500. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Teck, the Marquis of Lorne, the Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur were present, and danced in character costumes.

In the Tichbourne case to-day, re-examination closed, and trial adjourned until Nov. 7th.

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CANADA

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Ottawa, July 1.

Hon. Mr. Langevin left this morning for Quebec, where he will remain for about a fortnight. He will return here about the 15th, starting for British Columbia with Mr. Flemming on the 24th.

Ottawa, July 5.

The majority of Ministers are out of town.

The report of changes in the Ministry are not reliable as previously telegraphed.

The first Governor of British Columbia will be a British Columbian—Trutch, it is announced.

The Government organs oppose the Treaty less hesitatingly.

The Opposition will not have more than twelve in the Quebec House.

Cartier was elected for Beauharnais.

The La Prairie Camp is well attended. Cartier and General Doyle are present.—Cartier spoke strongly in favor of the Volunteer system.

Considerable numbers of immigrants have arrived in Manitoba from Ontario.

The Surveys for the Pacific Railway are vigorously prosecuted.

Crops look well. Rain fell in great quantities yesterday.

It is reported that the title of the new Canadian Peer will be Baron McDonald.

Evidently great changes are about to be made in the Dominion Cabinet.

Ontario, July 5.

Fires have been raging since Friday, at a distance of thirty miles around Port Elgin, Ont., in which section a great number of houses and a large amount of crops have been destroyed, and the village itself only saved by a change of the wind.

Montreal, July 5.

Flour dull. Little demand. Super extra, nominal; fancy $5.75 to $5.90. Butter—fine 17 to 18 cts.

UNITED STATES.

New York, July 5.

Flour dull, and five to ten cents lower; $5. 10 to $5.50 for super. state and western; $5. 90 to 6.60 for common to choice western; extra state $5.70 to $6.25.

A collision yesterday on the Nashville, Tennesee Railroad killed 15 and wounded 23 passengers.

Exchange 10¼. Gold 113¼.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated yesterday with the usual demonstrations. Among the events of the day was the proclamation of ratification of Treaty of Washington.

Washington, July 6.

The Mormon Legions paraded in Utah on July 4th, contrary to the law. They were suppressed by Federal troops. A bloody contest was narrowly escaped, the signs being some times ominous of evil.

The American papers of this morning publish President Grant's Proclamation of the ratification of the Treaty of Washington.

NEW YORK, July 8.

Four persons were killed and nine wounded by a railway collision last night, near Newark, N. J.

Gold 112¾.

INDIA.

Bombay, July 5.

The reconciliation between the Ameer of Cabul and Yakeab Khan is due to the intercession of the Viceroy of India.

A serious affray occurred at Bangalore, in in which two British officers were shot.

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 12, 1871.

☞ *The circulation of the* HERALD *amounts, at the present time, to a weekly average of 1,600 copies. We beg to call the attention of merchants and others to this fact. An excellent medium is here available, for their Advertisements, and Business notices.*

WILLIAM WILFRID SULLIVAN, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, is a young person of whom we have done our very best to think well. With a charitable sympathy, we have gone back upon his history, and have observed him struggling, not unmanfully on without tact, against heavy odds in the warfare of life. His perseverance won for him admission to an honorable profession. Fortune gave him an established business. The nest was built for him; ordinary caution was all that was required to hatch wealth, and achieve independence. We are not aware that he has ever distinguished himself as a pleader; he has seemingly been content to confine himself to the quiet but not less profitable branches of his profession—the negotiating of investments and the recovery of debts. To few young men of his age, has the road to fortune been so clearly defined as to William Wilfred Sullivan, and few have so unaccountably missed it. In the space of three years, he has three times contended for a seat in Parliament, and three times has he been rejected. His first canvass appears to have been entered upon and carried through in the belief that the East Point District was a sort of appanage of the business, to which, by a lucky chance, he had succeeded. Had Mr. Sullivan's efforts been crowned with success in this instance, we might possibly have seen him endowed, by a parity of reasoning, trying to force himself into a seat on the bench. His position, or, in the legal business, had we presented the East Point District, had directed the Government of the Colony, and had finally ascended the bench. Experience taught Mr. Sullivan, at the very outset, that the East Point was no pocket District, and the light he has derived from this fact, will serve to set his right respecting the Leadership of the Government and the Judgeship, should he deem them prerequisites of his business.

At the last election, Mr. Sullivan offered himself to the people of Fort Augustus as their representative. This was his second appearance in the characters of a candidate, and he made a better, a more creditable showing than on the former occasion. He succeeded in bringing forward some facts that could be brought forward to employed in his favor. Still he failed. He probably had few enemies in the district, he certainly had few admirers; and what was worse, he had not the art of making friends. He vented disagreeable truisms in relation to himself, and courted popularity with the blind, by a boast that he "intended to fight it out." He spoke the truth, he fought it out, and he was beaten. He spoke the truth, he fought it out, and he was beaten. He spoke the truth, he fought it out, and he was beaten.

POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

THE PUPILS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, CHARLOTTETOWN; JULY 3, 1871.

7TH COURSE:

Comprising Spelling, Reading, Catechism, Writing, Elements of Geography and Arithmetic.

1st prize of this Course—Miss Lizzie Murphy, Maggie McCraith, Minnie Malone, Marie Nelson, Lizzie Smith, Alice Foley.

2nd prize of this Course—Miss Ellie Stephens, Miss Dunn.

Prize of Encouragement—Miss Maude Jordan, Miss Emma Quirk, Miss Martha Binn, Miss Dorina Binns.

Prize for being good little girls—Miss Smith Murray, Miss Florie McKenzie.

6TH COURSE:

Comprising Spelling, Reading, Catechism, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic and Elements of Grammar.

1st prizes of this Course, 2d prize Music—Miss Josephine Clarke, Miss Florie Murray, Miss Mary McCraith, Miss Agnes Halloran, Miss Bessie Dillon, Miss M. A. McQuaid.

5TH COURSE:

Comprising Catechism, Spelling, Reading, Recitation of Poetry, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar and Sacred History.

1st prizes of this Course, 2d prize Music—Miss Mabel Bourke, Miss Eva Ryder, Miss Lizzie Dillon, Miss Ellen Halloran.

2d prizes of this Course, 2d prize Music—Miss Maggie Rankin, Miss Edith Nelson, Miss Louisa Robins, Miss Eliza Cahill, Miss Morrisey.

3d prizes of this Course—Miss Katie Mullin, Mary Mullin, Mary Murray, Anny McIntyre, Bridget Joy, Mary A. Sentner.

4TH COURSE:

Comprising Catechism, Spelling, Reading, Recitation of Poetry, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, History of America, Dictation and Letter Writing.

1st prize of this Course—Emma Bradley; 2d prize, Drawing, Singing, and French, Celia Green; Honorable mention for Music, Amelia Adams; 2d prize Music, Jane McIntosh.

1st prizes of this Course—Mary S. Murphy; Honorable mention for Music, Annie O'Halloran, Mary E. Cahill, Maggie Palmer.

2d prizes of this Course—Agnes Riordan, Mary J. Walsh.

3D COURSE:

Comprising Elocution, Spelling, Reading, Grammar, Parsing, Dictation, History, Geography, Arithmetic and Natural Philosophy.

