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CLARKE.

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OINTMENT.

Sores, Bad Breasts,
Wounds.

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Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Gout	Sore-nipples
Glandular	Sore-throats
swellings	Scurvy
Lumbago	Sore-heads
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P. REILLY.

The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867. NO 42

THE HERALD
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
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For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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

ALMANACK FOR JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 1st day, 5h. 56m, evening, E.
First Quarter, 8th day, 1h. 19m., evening, E. S. E.
Full Moon, 16th day, 3h. 44m., evening, N. E.
Last Quarter, 24th day, 10h. 20m., morning, S. W.
New Moon, 31st day, 0h. 31m., morning, N.

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

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 26, 1867.

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

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Fishermen's Outfits.

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

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

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

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

POETRY.

AFTER.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
After the snow, the emerald leaves;
Silver stars when the day is done;
After the harvest, golden sheaves.

After the Clouds, the violet sky;
After the tempest the lull of the waves;
Quiet woods when the winds go by;
After the battle, peaceful graves.

After the knell, the wedding bells;
After the bud the radient rose;
Joyful greetings from sad farewells;
After weeping, sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful meed;
After the flight, the downy nest;
After the furrow, the waking seed;
After the shadow river—rest!

IN THE MEADOW.

Idle, and half in love with idleness,
Caught in the network that my oak tree weaves
Of light and shadow with his thrilling leaves,
And charmed to hear his easy song no less.—
On the shorn grass I lie, and let the excess
Of summer life seem only summer play,
Even to the farmers working far away,
Where one man lifts and strenuously heaves
A bristly hay-cock up to him who stands
Unsteadily upon the swaying load,
Which, while the shuffling oxen slowly pass,
Touched into wakefulness by voice and goad,
He shapes and smooths, and, turning in his hands,
The long fork glistens like a rod of glass.

—*R. K. Weeks in the Nation.*

Select Literature.

THE

TURKISH SLAVE;

OR, THE

DUMB DWARF OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

A STORY OF THE EASTERN WORLD.

BY LIEUTENANT MURRAY.

CHAPTER II.

Continued.

'Is he thy boy?' asked the sultan of the captain. 'He is my slave,' replied the master of the Trebizond Ship, as he bowed low in the eastern style before the Sultan Mahomet.

'From whence do you come?' continued the sultan.

'From the south, highness,' replied the slaver, again bowing low.

'And this boy?'

'Is a Greek.'

'And from whence?'

'He was taken from the fishermen of the Archipelago, highness,' replied the man.

'Tis well. God is good, and the law is sacred. Take thy proaerty,' said the sultan.

'Highness, I kiss your hand,' replied the captain, bowing to the thwarts of his boat.

At this moment there struggled through the crowd a strangely deformed creature, and seized the boy, he looked strangely into his face for a moment, and placing a ring upon his finger, again disappeared within the curtains of the boat. Hardly understanding this singular gift, the boy seemed to be pleased with the ring, which was one of rare workmanship, in gold, supporting a small diamond of surpassing brilliancy. The boy had marked the giver, who seemed to be a privileged person in the sultan's barge, though deformed and horrible to look upon.

In the meantime the sultan turned to the cushions of his caique, to attend to the half-drowned child that had been so providentially rescued from a watery grave. The boy returned at once to the slaver with his master, thinking lightly of what he had done. The royal boat swept on to the Seraglio Point, and in a couple of hours the whole affair was forgotten, or at least apparently so, among a people who are stoics both by practice and by nature, and who die or live, as the fates may decree, without a murmur, or even a thought that by any possible act of their own they might in any way avert the decree of fortune. They are devotedly and sincerely fatalists, and live up to the dictates of their belief most religiously.

What seaman who has sailed in the Black Sea, or among the isles of the Grecian Archipelago, has not seen these Turks resign themselves and their well found crafts to the mercy of a wild storm, and lighting a pipe, sit down contentedly on the deck to await the fate that is ordained for them, saying, 'If we are to die, no effort of ours can avail us; if we are to be saved, we shall be so without any agency of our own. Allah needs not the aid of such as we to carry out his will. What availeth our exertions?'

Far be it from us to disparage entire reliance upon Divine Providence, more especially in time of imminent danger; but a storm at sea calls for a cool head and a prompt spirit on the quarter-deck, with ready activity to back them on the forecastle. Resignation is a very good spirit to possess, but a worthless servant.

CHAPTER III.

SLAVE MARKET OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

It was just one week subsequent to the accident that had occurred on board the sultan's caique, in the harbor of Constantinople, that a public sale of the cargo of slaves brought by the Trebizond ship took place in the bazaar. A curious scene was presented, with its group of males and females, to be bargained for and sold like so many cattle. There were rosy-cheeked Circassian girls and boys, stout, manly Greeks, captured from their fishing-boats in the Ægean Sea, Persians, Georgians, the latter mostly young and beautiful girls, brought expressly to grace the harems of the rich and noble Mussulmans, each one destined to be the plaything of some 'malignant and turbaned Turk.'

At one corner of the bazaar there stood quietly by himself, a small boy, of some twelve or thirteen summers, dressed in the fisherman's costume of the Greeks of Negropont. The most casual observer might easily perceive that he was no common boy. His active eye took in every movement of the crowd, and all that transpired in the thronged bazaar. He was quick, observant, thoughtful and handsome. His light form displayed flexibility of limb and strength of body, well combined, and the feat in the harbor showed his promptness and daring, for it was he who saved the child that fell from the sultan's caique but a few days before.

A perfume merchant had set his eyes upon the boy, as peculiarly adapted for his service in his bazaar, and a captain of the sultan's guard had already resolved to purchase him, as a lackey to tend his horse and trappings, while some half dozen others, struck with his remarkable manner and appearance, had also made up their minds that he must be theirs.

'Wouldst like me for thy master, boy?' said the perfume merchant, accosting the young Greek.

The boy looked at him with a singular mixture of contempt and curiosity depicted in his face, and being attracted by some passing event, he heeded not the question that the man of perfumes had made.

'Wouldst like me for a master, boy?' repeated the Turk.

'You *smell* well,' said the boy, with a quick, sarcastic wit, that raised a shout of laughter among the mixed assembly.