1st prizes of this Course—Sarah J. McCarron; 2d prize Drawing, Miss A. McDonald; 3d prize Embroidery and French, Honorable mention Music, Miss T. Swabey; 2d prize French, Miss A. Carey, Miss M. McCabe, Emma Higgins, Alice Morrisey; 2d prize Fancy Work, Cicely McPhee, Mary McDonald, Annie Brothers.

2d prizes of this Course, 2d prize Music—Henrietta Halloran; 2d prize Music, Katie McKenzie, Dorothy McDonald, Catherine McDonald, Mary O'Halloran, Eva Binns.

2D COURSE:

Comprising Elocution, Religious Instruction, Grammar, Parsing, Rhetoric History, Geography, Map Drawing, Arithmetic and use of Terrestrial Globe.

1st prizes of this Course—Miss A. A. McNeill; Honorable mention for Music, Bella Murray.

3d prizes of this Course—Annie Quirk, Marion Hobkirk; prize of Music and Fancy Work, Mary A. McCaffrey.

1ST COURSE:

Comprising Elocution, Religious Instruction, Analytical Reading, Elocution, Dictation, Grammar, Parsing, Rhetoric, Geography, Map Drawing, use of Globes, History of England, History of France, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Preparatory Course of Book-keeping and Elements of Astronomy.

1st prizes of this Course, 2d prize of Music and French—Miss Gray; 2d prize of Singing, Fancy Work and French, Miss Chandler; 2d prize of Music and French, Miss F. McDonald; 2d prize of Fancy Work and French, Bell Broad; 2d do., Miss Knight; 2d prize of Drawing, Fancy Work and French, Miss Sullivan; 2d prize of Plain Sewing and French, Miss Irving; 2d prize of Music, Fancy Work and French, M. J. Irving; 2d prize of Music, Embroidery and French, Miss Swabey; 2d prize of Music, Singing and Embroidery, Miss Newbery; 2d prize of Music, Drawing and French, Miss Adams.

2d prizes of this Course—Miss Hobkirk, Miss Palmer; 2d prize Plain Sewing, Miss F. Newbery, Miss Murphy.

Promotions from the 1st Course to the 2d degree of the Superior Course—Distinctive Honor, "White Rose Degree"—Miss Gray, Chandler, F. McDonald, Bell Broad, Knight, Sullivan, Irving, M. J. Irving, Swabey, Newbery, Kathleen.

GRADUATING CLASS:

Comprising Elocution, Analytical Reading, Rhetoric, Algebra, Drawing, Astronomy, Use of Globes, Universal History, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Botany and Composition. Also, a general review of all the preceding studies.

1st Prize—Miss Carey. 2d do. do. of Drawing and Prize of Singing—Miss Budd.

1st do. do. Prize of Drawing, Music and Singing—Miss Kerr. 2d do. do. Prize of Plain Sewing, Drawing, Music and Singing—Miss Watson.

Miss Broad, Miss Kerr and Miss Watson, having completed the course of studies in this Institution with great satisfaction to their teachers, and having, by their diligent application and excellence of conduct, deserved the Honor of Graduates of this district, the Gold Medal is now presented them, with the hearty good wishes for their future happiness.

EXCELLENCE IN ASSIDUITY AND GENERAL DEPORTMENT.

Gold Medal, Miss Broad; Crowns of Honor, Miss Darby McDonald, Miss Chandler, Miss McPhee, Miss Knight, Miss Sullivan, Miss Irving, Miss Gray, Bell Broad, Celia Green, Kate Swabey, Miss Swabey, Miss Bradley.

Silver Medal of Excellence, merited by the Science of Home Economy—Miss Walsh.

Prizes of Honor—Miss Broad, Miss Kerr, M. J. Irving, Bell Broad, Dorthy McDonald, Miss McPhee, Miss Sullivan, Miss Chandler, Miss Carey, Miss Green, 1st Prize—Miss C. McDonald, Miss Gray, Miss Knight, Miss F. McDonald, Miss McCaffrey, Miss M. McDonald, Miss Adams.

Prize of Excellence—Miss F. McDonald, Miss Darby McDonald, Miss Bradley, Miss Hession, Miss Murphy, Miss Bradley.

1st Prize—Miss Quirk, Miss Smith, Miss Murray.

1st Prize—Miss Smith.

Holloway's Pills.—Prevision.—As autumn treads on winter, appetite, languishing palefaced youths become listless, languid and debilitated, unless the active energies are combined with some tonic, administered to quicken their enfeebled system. This positive requirement is supplied in the celebrated Pills of Professor Holloway, and will accomplish all that is wanted provided the printed instructions accompanying them meet with scrupulous attention. Holloway's Pills combine with the medicinal properties adapted to supply the medical wants of youth, because his medicine acts gently yet effectually, as a purgative, regulator, tonic, alterative, and invigorator. Parents can now give their children Pills with confidence, they disclose no secret, and there is no more pleasant family medicine to be obtained. Sold by all Druggists throughout the world, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 22s. per box.

Birth.

At Montague, on Sunday, the 2nd July, the wife of A. C. McDonald, Esq., M. P. P., of a son.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

July 5.—Sch. Venture, Anderson, Pictou; coal. Craftsman, Boyd, Pictou; coal. Spray, Thompson, Marble Mountain; stone. Amelia, Gerrior, Bras d'or; limestone. Helen, Polley, Tignish; herring.

6.—Wide Awake, Hingley, Tatamagouche; deal. Addie, Girvan, Sydney; coal. Temperance, Sire, Chatham; deal. William, Wolf, Chatham; shingles. Ambrose, McDonald, Pictou; coal. Island Home, Mutch, Sydney; coal. Sea Breeze, McFayden, Buctouche; deal.

7.—Neptune, Doucette, Richibucto; deal. Str. Georgia, Connell, Pictou; mdse. Sch. Mary Ann, Doucette, Richibucto; deal. Elizabeth, Dougay, Shemogue, deal. Sophia, Delory, Bay Verte; deal.

8.—Fear Not, McNeill, Pictou; coal. Margaret Jane, Chapman, Buctouche; deal. Julia F., Casey, Wallace; building stone.

10.—Sch. Elizabeth Ann, Cunningham, Richibucto; deal. Lucy Ann, McLauchlin, Chatham; deal.

11.—Sch. Mary, Pollard, Shediac; deal. Venture, Anderson, Pictou; coal. Str. St. Lawrence, Evans, Shediac; mdse.

CLEARED.

July 5.—Str. Flashborough, Telfer, Pictou; coal. Sch. Sarah Ann, Allen, Buctouche; bal. Vermont, McPherson, River John, bal. Victoria, Lewis, Richibucto; bal. Lily, Strang, Pictou; bal.

6.—Gipsey Bride, Watt, Pictou; bal. Helen, Polley, Tignish; bal. Str. Commerce, Doane, Boston; mdse. Str. Venture, Anderson, Pictou, bal.

7.—Brothers, McDonald, Gulf; stores. Str. Georgia, Connell, Montreal; bal. Sch. Emma, McDonald, Gulf; stores. Krisk, McDonald, Pictou; fishing stores. Craftsman, Boyd, Cocagne; bal. Amelia, Gerrior, Sydney; bal.

8.—Elizabeth, Dougay, Shemogue; bal. Mary Ann, Doucette, Richibucto; bal. Str. St. Lawrence, Evans, Shediac; produce. Princess of Wales, Cameron, Pictou; mdse. Sch. Julia, Casey, Cocagne; bal. Temperance, Sire, Chatham; bal. Mayer, Anderson, Pictou; bal. Fly, McDonald, McKenzie, Pictou; mdse.

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11.—Str. Princess of Wales, Cameron, Shediac; mdse. Str. Lawrence, Evans, Pictou; mdse.

Exports for the week ending June 10, from the Port of Charlottetown.—Hay, 8 tons; Gin, 2 casks; Rum, 1 cask; sugar, 1 hhd.; eggs, 231 bbls.; oats, 800 bush.; potatoes, 26 bush.; wool, 6 bales and 200 lbs.; hams, 2234 lbs; hides, 9; Ale, 60 gals.

For St. St. Laurence, from Shediac, July 1.—Mrs. A. Gray, Mr. A. Brown, Mrs Boyd, A. Gillespie, J. Price, T. H. Hooper, N. B. Carr & wife, Mrs. Jas. Carr, Mrs. H. Pineau, C. B. Moore & wife, Miss Shepherd, Pulsifer, D. S. Gulligan, Mrs. O'Neill, Wright & Co. J. G. Cooney, J. R. Hamilton, E. Murray, Mrs. Wilson, Rendle, Mrs. Gregor, Rev. H. J. Clarke, Rev. Mr. Milligan, Rev. Mr. Moar & wife, Rev. J. McLeod, Mr. Jenkins, Mrs. Doyle, —Rudolf, Rev. Mr. Fulton & wife, Rev. Mr. Hickstock & wife, Rev. Mr. Mills, Mrs. McLauchlin, Miss McLauchlin, Gillan, Shabey, Kilfoyle, R. W. Beers, Rev. Mr. Stanford, Rev. W. Bennard, W. Deal, Miss Calhoun, C. W. Smith, Mrs. J. McKinnon, G. W. Cufren, S. C. Charters, C. Bishop, W. McLean, J. McCallar, Mrs. Corby, Mrs. Corby & son, W. D. Laurence, Mrs. Laurence, Miss Laurence, Mr. Jones & wife, T. Hoe, Miss Freeman, Miss Tuppie, McDonald, Dyer, Miss Doucette, Mrs. Sutherland, Ward, Woodlock, Bealsrto, Miss Butter, Mrs. Dr Mesger, Miss Buchanan, A. McKay, Telegraph Sup't, G. W. DeBlois, Mrs. DeBlois, Miss Bowyer, Mrs. Higgins, J. Lefurgey & children and others.

For Prince Edward Island from Pictou, July 1.—Mr. Mathieson, Mr. A. Sterling, A. Robert, 2 Misses Peters, Miss Franklyn, J. Denoon, S. Noonan, Geo. Lowther, McFarlane, W. Eddy, Rev. Mr. Read, S. Richardson, Mr. McPherson & lady, J. Bennett, C. Bell, Mr. McPherson, wife & child, and three others.

For St. Lawrence, from Shediac, July 3.—Rev. J. McLeod, Campbell, Walker, Herdman, Dr. Roy, Mr. Moar, C. Dunn, T. Cumming, R. Cummings, Mrs. Chisholm, Mc-ray, J. M. Allen, Isaac Murray, McDonald, Mrs. Donald, Mr. McGowan, Miss K. McIsaac, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. J. Falconer, Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Gillan, Mr. Jones & child, C. L. Perry, Ryan, J. W. Wyatt, J. McMillan, M. Stewart, J. Gavin, T. McDonald, T. Brehant, Miss Bent, Miss Wilson and Miss Campbell, Mrs. J. Coles, Miss L. Stain, Elizabeth Pearson, Boris Redfern, Miss M. A. Collins, J. McLean, Robt. Dunn, E. H. Rich, Miss Montgomery, Peter McFarlane, Jas. Neaves, J. Donahoe, R. H. Salter, R. H. Ferguson, E. P. Roach, J. Leary, R. Hearts, Parker, C. Cook, E. Mc Goth, Leslie, H. Parker & wife, Miss Lawson, J. Rae, Schriver & child, E. McKenzie, Dunn, E. Hall, Dr. Cook, J. Auld.

Social Gathering!

THE ANNUAL

PIC-NIC

OF THE

BEREFOLENT IRISH SOCIETY

will be held on the beautiful grounds of

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE,

On Thursday, 27th July.

As the Managing Committee will make the occasion one of unusual interest, they respectfully invite the attendance of the public. Tickets will be

50 CENTS EACH.

Foot, Hurdle, Sack and Basket Races—Also: Japanese swings, and suitable arrangements for Dancing. A Band of Music will enliven the proceedings of the day.

Refreshments will be provided at reasonable prices. Admission to the grounds, 15 cts. Children half price.

Tickets can be had for sale at the Stores of Messrs. W. E. Watson, James Reddin, Owen Connolly, Francis McCarron, Charles Reilly, John A. McKenna, Honorables Daniel Brennan, Patrick Walker, and of the Committee: John Welsh, Chairman; Walter Broderick, M. Slake, Henry McKenna, Owen Wisdom, Thos. Reilly, Richard Redmond, John P. O'Neill.

RICHARD HAYDEN, Sec.

Charlottetown, June 28, 1871.

Buckeye Mowers AND REAPERS!

1871

ABOMIRABLE WHITE

Has now on hand, ready for delivery, a number of those FIRST-CLASS MACHINES, which he will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. They are the lightest in draft of the latest improvements. The price is as Low as any in the Market. Read the following Testimonial from Mr. Chas. Hyde, West River:

CHARLOTTETOWN, 19th Aug., 1870.

MR. A. WHITE:—DEAR SIR—The Mowing Machine I bought from you works splendidly. It is very light on the Horses, and I have no hesitation in recommending it as the Best of P. E. Island. I have cut at the rate of Twelve Acres per day, and can do that for the whole season without difficulty. Your Machine is equal to any I have seen in use. Many of my neighbors are anxious to see it, and I have no doubt but you will have a good number of orders before you leave the Island.

Yours, &c., CHAS. HYDE, West River.

The Subscriber has on hand a number of the above Machines, which he will sell at a small advance on Factory Price, if taken off his hands.

A. WHITE.

Mount Stewart, July 5, 1871—6in

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers by Private Sale 20 Acres of MEADOW LAND, being part of that valuable property well known as the "Cambridge Farm," on Lot 16. About 6 of the Meadow under cultivation, and well fenced, and the remainder is covered with Hardwood, a valuable lot of Cedar and other Softwood. Marsh Mud and abundance of Sea Manure can be had within a stone's throw of the front of the farm.

Only a small portion of the purchase money will be required down, and a number of years, if necessary, or such time as may be agreed upon by the parties, will be given for the Balance. For particulars enquire at the office of E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the owner.

RONALD MCCORMACK.

Richmond Place, Lot 16.

July 10th, 1871.—3m pro pat tf

NOTICE

THE temporary arrangement of holding the Market three days in each week having failed to give general satisfaction to the public, the Market Committee have instructed me to open the Market as formerly (two days), viz: Tuesday and Friday in each week, to commence on Tuesday, the Fourth day of July, coming, and to continue until further notice.