The merchant turned away, resolving to buy him, if only for the pleasure of revenging himself for the insult of the young rogue. The captain of the cavalry, having marked the scene between the boy and the perfume merchant, liked him all the better for his wit and spirit, and approaching him said:

'I'm a soldier, my lad—how would you like to be my page, and have the care of my horses' trappings?'

'I care not to whom I'm sold,' said the boy, listlessly.

'But you should, my little fellow. It may make vast odds to you.'

'Am I not a slave in any instance?' asked the young Greek, turning his fine eye upon the soldier with an expressive and meaning glance.

'In the name, thou art; but with a good master it is of little account.'

'I care not,' replied the boy, 'whether my cage be barred with golden walls or iron; it is a cage all the same to me.'

'I like thee, nevertheless,' said the soldier, 'and will try for thee.'

The boy answered not further, but turned listlessly away to gaze at the scene that surrounded him in the slave bazaar, while his handsome face expressed many contending emotions, elicited by the doings there. He seemed utterly unconscious of the attention that was bestowed upon himself, and the general admiration that his appearance elicited from all.

Circassian after Circassian was "knocked down" to the highest bidder, stout Greeks and Bulgarian lads were sold at a bargain, intermingled with the beautiful Georgians, till the Greek fisher boy was offered at last to close the sale. He was announced by the Jew who acted as salesman, as a fisher boy from the Archipelago, and, as an instance of his promptness and ability, his late service to the sultan was related. The boy stood with a proud and curling lip as he was offered there for sale, but remained passive and speechless. The bids ran high, and already the boy was going at a price far exceeding that of the highest Georgian, much to the delight and surprise of his owner, the captain of the slave ship, when the dwarf who placed the ring upon his finger hobbled into the bazaar, and hurrying to the side of one who wore the livery of the sultan's household, made a sign to him, and disappeared as suddenly as he had come.

In the next moment the well-known voice of Brumah, the sultan's chief eunuch, put a stop to the sale, by offering twice the sum that had been already bidden; and taking the boy by the hand, he laid a bag of gold on the owner's stand, and walked away with his purchase. It was thus that Alick the Greek was introduced into the palace of the sultan—and Esmah, the lovely princess, was the child whom he had saved from a grave in the waters of the Bosphorus.

Alick was too young to know much of his own history. He knew that he was born at Athens, that having lost both his parents while yet quite a child, an old priest had adopted him, with whom he had lived on the island of Negropont ever since. This he had been told an hundred times, in answer to his natural, childlike inquiries. The priest had never been a father, and with all his supposed knowledge of human nature, knew little of the proper way to educate or bring up a child, but he tutored him profoundly in such branches as were deep study even for himself. Thus, from his earliest childhood, the boy had begun to learn those things which are supposed to be within the compass only of maturer minds. This constant application and hard study had tended in some degree to affect the health of one so young as Alick, and the good priest, realizing this, had given him a few months' vacation; and to strengthen and develop his young frame, as well as to humor a natural taste that he seemed to possess for anything relating to the sea, he placed him in charge of a fisherman of the isle, who belonged to Negropont; and from this craft the boy had been taken by the piratical slaver, while on a fishing excursion off the isle of Scio.

Already greatly prepossessed in favor of Alick, the sultan kept him near his person, vastly entertained by his conversational powers, for his young mind was richly stored with tales and legends of his country, told him by the priest, besides numberless Greek songs and ballads, which the boy would sing, accompanying himself upon the guitar, which he played with skill, thanks to the undivided attention of his ghostly instructor. The sultan, appreciating his many excellent acquirements and intrepidity of character, made Alick his body page, and the young Greek grew up to be of the utmost importance to the comfort of his royal master, from the fact that his shrewdness had led him to make the sultan's wants his study, and had also taught him the art to please and serve him faithfully. Like Othello the Moor, he sat before Esmah and her father, and told his stories to the delight of their leisure hours, and winning the daughter's heart little by little, till it was all his own.

'And did this old priest teach thee all these things?' the sultan would often ask, after listening delightedly to the boy's relation of some old romantic story.

'All, highness.'

'But you must have been an apt pupil, Alick, to remember so well?'

'I loved to listen to them, highness, for I knew no other pleasure.'

'And you were an orphan, Alick?' asked the monarch, sympathizingly.

'While yet almost an infant, highness,' replied the page.

'And never knew a parent's care?' continued the sultan, whose sympathy was vastly promoted by the drug he was now inhaling.

'Never, highness, save that of the kind old priest who adopted me.'

'Think of it, Esmah,' the sultan would say, turning to his daughter, while she showed by the language of her eyes how much she thought of all that concerned the page.

'God is great—we will be a father to thee,' the sultan would say, as his eye-balls gradually dilated under the narcotic influence of the strong potations of the dreamy drug, and visions of delight floated in his half-conscious imagination.'

All the while Esmah was regarding Alick with a tender but silent eloquence, that words would only have marred, and little did the Greek boy think of his servitude. Little did he realize, under such circumstances, that he was a slave!

Time flew with fairy-like wings for him. He heeded not its passage. Days, weeks, months, all unheeded, went into the lap of time, uncounted and unrecorded by him, for his heart was full and rich in contentment, so that he was but loved by Esmah, and permitted, even thus in secret, to exchange those sweet promises and assurances that made them both so happy. Who could find fault with their intimacy? They were scarcely more than children, and there was such a native grace and dignity in the manner of the Greek boy, that he seemed fully the equal of Esmah in station, though his tongue and bearing seemed so humble and dutiful. Yes, they were sweet playmates, and many an eye looked with envy upon the page, to see how much the fair and youthful princess regarded and relied upon him for amusements.

There were times, latterly, as Esmah grew up towards womanhood, that Brumah, the chief of the sultan's private household, looked with jealous eye upon the intimacy of the children, and once or twice he had even ventured to separate them when they were engaged in their games in the seraglio gardens, and send Alick to some other part of the palace; but he did not often take this liberty, for Esmah administered to him a reprimand that cut him keenly, child as she was; and the chief eunuch really feared the child whom he knew to be so strong a favourite with the sultan, that the monarch was easily swayed by her will, upon any ordinary subject. Therefore he took care to offend her no further.