GEO. BEST, Market Clerk.

Ch'town, July 1, 1871. [July 12]

CHEWING TOBACCO.

30 Boxes Neptune Brand, just received and warranted as the best imported.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town July 6, 1871. [tf. papers 3w

BOSTON, July 6th.—Butter, 27 cents per lb.; eggs, 18 to 20 cents per doz.; choice hay, $30 to $32 per ton; wool, unwashed, 40 to 42 cents; tub washed, 46 to 74 cents per lb.; American currency.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, July 11, 1871.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	7d a 8d
Do. by the quarter	7d a 8d
Mutton	3d a 6d
Lamb, per quarter	2s a 5s
Butter (fresh)	11d a 1s
Cheese, per lb.	3d a 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d a 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d a 9d
Lard, per lb.	8d a 10d
Flour, per 100 lbs.	21ns 22s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	19s 0d a 20s 10d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1½d a 2d
Eggs, per doz.	9d a 10d
Grain	
Barley, per bush.	4s 6d a 5s 6d
Oats per bush.	3s a 3s 3d
Vegetables.	
Green Peas, per quart	2s 6d a 2s
Potatoes, per bush.	1s 2d a 1s 6d
Turnips per bush.	1s 2d a 1s 6d
Poultry.	
Geese	2s 9d a 3s 9d
Turkeys, each	6s a 8s
Fowls, each	1s 3d a 2s
Chickens, per pair	2s 6d a 3s
Ducks	none
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	80s a 90s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d a 2s
Clover Seed,	none
Timothy Seed, per bush.	none
Homespun, per yard	4s a 6s
Calfskins, each	10d a 1s
Sheepskins	7d a 2s 3d
Hides, per lb.	4½d a 5d
Wool	12d a 1s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

New Advertisements.

BOOTS & SHOES

EL S. COMMERCE

128 CASES

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS,

FASHIONABLE STYLES!

July 5, 1871. A. B. SMITH.

THE

TEA PARTY

OF THE SEASON!

SOURIS EAST.

In aid of St. Mary's Church, will be held on

WEDNESDAY, 26th JULY,

Tea will be on the table at 5 o'clock. No pains will be spared to make the days' proceedings as pleasing and as agreeable as possible.

No one to be excluded.

Tickets 1s. each; children half price.

Should fail in securing a Ticket—1s. 6d. each—which can be had of the Stores of Messrs Sullivan and P. Ryan, Head of St. Peter's Bay; at the Store of M. McCormack, Esq., Souris East; at Mr. Newson's, South West, and also on the grounds.

Ample provisions will be made for the votaries of Terpsichore, when they can keep time in graceful pace to the sweet strains of the violins, or, if they prefer it, can amuse themselves fully on those heads.

We promise satisfaction to all.

D. MCDONALD.

South Side, July 5, 1871.—Secretary

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE the undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on business at Mount Stewart, under the firm and style of

ALLEYNE & YATES.

EDWARD B. ALLEYNE,
CHARLES F. YATES.

Referring to the above, the Subscribers beg to state they intend in a few day to open a large and well selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Harrington & Smith.

ALLEYNE & YATES.

Mount Stewart, May 27, 1871.

GRAND TEA PARTY AND LOTTERY

(Do not fail to read the Particulars below.)

will take place on the premises adjoining the grounds near

Lot 22,

WEDNESDAY, 19th JULY,

Tea on the tables at 5 o'clock, p. m. Tickets 1s. 6d. each. Children, half price.

A grand Wheel of Fortune Machine will be in attendance for the Lottery. Price of Tickets for Lottery, 1s. 6d. each.

REFRESHMENTS

of every description to be had at the Saloon, which will be open during the day, to accommodate all parties.

Various games and amusements will be sustained, and suitable arrangements made for dancing and the services of the best musicians secured for the occasion.

The Committee are determined to make it a first-class affair, and will for spare either time or means to contribute to the enjoyment of all who may favor the Subscriber with their presence and patronage.

JAS. O'CONNOR,
Lot 7, July 5, 1871. Secretary.

MAILS!

SUMMER, 1871.

DURING the months of JULY, AUGUST, and SEPTEMBER, Mails for the United States, Canada, and New Brunswick, *via* Shediac, will be made up at Pictou, and will be closed at this Office every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY evening, at 7 o'clock.

Tenders to be sent in to Mr. Peter Sinnet, Morrell, or to Mr. John Corbett, Architect, Charlottetown.

July 11th, 1871.—2in.

AT THE WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE AND FLOUR DEPOT.

300 bbls. Canada Flour
100 bbls. do. Superfine Choice Extra
80 bbls. No. 1 "Ship Bread"
17 puns., 3 tierces choice Treacle
Puns. Retailing Molasses
Boxes & bbls. Sugar
25 chests Congo Tea, (warranted)
50 half do.
15 crates assorted Earthenware.
50 boxes Scap
50 boxes Mott's Broma, Chocolate, Cocoa,
Qr. casks Campbelton Whiskey
Tins Ground Coffee
Brooms, Buckets, &c.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

June 28, 1871.

NOTICE

The 25th annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Temperance Convention will be held in the Athenæum, Charlottetown, on Thursday, July 27th, at the hour of eleven a. m.

Circulars, to which it is hoped prompt attention will be given, have been forwarded to all Temples, I. O. G. Templars, Lodges B. Templars, Divisions S. of T., and Temperance Societies.

Several distinguished advocates of the cause are expected from abroad.

A public Temperance meeting will be held at 8 o'clock p. m.

By Order of the President.

Ch'town, July 4, 1871. Secretary.

SOURIS EAST

GRAND STORE

The Subscriber offers for sale, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES!

For cash or approved credit,

FLOUR,
TEA,
TOBACCO,
SUGAR,
RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
PRESERVED APPLES,
CONFECTIONERY,
COFFEE, MOLASSES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.

A well selected stock of

DRY GOODS!

VERY CHEAP.

Souris East, June 28, 1871. M. MCCORMACK.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber at the store in Souris, almost every article generally kept in a country store, to be sold

PRICES—AS LOW

as any other store in the Village, consisting of almost every article in

DRY GOODS!

Groceries, Hardware, Earthenware, Glassware, Tinware, Oils, Soap, Stationery, Leather, Brooms, Buckets, Medicines, Confectionery, Paints, Oils,

LIQUORS!

HEMP, TWINE, FISHING OUTFITS!

Twine, Rope, Barrels, Boots, and Oil Clothes, &c., &c.

Terms as usual, and an influx of produce and merchandise.

HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

will be paid for Oil, Hake, Sounds and mackerel, at my Fishing Stations.

J. B. SMITH.

Souris, June 28, 1871. WM. STONE. 4in.

NEW GOODS.

SUMMER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just completed their Spring and Summer purchases, by cash drafts from Great Britain and the United States and Domestic Markets.

STAPLE AND FANCY MERCHANDISE

Groceries, Medicines, Hardware and Ironmongery.

FLOUR, MEAL

Hardware, Tools, Shoes, Sundries, Crockery, Glassware, Paints, Oils, &c., &c., &c., comprising almost every article familiar to the trade.

COME AND PURCHASE CHEAP FOR WOOD AND COAL!