Time passed on, day by day. Alick and Esmah were much together, playing among the beautiful fountains and fragrant flowers of the seraglio gardens. They were but children, and no one in that proud household regarded their intimacy, even for a moment, in any other light than of childish mates. Still the intelligent young Greek knew the part he played too well not to appear, more especially before others, to show the most profound respect towards her whom he already loved as a dear sister. Their young minds were moulded thus alike from childhood, by constant communion, and Alick, having imbibed a taste for study, soon mastered her native tongue, and taught her his own. Indeed, the sultan seemed pleased at this, and rewarded Alick for the instruction he imparted, with a diamond-hilted stiletto of great value, containing a Damascus blade of rare workmanship and unrivalled temper. The sultan forgot, that in Esmah's learning Alick's native tongue, the young couple were enabled to converse upon any subject that they chose, in a language to which himself and household were utter strangers.

While Alick had instructed Esmah in his native language, he had also taught her his religion, the Christian's faith, as it had been impressed upon his mind daily, by the old priest of Negropont, and the young girl joined him often in tender and heartfelt prayer. But O, how secretly! Had they been detected, Alick knew full well that even the sultan's earnest friendship would not save him from instant death by the bow-string. Indeed, there were constant examples to this effect exhibited almost daily before his eyes. Perhaps the very consciousness of the danger that they shared in their religious sentiments, by bowing the knee together in Christian prayer, lent to the ceremony additional force and interest.

Under these circumstances, it is no wonder of surprise that they grew to love each other so tenderly and devotedly. Esmah, from contrasting the character of the females that surrounded her with the picture of those which Alick had often drawn for her, and from the representations of the respect in which her sex was held by Christian nations, was led to look upon the real homage that the Greek paid her as something actually sacred, and she loved him accordingly, with all the wealth and devotedness of her pure soul.

'But O, how thoroughly hopeless is such love as ours, Esmah,' said the young Greek, as they sat alone in a shaded alcove one afternoon, after the sultan had dropped away, overcome by his favorite drug, in dreamy bliss.

'Hopeless indeed,' sighed Esmah.

'There are so many barriers to our union, that even love cannot hope.'

'Thy want of rank, Alick, is all, is it not?' she asked.

'Not all dearest.'

'Why not all, since I love thee, and thou lovest me, and my father, too, loves thee well?'

'You forget one other reason,' replied Alick seriously.

'Ah, true—your religion; nay, *my* religion, Alick, for I, too, am a Christian. But among the high and noble, even mixed marriages have been tolerated by my father and his advisers,' replied Esmah.

'Aye, perhaps an emperor might be sanctioned in a marriage with thee: but not an humble personage—much less a page. I could never consent to change my faith, even for thee, dearest, and that alone would separate us in this country.'

'Were you disposed to do so, Alick, I could not love you so well as I now do; for I feel that the depth of my affection is founded much upon your Christian character, your native honesty and truth,' replied the thoughtful girl.

'Dear girl, you make me feel that I am unworthy of such love,' said the page, expressing his honest feelings.

'Nay, Alick,' said the gentle girl, drawing affectionately nearer to his side.

'But I speak honestly, dearest. Am I not the humblest of the humble, while you are the princess of the Sultan Mahomet, the proud master of the East?'

'You have levelled all barriers of birth, Alick, in opening to me the intellectual field that I should otherwise never have enjoyed. Your talent, and our happy faith, the true religion that you have taught me, levels all rank,' said the princess, earnestly.

'Be this even so, Esmah, how am I so worthy as thou art? What sacrifice do I make? None! I rise in seeking your love: you *come down* to me in accepting and returning it. What have you to gain? Nothing, save the true love of this poor heart. What to lose? Position, riches, splendour—everything.'

'Nay, Alick, you distress me by talking thus, said Esmah, earnestly.

'What are you, Esmah? A princess!'

'Alick, Alick.!' interrupted the fair girl, holding up both her hands.

'Who am *I*? A slave!' continued the Greek with bitterness. Esmah started to her feet. It was not often that the word was uttered between them, but when she did hear it, it cut her to the very soul. She could not bear to think that he whom she loved, nay almost adored, was her father's slave, bought with gold; aye, and liable to be sold again in the slave bazaar to-morrow. She covered her face with her hands as he spoke, and her soft, white bosom heaved audibly to the internal emotion that her struggling heart evinced.

One gentle pressure of her hand to his breast, one single assurance that, come what might, he should love her to the last, and with his whole soul, re-assured and calmed her, and they were happy again—happy in the present joy that each realized in the society of the other, and in shutting their eyes to the lowering darkness of the future. How hopeful is youth!

The most thoughtless reader will at once realize the imminent danger of the page's situation, even had he lived in a Christian land, and dared to aspire to the love of one so vastly above him. But here, where the least intimacy between a Christian and the females of the Turks is regarded with the utmost jealousy, and when the sultan's displeasure, however trifling, amounts generally to instant death, without so much as a hearing on behalf of the victim, it will be seen that the young Greek was not unlike a man sleeping upon a mine of powder, that at any instant was liable to explode, and totally destroy him.

But we must on to more vivid and intricate portions of our story, where the reader may follow us with an awakened and increasing interest.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TURKISH SLAVE MASTER OF THE SULTAN'S YACHT.

We left Alick just after he had escaped, by the dwarf's assistance, from the custody of the infidel, who was made to bite the dust by the well-directed blow from the page's dumb but faithful friend. With Alick's means of access to the sultan's palace, he was almost instantly by his royal master's side again, and apparently as unconcerned as before the late fatal business in which he had been engaged. A slight investigation of course followed the death of the Turk, and some witnesses were examined; but Alick would have been the last person on whom suspicion would rest, more especially as the dwarf, who was present at the examination of the subject, seemed to intimate by signs that he knew the murderer to be a Mussulman, and that he had escaped by the sea-wall of the seraglio in a boat on the Bosphorus.

This singular being, who has more than once been referred to in this story, was a privileged person about the court: indeed, he was looked upon with a sort of mysterious dread by most of the household, who attached some superstitious fear to his person, as do nearly all inhabitants of the East to deformity of any character, evinced in the human species. This, however, was not the case with Esmah or Alick; both seemed to regard the dwarf only with the utmost kindness; and he poor, deformed creature—probably loved them better than all else in the world for the spirit they had ever evinced towards him. He was born in the sultan's service, and possessed no small degree of importance, from the fact that such a person in a family is supposed by the Turks to prevent what they call the visit of the *evil eye*, a peculiar superstition of the East.