A lot of those celebrated Buckeye Mowing Machines, Self-raking Reapers and Horse-wheel Rakes will be on hand in the season.

All offered at such prices as will give satisfaction to the buyer. Inspection respectfully solicited.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR EGGS!

Also, for wool and unwashed Wool of this season's clip.

D. E. CLARKE & CO.

Spring Grove, Orwell, June 28, 1871. 4in

AXLE GREASE!

FOR WOOD OR IRON AXLES

REALLY GOOD!!

A. A. BALDWIN & CO.

May 17, 1871.

SIMON DAVIES & CO.

CARPETINGS,

BRUSSELS,

Wool and Hemp,

WITH

HEARTH RUGS to Match,

Just opened at the

LONDON HOUSE.

KING'S COUNTY EXHIBITION 1871.

THE annual Cattle Show for King's County will be held on the Public Square, Georgetown, on

Thursday, 5th Oct. next,

and the Exhibition of Agricultural and Local Industry at the Drill Shed, on the following day,

Friday, 6th October.

Premium Lists, containing Prize Rolls and other particulars, can be had at the Secretary's, or any of the Commissioners.

By order,

ALEX. J. McDONALD,

Geo'town, June 28, 1871. Ow. Secretary.

SPRING & SUMMER HATS & CAPS!

Just received and for sale by the subscriber, Gents' and Boys' HATS and CAPS, on sale at the

LONDON HOUSE

LADIES & MISSES PALM LEAF, SOFT AND STRAW HATS,

This stock comprises the best and most attractive selection that could possibly be made.

SIMON DAVIES & CO.

June 7, 1871.

IN STORE

20 HOGSHEADS SUGAR, 4 casks Scotch WHISKEY, 50 chests extra choice CONGOU TEA.

Ex LELIA ALICE and MOSELLE, Cases Raspberry, Cases Gingerwine, Cases Whiskey, Casks Brandy, Casks Gin, Cups. Alcohol.

WOOL. WOOL.

THE Subscriber has obtained an order for the entire wool of the season, and will pay the Highest Price in CASH for Washed and Unwashed, delivered at his store.

JAMES PEDEN, JR.

Lower Queen Street, May 17, 1871. tf.

FLOUR FLOUR

The Subscriber offers for sale, at

At ALBERTON

CANADA FLOUR,

M. FOLEY.

Wanted

To hire for some time, two competent SHOEMAKERS, to act as journeymen, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Enquire at

Salisbury, Lot 60, June 28, 1871.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

THE STEAMERS "Alhambra" and "Cambroro" leave Union Wharf, Boston, every Saturday, at 3 o'clock, for Halifax, touching at Eastport and St. John.

Cabin including Meals and Berth, $8.00. Steerage, $4.00.

Freight taken at the lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage apply to

E. W. TALBOT, Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STEAMERS

For Shediac, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton.

THE STEAMERS

"Princess of Wales" and "Queen Victoria"

Will run as under, until further notice:

New Brunswick & United States.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING, at half past seven o'clock. Returning from SHEDIAC every SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING, on arrival of Train from St. John, at noon.

Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Georgetown.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, at five o'clock, taking Passengers and Freight for HAWKESBURY, on Tuesday, PORT HOOD, on THURSDAY, and GEORGETOWN, on SATURDAY. Returning from GEORGETOWN on MONDAY, from HAWKESBURY on Wednesday, and PORT HOOD on FRIDAY, by way of PICTOU, leaving after Passengers have arrived of Train from Halifax.

E. WETMORE, Sec'y N. S. C.

Ch'town, May 10, 1871.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER "ELIZA BELLE"

LEAVES MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE every Tuesday and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock, returning same days about 2 p.m.

Leaves Orwell

Every Thursday at Noon, returning, at 7 o'clock, returning same days about 3 p.m.

Leaves Charlottetown for Orwell

Every Tuesday Night, or Wednesday Morning, according to tide, returning same day.

By order,

E. W. HALES,
Secretary Steam Navigation Co.

Ch'town, May 10, 1871.

ALL CURES MADE EASY

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

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

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and strictly attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, which absorbs the medicament until it reaches the seat of the disease. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied, at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bear it under the notice of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a certain cure is certain.

Erysipelas, Scald Heads, Ringworm and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the ointment, and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and glands, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood, and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be thrown out more freely than before, and which should be carefully preserved, if perseverance is necessary. In the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the diaphragm as which forced inspiration; this process will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more formidable to the foulest of all complaints of a scrofulous nature; the Ointment penetrates the liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged, requires purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Neither the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. These, used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and degravitee from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles in sound unemployment. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Bowels
Burns	Piles	Liver
Coldness	Fistulas	Skin-disease
Contracted Cords	Gravel	Sore nipples
Costiveness	Gout	Sore throats
Dropsy	Glandular Swellings	Stiffness
Erysipelas	Inflammation	Stomach
Fevers	Lumbago	Sore heads
Fever and Ague	Liver Complaint	Tumors
Fistulas	Lock Jaw	Ulcers
Gravel	Mercurial Affections	Worms
Gout	Neuralgia	Weakness

Sold by all Druggists throughout the civilized world at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Dealers in Medicine throughout the world, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 22s. per box.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each box.

JUST RECEIVED.

AMERICAN VARIETY STORE.

1000 DOZEN PAPER COLLARS, latest styles.

Also, 1000 Rolls Room Paper.

Also, 1000 Rolls Ceiling Paper.

Also, 1000 Rolls Gold Paper.

Also, 1000 Rolls Fancy Paper.

Also, 1000 Rolls Blind Paper.

Also, 1000 Rolls Flock Paper.

Also, 1000 Rolls Hangings.

Also, 1000 Rolls Borders.

Also, 1000 Rolls Fancy Borders.

Also, 1000 Rolls Blind Borders.

Also, 1000 Rolls Flock Borders.

Also, 1000 Rolls Gold

MEN AND MONKEYS—DARWIN'S THEORY IN BRIEF.

The Chicago *Evening Mail* publishes the following extract from a translation by Professor Silversmith, of that city, of a recent work by Professor Thomassen, entitled "Bibel und Natur"—or, as rendered by the translator, "Nature versus the Bible," which gives in brief the gist of Darwin's recent work entitled "Theories of Creation:"

Man is by no means the most recent inhabitant in the creation of this globe. On the contrary, according to the present living animal types, he must absolutely be considered as one of the most ancient of living species. The presence of the man has already been established by the best authorities, and as existing in the tertiary period of Werner (the first German geologist) during which epoch neither the present organic world, nor the present apportionment of land and water existed.

The discovered remains of our earliest ancestors of those unknown days seem all to point to the fact that man was of a lower physical structure and development than we are to-day, and that he was not far removed from the monkey type. The amount of cultivation which an individual may achieve, and enlarge his brain thereby, is what distinguished him as an intelligent being. The greater the brain volume, the greater is his intellectual capacity. The skulls of the earliest men, according to their capacity as well as their entire structure, resemble closely those of the most advanced species of the monkey race—*i. e.* gorilla, orang-outang and chimpanzee. The same may be said of some particularly weak-minded and stupid individuals whom we may chance to meet even to-day.