It so happened that Alick had once, by his intrepidity, and by great personal risk, saved the dwarf's life, at a time when one of the buildings where he was sleeping had become completely enveloped in flames. The dwarf had retreated to the upper part, and sat trembling with fear upon the very roof, not daring to approach the ordinary passages of egress, from the fact that they were already enveloped in flames. At this moment Alick rushed into the burning mass, and by almost superhuman exertion of strength, brought out the dwarf in his arms, though both were so severely burnt in their bodies as to suffer for a long time afterwards. Of course this caused the dwarf to regard Alick as his benefactor and best friend. Besides this, the page often served him in a manner that others would hardly have paused to consider.

The dwarf was permitted to roam where he pleased, and having the most unbounded liberty within the royal apartments and the palace itself, was often the medium of passages from Esmah to Alick; and the reader will remember, in the opening of this story, of his presenting the page with a rose, which Alick thrust into his bosom with secret delight. The dwarf was possessed with a vast deal more intelligence than was generally accorded to him. He realized fully the situation of the page and Esmah; he knew that they loved each other, and he knew, too, how secretly and how hopelessly. They were the only two beings that the dwarf loved in the world; and he made them, and how he might serve and please them, his constant study.

They knew full well how devoted the poor creature was to them; but yet they knew not the extent and depth of that devotion, prompted by gratitude and love, in a heart peculiarly susceptible to these gentle influences, though fortune, in the outward make of the dwarf, had belied all gentle sympathies. Esmah and Alick scarcely met together that he was not a silent and deaf watcher over them, unseen and unheeded. Like a faithful dog, denied the power of expressing his affection, save by deeds, and by constant attendance and watchfulness, the poor dwarf could only thus manifest his warm affection for his young mistress and the page. Though naturally timid, because he could not understand the principle that moved things about him, yet, in their cause, he was brave to recklessness, and would not have hesitated to lay down his poor life in the defence of either. Poor dwarf! more human far than most of the worldly in thy disinterested devotedness, and the sincerity of thy humble love.

Sometimes, when Esmah resorted to the shade of the tall, proud cypresses to read in the open air, the dwarf would crouch at her feet, and, curling himself in a fold like an animal, lay his head by her side, and seem to sleep; while the princess would

lay her soft, white hand upon his dark, wrinkled brow, and speak kindly, and smile upon him ever and anon. We say the poor, deformed creature *seemed* to sleep; but O, how wakeful was his heart!—how it throbbed at the kindness of the lovely girl, and how happy was the poor, lone dwarf beneath her smiles! They were a strange couple there together—so much loveliness and so much deformity! And when she left the spot, the dwarf would nestle down to where she had been sitting as though she had left the dear influence of her presence still upon the place. Poor devoted creature!

To be continued.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

THE SHOOTING OF MAXIMILIAN, MIRAMON AND MEJIA.

LAST SPEECH OF THE UNFORTUNATE PRINCE.

FULL DETAILS OF THE LAST SCENE.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 9.

The *Times* this evening publishes an extra containing a ranchero letter from San Luis Potosi, stating that at six o'clock on the morning of June 19, the troops of Escobedo formed a short distance from the city for the execution of Maximilian and his Generals, the people of Queretaro flocking by thousands to see the closing scenes in the life of the men they loved. As the clock strikes seven, the bells toll and announce that the prisoners have left their prisons for the last time, and are on their way to their execution. After a few moments they appear, drawn in carriages and a large guard around them, the Emperor first, Miramon next, and Mejia last. As they near the place of execution, convulsive sobs break from the crowd. The carriages stop, and the prisoners get out. Among the conclave you can hardly see a dry eye. Tokens of dissatisfaction are manifested. Maximilian, on alighting, is saluted by the people. In an easy and graceful manner, and with an elastic step, he marched to the fatal spot. The prisoners were dressed in a plain manner. They were not bound nor blindfolded. In taking his position, the Emperor spoke in a clear and firm manner, and with nothing of bravado. He seemed to feel his situation, and said when he was first waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico who came with credentials offering him the Government of the country, he refused. At a subsequent meeting the proposition was again presented, and he replied that if convinced that the majority thought that it was to their interest to place him at the head of the Government he might consent. Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials. Upon advice from the Powers of Europe, who advised him that there was no other course to pursue, he accepted the call. He denied that the court that had tried him had a right to do so. His was a case of good faith. The nations of the world had pledged their faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the good of Mexico. In conclusion, he hoped his blood would stop the effusion of blood in the country.

Miramon spoke from a paper. The only regret he felt in dying was that, should the Liberal party retain the Government, his children would be pointed out as the children of a traitor. He told them that he was no traitor, but had always opposed liberal principles, and had always been against the disorder of the country. He should die as he lived, a Conservative, satisfied to die for his country. The fame of his acts would live, and posterity would judge whether he was right or wrong. He closed with the words, "*Viva la Emperor! Viva la Mexico!*"

Mejia made no address; he went to Escobedo and said he would die poor; that he had never made an effort to make money. His only wealth consisted in forty cattle in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoras, to whom he owed considerable, would not press his wife to pay his debts when they came into possession of the money left them by the kindness of the Emperor.

After Miramon ceased speaking, the guard was drawn up. The prisoners were standing facing them. The Emperor called the sergeant, and drawing from his pocket a handful of $20 pieces, he gave them to him, and requested that after his death he would divide them with his company, asking as a favor that he would aim his bullet at his heart. The officers gave the signal, the volley was fired, and the prisoners lay stretched on the ground. The Emperor was not quite dead. There was considerable quivering of the muscles. Five balls had entered his breast. Two soldiers were then called out, who shot him in the side. Miramon and Mejia were killed by the first volley. Each of the four balls entered in the breast. A sheet was throwa over the Emperor by the doctor, who was to embalm his body. The bodies were then taken by their respective friends, and the troops moved back to their quarters, while thousands remained, kept by a super-natural agency.

MEXICAN NEWS.

From American papers, received per steamer *Alhambra* from Boston to-day, we cull the following interesting items of Mexican news. The news is received by way of Galveston, and is one week later than that already received:—

The Prussian consul at Vera Cruz is conducting negotiations to obtain the release of Austrian prisoners.

Gen. Diaz had ordered the capture of all foreign representatvies who do not recognize the Liberal Government.

President Juarez had issued an order for the convocation of the Liberal Congress to elect a President. Gen. Ortega is a prisoner at Monterey.

Capt. Freeman, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Wilderness*, which conveyed Madame Juarez and party to Vera Cruz, reports that the Liberals are extremely independant, defiant and saucy.

Santa Anna is still alive at Campeschy, but his captors are awaiting instructions in regard to him from the Liberal Government. The feeling there is that he will undoubtedly be shot. Advices from Matamoras are to the same effect.

Twelve more Generals who served under Maximilian have been shot at Queretaro. Among others Otero and Castillo. Four Imperial Colonels had also been shot. Seven hundred Austrian prisoners had been sent to Puebla.

Up to the 13th inst. Gen. Marquez and Gen. O'Horan had not been found. Some of their adherents, it is supposed, secreted them in the house of the British Minister. A strict search will be made for them, and as soon as they are discovered they will be forthwith shot.

MASS FOR THE SOUL OF MAXIMILIAN.

(From the New Orleans Crescent July 10.)

A solemn requiem mass for the soul of the late Emperor Maximilian, was celebrated yesterday by the Redemptorist Fathers in their Church of St. Mary, in the Fourth District. The Services began at 8 o'clock, and occupied about an hour. Early as the sacred ceremonies commenced the capacious temple was thronged, many in the congregation coming from the most distant parts of the city and from the parish of Jefferson. The Consuls of Austria, France and Bavaria, and other gentlemen, officially representing here, European interests and sympathy, were present and participated in the solemnity. A catafalco, resting in the nave and draped in the emblems of death and sorrow, brought to mind the direful tragedy that occasioned the requiem, and the arrangements at the altar were equally expressive in denoting the sad cause of the fervent orisons that were offered. The Mass was read by Father Alexander as celebrant, assisted by Father Meredith as deacon, and Father DeHam as sub-deacon. In a most impressive manner, and an unusually full and effective choir blended their voices, with the grand harmonies of the organ, elevated devotional feeling to the height of sublimity. In the enlightened multitude assembled within the walls of St. Mary's yesterday there was not, perhaps, a single man or woman who had ever heard the voice of Maximilian or seen his face. Those who supplicated the Throne of Grace in his behalf knew him not as kindered, or, with few exceptions, as a countryman; and while a sense of religious duty prevaded the congregation, it is unquestionable that the depth of feeling shown, and the magnitude of the demonstration, had their origon chiefly in pure reverence for the memory of a prince pre-eminently virtuous, truly a Christian and truly a gentleman.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF MAXIMILIAN.—We were informed yesterday by a citizen who had an interview with three professed Imperialist officers, representing that they had just arrived from Mexico, who say they were witnesses of Maximilian's execution, and that Escobedo inflicted twenty-five lashes on the person of the illustrous Prince, with a whip or cowhide, and that the populace were permitted to dance around his mutilated and outraged body. We give the statement without vouching for its correctness, and hoping that it may prove untrue.—*New Orleans Bee, July 6.*

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* describes in most eloquent language the great ceremony which took place on St. Peter's Day. He endeavours to repress his enthusiasm, but in vain; and, after deprecating any suspicions as to the soundness of his Protestantism, he at last gives the reign to his enthusiasm, and confesses when he heard the "Te Deum" sung together by 40,000 voices, the sublimest music he ever listened to, he joined the 40,000 and sang "as a Christian man with his fellowman in acknowledgment of the Great Power whom we all worship." This is sore reading for Mr. Whalley but worse remains. The correspondent declares his belief that a Church which can make such a manifestation as this is beyond the reach of political changes, that "violence will do no injury, because it is a moral fact, that if it be destined to fall it can only be by the slow action of those mental influences which no ill-directed efforts can precipitate and no human institution can resist."

The world has been accustomed to see theory and practice following two different routes, unknown to each other or at least never meeting. When doctrines, when general ideas, have wished to intermeddle in affairs, to influence the world, they have only been able to effect this under the appearance and by the aid of fanaticism. Up to the present time the government of human societies, the direction of their affairs, have been divided by two sorts of influences; on the one side theorists, men who would rule all accordinging to abstract notions—enthusiast; on the other, men ignorant of all rational principle—experimentalists, whose only guide is expediency. This state of things is now over. The world will no longer agitate for the sake of some abstract principle, some fanciful theory some Utopian government which can only last in the imagination of an enthusiast; nor will it put up with practical abuses or oppressions, however favored by prescription and expediency, when they are opposed to the just principles and the legitimate end of the government. To ensure respect, to gain confidence, governing powers must now unite theory and practice; they must know and acknowledge the influences of both. They must regard as well principles as facts; must respect both truth and necessity—must shun, on one hand, the blind pride of the fanatic theorist, and on the other, the no less blind pride of the libertine politician. To this better state of things we have been brought by the progress of the human mind and the progress of society.—*Guizot's History of Civilization.*

The story goes that Booth is still alive. The ex-Britanic Consul at Shanghai has written a letter to that effect to a gentleman in Arkansas. The pith of that letter is that two gentlemen made a bet—No. 1 that Booth was alive, No. 2 that he was not alive. Five hundred pounds a side were staked, the conditions being that if No. 1 could bring well authenticated statements by persons appointed by No 2 of the fact in six months, No. 1 was to receive the money; the persons appointed, to receive pay from the loser. No. 1 set out, taking with him Messrs. Campbell and Miller, in his vessel, and after a long absence—during the course of which the ship was reported at San Francisco—No. 1 returned, bringing the necessary proof, and receiving the money, No. 2 declaring himself thoroughly satisfied.

A correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* tells a characteristic story of Count Bismarck:—"It appears that the Count is not fond of fees and confectionary, but he has a healthy German appetite for beer. On the evening of the ball at the Prussian embassy he called for his favorite beverage. M. de Gultz took him into the garden and showed him a keg snugly placed under a tent. Bismarck drank, lit a cigar and sat down. Whenever thirsty promenaders approached the tent he courteously filled their mugs, not neglecting his own. In this useful and innocent occupation he spent a great part of the evening.

A despatch from New York, July 24th, has the following item:—The British Minister left Washington yesterday with Secretary Seward to visit the home of the latter in Auburn. The Union Republican Committee of New York have nominated General Grant for President. Steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool 13th, arrived to-day. The 12th of July was celebrated by the Orangemen. The day passed off quietly in all directions. In Belfast 30,000 men passed in procession without molestation. Dr. Higgin, Bishop of Derry, died suddenly on the 12th.