According to Professor Owen's measurement, the brain volume of the Englishman comprises on an average 66 cubic inches; that of the lowest species of man—the Australasian negro—75 cubic inches. It is to be assumed that during the twelfth century the degree of intelligence on an average, was by no means as well developed then as to-day, and, in fact, Broca only obtained 87 cubic inches as an average, from the one hundred and fifteen Parisian skulls which he measured, as belonging to the period. The brain volume of the Neander Valley (Neandortha) skull is exactly the same as that of the Australasian negro—75 cubic inches. The brain volume of the gorilla skull is only 30 inches.

The monkey approaches in all things nearest to man. Ear, nasal-bone and jawbone resemble closely the present species of man and our race. The arms of the monkey-race, which are disproportionately long, form a characteristic difference between him and man, being so much shorter with the gorilla; hence resembling man the most. It is evident through the formation of the pelvis and the lion muscles of the gorilla that he is by far the more capable of walking erect than all other monkeys. The superiority of man's hand rests upon his finer feelings; the greater facility of manipulation with the confronting-thumb. In this the gorilla nears man the most; his foot even resembles man more than that of any other of the (quadrama) monkeys.

Despite all these resemblances between the gorilla and the lower order of men, of the earliest period, there is a vast chasm of time. The abyss is not denied by the savans, nor do they assert with certainty that this chasm has been discovered by finding the connecting link between monkey and man.

This is an erroneous view, promulgated purposely on the part of those who oppose the researches of science and philosophy. The sciences, to-day, assert most positively, with reference to the relationship of the monkey to man, that the further we go back into the primitive period of the world's creation the more man approaches the monkey in his physical structure. Nevertheless, there is still a mighty abyss of time between the primitive man and the highest developed monkey.

Whether this abyss was at one time insignificant, or did not exist at all, is a question which may not be answerable to-day, without applying analogies. Some scientists contend that this abyss is incapable of being approximated; the majority believe that the chasm never existed at all. Says Prof. Schaafhausen, a most excellent authority, in his work: "Unterschiede in den Bildungen der heutigen organischen welt" (Difference in the Structure of the Present Organic World), "there are gaps which time has rent in the chain of coherent members. Such structures, which, as a transition medium, may yet be formed, as they have been discovered, and as filling the gaps in the order of the living organisms. They rest in the lap of the earth, which conceals the creation of the primitive world.

"The chasm between man and animal constantly enlarges itself, because, not only the lower races, which at times peculiarly resemble animal structure, die out, but the highest monkeys, which are nearest related to man, have nearly run their life's race. One or two hundred years more, and even these will be extinct! Is it not presumable, therefore, that if we contemplate the past myriads, we may find the difference quite insignificant between the lowest order of the human species, as compared with that of the most cultured animal, than it is to-day, and still less, the farther back we trace him in his primitive days? Not even that is accidental, but a natural law, that monkeys could maintain an existence in the midst of wild human beings."

THE LAW IN THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Amongst the singular points in the Tichborne case to one, which is to be hoped will receive judical elucidation, whatever may be the result of the trial, in determining the proprietorship of the Tichborne case. It is reported that the joint stock system has been carried to the extent of making a company to raise the funds required for carrying on the plaintiff's suit. There are, of course, two or three lawyers interested, who, we suppose, have given their professional services in payment of their subscriptions of stock. The result of the whole would seem to be that the possessor, by all apparent right, of a large and entailed estate, may be, at any moment, challenged, on speculation, by persons who make the venture on shares, and whose stock in trade, besides their subscribed capital, consists in the confederacy of an impudent adventurer. To say this is not to anticipate the verdict of the jury in the Tichborne case. Even if this particular claimant should make out a good case, it would still be true that some other pretender might, by the same means, attack the first fine property which had passed out of the hands of the direct heir. There is a law, we believe, against these sort of combinations, and even against speculative suits, brought by lawyers, and it will be well that it should be known whether this prohibition continues to be effective; for it is rather a hard condition on which to own property, that, like the holders of certain prizes, you shall be bound to maintain it whenever challenged, not only by an individual upon equal terms with yourself, but by a crowd of persons clubbing together small sums for the purpose of instituting a suit that will involve you in a present outlay of thousands.

THE CENSUS IN SCOTLAND.

The population in Scotland in 1861 was 3,062,294. In the middle of 1867, six years later, it was calculated to have risen to 3,170,769. The population of England and Wales in the latter year was 21,429,508, and of Ireland, 5,557,196: making for the United Kingdom a total of 30,157,473. The returns before us are ample enough to show there has been a satisfactory increase on those figures. The stride that some of the large towns have made is astounding. Next to Glasgow, which, during the ten years, has raised its 403,394 of population to 490,000, being an increase of over 83,000; Dundee has made the largest advance in Scotland. From 27,396 in 1801, its population rose to 31,058 in 1811; 32,126 in 1821; 48,026 in 1831; 64,629 in 1841; 78,931 in 1851; 90,417 in 1861; and now in 1871 the number 118,964, the increase during the last ten years having been 28,547. This, it will be seen, is nearly double the increase of any previous ten years since 1801. Aberdeen is also to be congratulated on its progress, the census giving it an increase of over 14,000, which is only 3,000 below the advance recorded in Edinburgh, Leith has gained, 10,500. In Govan and the district there is an increase of over 13,000; Greenock has sprung from 43,884 in 1861 to 59,111, showing an augmentation of 15,217; Lochee shows to great advantage in the list, with its great increase, as does also St. Andrews, West Calder and Wishaw; and, indeed, nearly the whole of the towns on the list show a more or less satisfactory progress. The smallest advance made by any of the large towns is that of Paisley, which, in its ten years, has gained only 989, making its total population 48,239. Galashiels, with its much smaller population, has increased 3,204; Hawick, 792; Hamilton, 2,756; Dalbeattie, 1,106; Dumbarton, 3,160. Detailed reports show the decrease that has taken place in many of the rural districts. In thirty-five parishes in Fife, for instance, there has been a decrease, amounting in all to 7,602, though the increase in the remaining twenty-eight parishes gives a net increase over the county, of 4,137. In Caithness-shire there has been a decrease of 1,272; in Sutherlandshire, of 950; and over Perthshire, of 5,960. Whether this decrease in the parishes is general remains to be seen; but from the operation of the causes to which it may be ascribed, and the great influx almost everywhere into the cities, there can be little doubt that it is.

AUSTRIA'S FUTURE.