About the only man who made any money out of the French-Mexican Imperial scheme was one M. Buressu, who by the help of the French, kept the city of Vera Cruz under control, collected all the Revenue from the Custom House, and, having raised five or six thousand dollars, left between two days, and has since made his appearance in France.

A great thinker has said that "egotism is an infirmity that perpetually grows upon a man, till at last he cannot bear to think of anything but himself, nor even to suppose that others do."

It is said that a permanent garrison is to be established in British Columbia, and that a Regiment of British regular infantry, with artillery, will leave England for that Colony in the course of the present month.

The French Corps Legislatif has passed a bill for the credit of one hundred and fifty-eight million francs, including the twenty-seven millions required for the army.

In clearing out a reservoir at St Louis, used for supplying the city with water, the bodies or skeletons of thirty-three children were found.

New York papers state that of late the shipment of gold to England has been quite large. A very large portion of it goes to the banking houses of London to meet advances made on letters of credit to Americans who have been attending the Paris Exhibition, or making a tour of the continent. It is said that the firm of Baring Brothers & Co., have advanced over three and a half millions of dollars to tourists.—The expenses of some of the American competitors at at the Exhibition are very large, and as ten to twelve thousand are said to have gone abroad, it will require a large supply to meet their expenses. It is estimated that more than ten millions of dollars will be expended in Europe during the present year, by Americans who are travelling for pleasure.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs Dundas, arrived here on Wednesday night, in the *Princess of Wales*, from Fredricton, where they had been on a visit to General Doyle, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick. Among the passengers was Colonel Graham, aide de Camp of the ill-fated Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico. Col Graham is at present staying at Government House. When a young man, he left Scotland and joined the Austrian army, in which he soon gained a distinguished position. We believe he was Military Secretary to Maximilian, while that Prince was Governor of Lombardy. The Colonel followed his Royal Highness across the Atlantic, and was, at the time of his Sovereign's capture, in Washington, whither he had been despatched on some mission connected with Mexican affairs.—*Pat.*

A fire broke out on Pope's wharf, at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, but was soon extinguished. The fire was, we understand, caused by the upsetting of a tarpot.—*Ib.*

THE HEAD OF A DEAD MAN TRIES TO SPEAK.—A poor fellow who was gallotined in Paris a few weeks ago. According to the custom, his head and body were given to the surgeons for the "advancement of science." An experiment was tried with the head with a very interesting result. They injected into the arteries fresh arterial blood taken from a dog, and shortly afterwards the head gave unmistakeble signs of life. The color returned to the cheeks and lips, the eyes opened brightly and gazed upon those around, the lips moved as if attempting vainly to speak, and the entire face bore the semblance of active life. So soon as the injector ceased to inject the blood of the dog, the appearance of death rapidly succeeded. It was earnestly held by the eminently surgical gentlemen in attendance, that during the operation the brain was in full and natural action, and that the lips tried to utter the last thought which found resting place in the mind of the condemned.

MARRIAGE AND THE PRICE OF FLOUR.

The statistics of France and England show that the number of marriages depends upon the price of wheat. If this law holds good in this country it should have a striking illustration in 1866-67 as compared with years before the war, and, as we hope with 1867-68 under the abundant harvest which is now anticipated.

Wheat at $3 50 to $3 75 a month ago was rather discouraging to those who were shot in the eye of beauty or in the ear of a love song; but a fall of one dollar a bushel in twenty days has afforded a ray of hope to those who in their dreams of bliss did not forget the serious demands of the stomach, and we shall anticipate an increase on the hymenial calender.

Porter, in the second volume of his account of the British Empire, published many years since, gives the following statistics of France:—In 1808, when wheat was 52s 5d per quarter of eight bushels, the number of marriages were 220,933; while in 1809, when wheat was 39s, the number of marriages were increased to 227,964; and again, in 1811, when the price of wheat was 67s, the number of marriages fell to 203,731. Between 1816 and 1817, the price of wheat rose nearly 50 per cent, and the marriages diminished from 240,247 to 205,877. Then we have the following:—

	Price of Wheat.	Marriages
1832	52s 6d.	242,469
1833	38s 0d.	263,553.
1834	34s 3d.	271,220.
1835	34s 5d.	275,508

Porter says the statistics of England tell the same story.

The remarkable regularity with which the number of marriages increased or diminished with the increase or diminution in the price of wheat is sufficiently striking to show that such a relation between the two does actually exist in the old world.

We take it that our common people are not so much reduced in ability to procure food, as to make much difference in their marital calculations founded on the price of breadstuffs. The operation of such a law has not been noticed in this country among the poor. It has, however, been the subject of frequent remark, that the enormous cost of high living among the "gentry" of our cities had greatly diminished the number of marriages in that class, during a number of years past. It is a common conviction among the young men of aristocratic aspirations that they cannot afford to marry, even on salaries of half a thousand a year, simply because they cannot support their wives in the style of the "upper class."

While it is a source of regret to the philanthropist that the mass of the people of any country should be so poor that a rise in the price of wheat renders it imprudent or impossible to marry, it should be no less regretted that the pride and vanity of our aspiring young men should cause them to ignore the law that requires a man to cleave into a wife for the completion of his being. This excessive and indefensible vanity is the source of very great social corruption in high life.

If the fault is with parents in bringing up their daughters in ignorance and disgust for practical life, young men can very speedily correct it by selecting more worthy and more beautiful wives from a grade or two below, and make of them present helpmates and ultimately queens in any society.

There is undoubtedly too much piano and too little wash board among our foolish aristocracy. No objections to music, but practical duties should not be neglected. What a sniffish any or all of the so-called accomplishments when the lady cannot cook a roast, nor keep a house? What, though she may sing like a nightingale, and yet knows not the virtue of a paragoric.

It seems that the story about the diplomatic notes from the Russian Cabinet to its Ambassadors at several European Courts, was stated by the *Irish Nation*—a New York paper—then finding its way to England in a copy of the paper, was transferred to the columns of the *Owl*—a joking paper in London, where the clever Agent of the Associatated Press saw it and lifted from comparative obscurity, and sent it floating round the world.

FIRE AT ST. ELEANOR'S

TWO BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

About half-past one on Friday morning last, fire was discovered in the building occupied by John Hazzard & Co., at St Eleanors. The alarm was instantly given, and the citizens—men, women and children—came to the rescue; but could make no impression upon the burning building, which in a short time fell in, a mass of blazing ruins. Efforts were then made to save the building adjoinidg and occupied as a store by J Fraser, Esq.; but it being found impossible to do this, the store was entered and the most part of its contents removed. This building was also burned to the ground.

Mr. Hazzard's granary, which was attached to his store by a shed, was in danger, but the shed was removed, and the fire prevented from spreading in that direction.

Mr John McFadyen's hotel was was also in imminent danger, but by the efforts of the people it escaped with a scorching and water-soaking.

From all we can hear the people of St. Eleanor's worked nobly, and though some of the wells were exhausted, enough water was furnished to answer all purposes. Mr Porter, who owns a tannery, put his horse-power to work pumping, and very materially assisted in keeping up the supply.

The Summerside fire engine was started for the scene of the fire, but on the way was stopped by a message that all danger was passed, and their services were not needed.

It is lucky there was not much wind, or the fire might have spread and destroyed much valuable property.

Th stock in the store of John Hazzard & Co., was a total loss, it having been found impossible to save anything. This stock was a valuable one, and comprised, we are told, one of the best assortments of cloth in this part of the Island.

Mr Hazzard is absent in England, and his partner, Mr Thomas Cannon, was in Charlottetown at the time of the fire. We hear there is an insurance of £1200 on the stock; but this is said to be nothing near its real value. Mr Fraser was not insured. We hear the account books of Mr Hazzard's concern were saved.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

We deeply sympathise with the sufferers by this catastraphe.—*S. Progress*

INCOMES OF NEW YORK EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS

By the following published incomes it will be seen that the editorial and publishing fraternity in New York are getting along very comfortably:—

Horace Greeley, (Tribune), $87,000; H. J. Raymond, (Times), $46,000; Erasmus Brooks, (Express), $26,000; Wm. C. Bryant, (Post), C. Nordhoff, (Post), $6,100; Thurlow Weed, (Commercial), $62,000; Robert Bonner, $200,000; Frank Leslie, $91,000; John R. Young, (Tribune), $23, 700; Wm. Swinton, 28,000; Moses Beach, (Sun), $71,000; Wm. C. Prime, (Journal of Commerce), $32,000; James Gordon Bennett, jr., $7,500; John D. Stockton, $18,000; W. W. Smalley, (Tribune), $8,000; Theo. Tilton, (Independent), $11,000; W. H. C. Hosmer, $2,800; A. J. Daily, $1,000; Kane O'Donnell, $9,400; James McConnel, $6,400; Benj. Wood, $186,000; F. J. Ottarson, (Times), $19,000; C. P. Dewey, $800; Frank Bellew, $2,000; G. A. Townsend, $1,175; C. G. Halpine, (Citizen), $61,000; Manton Marble, (World), $19,000; C. A. Dana, $72,000; C. H. Sweizer, (Evening Gazette), $37; Fletcher Harper, 307,000; Thos. Nast, $2,750; G. W. Curtis, $14,000.

It will be seen that the largest income is that of Mr. Harper, of Harper Brothers, and the smallest Mr. Sweizer, of the Gazette.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Mr. Editor,—A Tea Party now-a-days is a favorite amusement, and most of the denizens of a settlement enjoy themselves thereat in a very sociable manner.

While Tea Parties have been held in almost every part of the Island, few thought that the small though flourishing settlement of Fifteen Point would witness one of those parties. I will, then, inform the public that we had a most splendid Tea Party on the Church grounds of this settlement, which are the best suited for such enjoyments, both on account of the picturesque sceneries surrounding them, and on account of their proximity to an elevated shore.

At an early hour dancing was begun, and when we arrived we were amused at hearing the different sorts of music which, in their turn, delighted the ears of the young dancers. The fiddle, the bag-pipes, and the concertina were there, all vieing in harmonious sounds.

We were astonished on beholding the tables so nicely and tastefully arranged, and loaded, we may say, with all sorts of eatables. Much is due to the Rev. Mr. Quevillon, whose untiring zeal is always advancing the welfare of his parishioners. Much credit is also due to the Misses Clear for having so largely contributed to the success of the Tea.

After a last and hearty meal, enjoyed in the cool shades of evergreens, we departed, highly pleased with the proceedings of the day.—We hear that a good sum of money was realized.

Yours, &c.,

AN ACADIAN.

Egmont Bay, July 18, 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

NAPOLEON AND MAXIMILIAN.