The New York *Tribune* prints a special correspondent's long account of an interview with Count von Beust, Chancellor of the Austrian Empire. The count appears to have talked with considerable fluency, though how much of what he said to be counted as diplomatic expression, and how much sincere judgment it is not easy to determine. He said, in answer to the correspondent's question, that he thought the granting increased autonomy to Galicia would not involve Austria by arousing aspirations of nationality among the Polish subjects of neighboring powers, and declared that if the emperor could not regulate the internal affairs of his own provinces, according to his own will, Austria might as well cease to be an independent state. Nevertheless, as long as he was prime minister, no government should be established at Lembourg, likely to provoke war with Russia. The Poles in Galicia, he said, while perhaps not unwilling to entangle Austria in foreign complications, were, as to internal affairs, good enough Austrians. He expressed the opinion that federalism would be a dangerous experiment for Austria to try, because the differences of race and culture are so wide between the different provinces. In answer to a question whether he thought the other race could be satisfied, without prejudice to the German-Austrians, he replied that that was just the problem before them, adding that the German-Austrian was, politically, a most peculiar being, not quite decided as to what he wants himself, nor quite willing to allow others to get their due share. He said, with reference to the leaning of the German-Austrian toward Germany: "If Europe be ever separated into great nationalities, the German-Austrian will find himself parcelled off with Germany, but he will also find himself, with his peculiarities, the most unfortunate creature in existence." He expressed the opinion that a war between Russia and Prussia was too improbable a contingency to require consideration. The Prussians, who talk as if it were inevitable, speak rather their own hopes and wishes than the result of careful study and consideration of the actual state of affairs. There is no danger of a quarrel so long, at any rate, as the present rulers retain authority. The following extract contains what the chancellor is reported to have said concerning the influence of the United States in a matter of some moment to the politics of Europe:—

"One might write a volume about the state of European politics at any given time, particularly at present, concerning one especial point of European politics with which the name of the United States is often connected—the Pontus question. There is a strong belief prevailing in Europe (whether rightly or wrongly, as well as my own opinion, we lay aside) that in case the Oriental question really flamed up, the United States will side with Russia. Now, it would be very important if we had a regularly authentic denial of that idea, unless the interests of the United States would not support and aid the pretension to Russia, where the direct interests of the United States were not involved—such an implicitly trustworthy assurance would work, I repeat, a great melioration of European affairs."

"This," says the correspondent, "was the most out-spoken utterance of the entire conversation, and was made with great emphasis, precluding all doubts in a desire to have it reach its destination."

Business Notices.

SMOKERS,

LOOK AT THIS!

HOW IS THAT FOR HIGH.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the Public with all kinds of

Smoking Materials!

From a penny pipe to

A MEERCHAUM,

WORTH $12,00.

Remember, he keeps

NO IMITATION MEERCHAUM.

But warrants all the Pipes he sells as

A Firts-class Article,

OR NO SALE.

Also—any quantity of

BRIER ROOT.
FRENCH CLAY.
WOODEN & NYALL

PIPES,

AT ANY PRICE!

Call and see; he won't charge you anything for inspection, and will sell to you as reasonable as any in the Trade

Also expected, per steamers daily.

48 BOXES CHOICE

VIRGINIA TOBACCO!

The following Brands:—

SPONGE CAKE,
GOLD BAR,
PINE APPLE,
BRIGHT SIXES,

&c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH

Wholesale or Retail.

Come right along and examine for yourselves. Don't forget the place, it is at the

UNION HOUSE,

On the corner of

KING & QUEEN STREETS,

AND

JOHN S. O'NEILL

IS THE

PROPRIETOR.

Union House, Ch'town, June 28, 1871. } pat 1m.

City Tannery

AGAIN IN

OPERATION!

THE SUBSCRIBERS will pay CASH for any quantity of

Bark, Hides, and Skins.

NATHAN DAVIES & SON,
City Tannery.

Ch'town, June 21, 1871.

Notice!

The fast-sailing Schooner "A. R. McDonald," will sail, as Packet, between Souris and Charlottetown, for the Season, on the opening of the Navigation.

Agents:
Hon. W. W. Lord, Ch'town,
Neil McDonald, Souris.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.

Souris, March 15, 1871.

Gold and Silver

WATCHES.

GOLD CHAINS!

Wedding, Mourning, and other

GOLD RINGS.

Brooches, Gents' Pins, Clocks, &c., &c.,

Always on hand.

Watches and Clocks repaired at shortest notice. Old gold and silver bought.

ROBERT SNEESTON,
North Side Queen Square, } Jeweler, &c.
Feb. 16, 1871. } 1y

LITTLE WANZER

SEWING MACHINE,

Another lot of this

CELEBRATED

SEWING MACAINE

Just received.

A. B. SMITH.

may 24.

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE!

MASON & HENDERSON,

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET,

Remind their numerous friends and the public of the fact that they have now on hand, a large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

SEASONABLE GOODS

OF NEW MAKES AND THE BEST STYLES,

AT MORE REASONABLE PRICES

Than ever offered before.

Having the special advantage of buying all their Goods in the

Very best Markets,

And purchasing for PROMPT PAY, enables them to offer their entire Stock at such prices that must insure

A READY SALE.

Ch'town, May 24, 1871.

FALCONER, KEITH & CO.,

CUSTOM TAILORS,

QUEEN STREET,

Can do better for their Customers than any house in the city.

Buyers will find, at our Establishment, the largest lot of

CLOTH!

—IN—

TWEEDS, COATINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,

in the market.

Newest of everything, in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

A nice lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!!

of our own manufacture.

SILK HATS!
IN
LATEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH STYLE!

FELT HATS!

—IN—

SIXTY-FIVE DIFFERENT STYLES,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Ch'town, June 14, 1871.

A. HERMANS,

BELL-HANGER,
GAS FITTER,
GUN & TIN-SMITH!!

Dorchester Street,

(*Next to Old Reading Room Building.*)

BEGS to return his thanks, to the general public, for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same. He keeps constantly on hand

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

All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the cheapest markets, intended for House Builders, such as Gas Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c., &c., I am prepared to sell them at rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

To a generous public, I would say, that all orders in this branch of my business will be attended to with despatch.

A lot of First-class **Water Coolers** on hand.

Sayer's Crystal Blue,

Sold Cheaper than ever.

July 7, 1870. ex

JOHN CAIRNS'

MARBLE WORKS!

Kent Street, Charlottetown.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a large Stock of Marble and Freestone, and is prepared, at any time, to execute orders of every description, such as

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, and Tablets; also Chimney Pieces and Shelves, with Brackets.

In point of Workmanship, Design, and Lettering, he feels confident that the work executed at his Establishment heretofore, will compare favorably with that from any similar Establishment in the Island.

The Subscriber has, for sale, a large quantity of Shelling Stones, for Mills, all sizes. Also, Agent for Holmes & Blanchard's French Burr Millstones, price varying from $140 to $225, according to size. Also, Dutch "Anker" Bolting Cloths, and Mill Gearing of all descriptions.

☞ Also, on hand, Registered Grates and Grindstones.

Remember the Old Stand.

JOHN CAIRNS.

March 15, 1871.—pat

Hennessey's Celebrated Brandy.

CONSIGNMENT FROM FRANCE.

60 Puncheons, (centle and cases.)

AT LOWEST RATES.

MACKACHERN & CO.

"Italian Warehouse," June 21, '71.—1m

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,

—A—

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

—OF—

GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

THE Catholic World contains original articles from the best Catholic English writers at home and abroad, as well as translations from the Reviews and Magazines of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain. Its readers are thus put in possession of the choicest productions of European periodical literature, in a cheap and convenient form.

Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX.

Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

REV. I. T. HECKER:

We heartily congratulate you upon the success which your periodical, "The Catholic World," has, through its erudition and perspicuity, acquired even among those who differ from us, etc.

Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

DEAR FATHER HECKER:

I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, to be entitled: "The Catholic World," which it is proposed publishing in this city, under your supervision; and I am happy to state there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want, if not fully, at least in a great measure, supplied.

With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as *failure*, in your vocabulary.

Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with well-merited success, and under God's blessing, become fruitful in all the good which it proposes,

I remain, Rev. Dear Sir, very truly, your friend and servant in Christ,

JOHN,
Archbishop of New York.

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD"

Forms a double-column octavo magazine of 144 pages each number, making two large volumes, or 1728 pages, each year, and is furnished to subscribers for $5 a year, invariably in advance. Single copies, 50 cents.

Postage, thirty-six cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where the magazine is received.

All remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to

LAWRENCE KEHOE,
General Agent.

The Catholic Publication Society,
No. 126 Nassau Street, N. Y.

P. O. Box 5,826.
Nov. 1, 1870.

HEAD QUARTERS.

THE Subscriber would call attention to the fact, that persons in want of a good

Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo,

Would do well to call at Head Quarters, Upper Queen Street, DesBrisay's Block. Not only will he get the above in first-class style, but also OYSTERS, in every variety.

CHAS. O. WINKLER.

Dec. 7, 1870.

Mercantile Advertisements.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received, by recent arrivals from Great Britain, the United States, Dominion of Canada, and the West Indies, the following Goods, which they offer to the trade on

REASONABLE TERMS.

80 chests choice Tea, 28 half do
6 hhds. 10 tbls. Muscovado sugar
10 bbls. crushed sugar
30 hhds. bright retailing Molasses
20 do DeKuyper's Gin.
15 do Demerara Rum
10 qr. casks Campbeltown Whiskey
10 do do Hennessy's Brandy
6 do do Jules Robin & Co., do
4 do do Otards do
2 do do Pluets do
50 cases Hennessy's do
5 hhds. Berlin Spirits
20 boxes American Tobacco
15 bbls Barcelona Nuts
5 do Walnuts
5 do Currants
20 kegs Coleman's Mustard
2 cases ground Black Pepper
1 hhd. refined Saltpetre
2 bbls. Bleached Jamacia Ginger
1 case ground do
10 bbls Barnes Pickles
5 bbls Grease & Blackwell's do
10 kegs baking soda
10 bbls soda Crystals
15 do Bass and Allsops Ale
40 boxes Valentia Raisins
35 do starch
30 do Glass
1 bbl Logwood
1 do Cudbear
10 bbls Scotch Mixtures, (Confectionery)
1 case Lozenges
40 gross Nixey's Black Lead
30 sets Plough Metals
12 casks Paint Oil, (raw & boiled)
400 kegs White Lead & Black Paint
30 boxes T. D. Pipes
4 cases and 4 bales Dry Goods
80 bags Nails
100 boxes Liverpool soap
1 case fancy do
15 crates assorted earthenware
10 bags Rice
20 casks Kerosine Oil
5 cases matches
60 gross Blacking
100 doz. corn Brooms
5 casks malt Vinegar
10 do Cider do
50 sides soft Leather
60 reams Wrapping Paper
400 bbls. Flour
100 do Corn Meal
30 doz. Pails
20 nests Tubs.

MACDONALD & OWEN.

Water Street, Ch'town, } May 21, 1871. } 2m

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

1871.

McKinnon & McDonald

Have received, per steamers and spring ships,

A LARGE STOCK OF

MERCHANDIZE!

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods,

—IN—

Dress Materials, Skirting, Skirts, Velveteen and Cloth Jackets, Velveteen, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Straw Hats, &c., Grey and White Cottons, Prints, Cotton Warp, Shirtings, Sheetings.

BROAD CLOTH.

Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, Doeskins, Tailor's Trimmings.

CLOTHING.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, L. W. Shirts, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS & HOSIERY.

HARDWARE.

Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Trnces, Back-bands, Hames, Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Paint Oil, Olive Oil, &c.

TEA!

(A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.)

Sugar, Groceries, &c., Buckets, Brooms, Rope, Ext. Logwood, English Milk Pans and Crocks, in great variety, all in good qualities, and Lower Prices than usual.

M'KINNON & M'DONALD.

Dodd & Rogers's Brick Building, } Queen Square, June 7, 1871. }

SPRING GOODS.

APRIL, 1871.

FOR GENTLEMEN!!

Superfine Black and Blue

BROAD CLOTHS,

Extra good finish, 8s. 6d. to 35s. per yd.
New and Desirable Patterns, in

Silk Mixed Coatings,
Fine Black Doeskins,

VERY CHEAP!

Fancy Tweeds and Trowserings!

GOOD STYLES!

Silk and Worsted Vestings,

In Stylish Patterns—for Spring wear.

☞ Suits or single Garments made to order, by first-class Cutters, &c.

Also, in Stock, a prime lot of

JACKETS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., &c.

Silk Umbrellas,
Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps,
Collars, Ties and Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Kid Gloves, Dress Shirts, &c., &c

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Queen Street.

April 5, 1871. city pa tf. Other adv't out.

Business Notices.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
May 23, 1871.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Government of Prince Edward Island will until 19th JULY, next, receive TENDERS for the construction and equipment of a RAILWAY of 3 feet 6 inches guage, from Cascumpec to Georgetown, a distance of about 120 miles.

Payment will be made in Prince Edward Island Government Debentures, bearing six per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, redeemable in 30 years.

Specifications may be seen and forms of tender, and other information obtained at the Government Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, after 20th June next.

No Tender will be recognized unless made on the printed form.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders will be received for either the whole distance from Cascumpec to Georgetown in one Contract, or in three Contracts, as follows:—

No. 1. From Charlottetown to Summerside, with Station Houses and Wharves at both places.

No. 2. From Charlottetown to Georgetown, with Stations and Wharf at Georgetown.

No. 3. From Summerside to Cascumpec, with Station Houses and Wharf at Cascumpec.

T. H. HAVILAND,
Col. Sec'y.

BUENA VISTA!

JUST opened, and for sale at the Buena Vista, a splendid assortment Fancy Goods, consisting in part as follows:—

Brushes,

HAIR,
CLOTH,
NAIL,
PALATE,
TOOTH,
POCKET,
& SHAVING.

Of Real badger Hair

COMBS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—IN—

BONE,
GUTTA PERCHA,
HANDLE,
POCKET,
BARBER'S HAIRCUTTING,
BRASS BACK,
FANCY,
& OTHERWISE.

PERFUMERIES,

Made by the best French Manufacturers.

POMADES!

Warranted as genuine, and in variety.

PASTILES,
CHARCOAL,
AND ROSE

Tooth Powder!

Barber's Shaving

CREAM

COSMETICS!

Hand Mirrors!

—IN—

Cut and Plain Glass.

Ladies' & Gents'

TOILET CASES!

FANCY SOAPS,

Of the finest quality, besides a general assortment

FANCY GOODS,

Worthy the attention of Citizens dealing in the above line.

These Goods will be sold at very small charge above costs,

—BY—

John S. O'Neill,

PROPRIETOR

OF THE

UNION HOUSE.

Corner of King and Queen Streets, } Ch'town, June 28, 1871. } pat 1m.

OYSTER CELLAR.

THE Subscriber, having gone to the expense of opening an OYSTER CELLAR, where his numerous patrons can be furnished with

Fresh Oysters,

For private or public parties, from one quart up to bushels. He therefore hopes that the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him in that branch of business, will be still continued.

The oysters will be supplied during the week, at all reasonable hours.

J. S. O'NEILL,
Proprietor Union House.

Corner King & Queen Streets, } Ch'town, June 28, 1871. } pat, 1m.