WE scarcely take up a newspaper now-a-days that does not fling its little pile of dirt at the Emperor Napoleon for the disastrous termination of his Mexican expedition. The placing of Maximilian upon the throne of that unhappy country is pronounced to be an evidence of lust of power and glory, and the tragic death of the Austrian Prince, a fitting retribution to Napoleon's aggrandizement. We confess we cannot read the latest and darkest chapter in Mexican history in this light; for while we agree with the opinion that France is bound by every principle of honor and chivalry to avenge the death of Maximilian, still, we cannot resist believing that Napoleon's intentions in interfering in the affairs of Mexico were to benefit that country by rescuing it from anarchy and giving to it a stable government. We may be told that foreign Governments have no right to interfere in the domestic affairs of another country, but our theory is, that a people who are unfit to govern themselves deserve to be subjected to the first Power that is strong enough to master them. The Mexicans had long enough turned one of the fairest portions of God's earth into a desert, and French subjects had been long enough subject to the exactions of rival monsters in rapacity and bloodthirstiness, who, in contending for power, despoiled the country by turns, to warrant the intervention of France. There are few persons who will deny to the late Emperor of Mexico either the desire or the ability to govern the country well; and in selecting a man of his stamp to govern its affairs, to consolidate its power, to develop its resources, and to promote its prosperity, Napoleon gave evidence of that sagacity and intuitive knowledge of human character for which he has been so remarkable. The decision of the Mexicans themselves, as expressed at the polls, confirmed the choice of the ruler whom Napoleon had selected for them. We feel satisfied that if the vote which the Mexicans voluntarily gave about four years ago in favor of Maximilian as Emperor, had been adverse to that Prince, he would never have crossed the Atlantic to assume so serious a responsibility. His own last words on the fatal morning of execution are to this effect: Trusting to the good faith of the Mexicans, Maximilian renounced his claims to the Austrian Throne, and with his wife—the afflicted Carlotta—set out from his happy home at Miramar with high hopes of the good he was about to accomplish. Alas! what a change have three eventful years wrought! Carlotta, in all the bloom of youth and beauty, a raving maniac, and Maximilian prematurely cut off in the prime of vigorous manhood, filling a foreign grave. The great mistake which Napoleon made was the attempt, during the American civil war, to consolidate Maximilian's power by conciliating the most formidable enemy of the present time to all monarchial forms of Government. We mean the Washington Cabinet. Hereafter, when perhaps the New Dominion and all these British American Provinces shall fall a prey to the self-same Monroe doctrine to which Maximilian's life has been sacrificed, and become part and parcel of the Great Republic, England may deplore with France the error of not recognizing the Southern States immediately after the Battle of Bull Run, or at any time during the struggle which the gallant Lee and his brave armies maintained against an overwhelming Federal force. Conciliation is a very fine thing in its way, where it can be successfully carried into effect; but it is folly of the simplest kind to expect an enemy to acquiesce in an arrangement opposed to his own interests, and which he has the power to resist. Herein consisted the mistake of Napoleon—a mistake which, in all likelihood, originated in the belief that the South would have been able to accomplish its independence without the aid of a foreign intervention, or at all events that the war would have been so protracted as to exhaust the resources of both North and South, and thus have afforded the time and the guarantee for the consolidation of Maximilian's power. The mistake was a natural one, and not angular to Napoleon, for we believe that with the exception of the Russians alone, most of the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe bagged the delusion up to the very last hour of the struggle that the South was quite a match for the North, and would eventually achieve its independence. Having shattered his Mexican policy upon these unknown shoals, we think it is extremely unfair and ungenerous to Napoleon to impute to him motives of a selfish and ambitious aggrandizement in directing the French intervention, or to lay at his door the responsibility of Maximilian's death. His motives we believe to have been sound and good, and his plans practicable; but the misfortune is that they failed in the execution from circumstances which the most sagacious and discriminating could not have foreseen. The responsibility of the frightful licentiousness and bloodshed which now hold high carnival in Mexico, as well as the death of Maximilian, more immediately rests upon the authorities at Washington. This fact is candidly admitted with mingled feelings of shame and indignation by the ablest and most influential papers in the United States. The New York *Tribune*, for instance, comments with grave severity on the murder of Maximilian by the Mexican butchers, Juarez and Escobedo, and does not hesitate to impute that sad event in a great degree to the conduct of the American Government. "Our part," says the *Tribune*, "in this disaster, thanks to an imbecile and purposeless policy, has been humiliating. Maximilian was executed in defiance of the United States. We asked the poor boon of his life, and it was denied. Santa Anna, an exile, and taken from an American ship, is either dead or under sentence of death. When the United States took two rebels out of a British steamer, we were compelled to return them almost by the next mail. The defiance the American Government dared not offer to England, Mexico offers to the American Government. The American flag was no protection to Santa Anna; it was even trampled upon by Mexican soldiers. It is now said, indeed, that it was Mr. Seward's letter to Juarez, that determined the fate of the Emperor, that until that letter was received, there was no intention on the part of the Liberals to execute Maximilian. The *Ranchero*, a Mexican paper, says: under date of the 28th of May, a gentleman just in from the interior, who is well posted in Mexican matters, states to us some rather startling facts in relation to the execution of Maximilian. From his intercourse with leading Mexicans, this gentleman states most positively that it was Seward's letter, requesting the sparing of Maximilian's life, that directly caused his death. Prominent Mexican officials freely admit that there was no thought of executing the Emperor on his falling into the hands of the Liberals previous to the reception, by Juarez, of this request from the Government of the United States. On the reception of that, however, a determination to put the Emperor to death was almost both unanimous in the army and out of it, and it was worth Juarez's life to have denied acceding to the clamorous for his execution:—

The United States are pledged to oppose the interference of European powers against the American Republics, and for that reason they are morally responsible to foreign Governments for the good behavior of those Republics. Had not Mr. Seward protested against the French occupation of Mexico, and, obeying the national will and acting in accordance with the national traditions, demanded the withdrawl of French troops, Napoleon would undoubtedly have carried out his original design, and Maximilian would have been firmly established on the Mexican throne. It was but natural that, as the United States had assumed a sort of protectorate over Mexico, it would have been able to exercise such an influence over the leaders of the Liberal party in that Republic as would have prevented them from the commission of such barbarous acts as that of murdering the captured Emperor and other distinguished prisoners of war. Nor is it any wonder that the United States should be denounced in the French Assembly as responsible for the death of Maximilian. "There is little doubt," says the *Tribune*, "that the United States could have saved the life of the Emperor, for the Mexican Republic owes its every existance to the sympathy of the American people with the Liberals. But for the attitude of the United States, Napoleon would inevitably have finished his work. The Mexicans knew this well, and had Mr. Seward shown as much energy in sending a United States Minister to Mexico, as he did in recalling one from Austria, they might have been saved from this error. Mexico has gone back to the days of Carthage and Rome, and crowned her victory with barbaric laurels."

Such is the substance of the *Tribune's* logic, and it cannot be denied that it has the force of truth in it. It concludes thus: when we say that our action might have spared her this, we remember Mr. Campbell filling in New Orleans without orders, the United States absolutely unrepresented at the Liberal head quarters, and the subsequent appointment of an unknown foreigner to a position which none but American statesmen should fill. This is the pitiful policy which resulted in the deliberate refusal of the only boon we asked Mexico to grant—the lives of the vanquished. We gave her sympathies which were stronger in the end than armies, and yet Mr. Seward can obtain for us nothing in return but a trampled flag.

The *Tribune's* articles may have been dictated for the purpose of giving a color to American intervention in the affairs of Mexico, and possibly to the speedy annexation of the whole country, which it foreshadows, but at all events it contains a great deal of truth, and exonerates Napoleon from much of the obloquy heaped upon him in connection with Mexico. Should the *Tribune's* sentiments be shared in by the Washington Government and by the American people, we may soon see an allied force consisting of Frenchmen and Americans, avenging upon Mexican soil one of the most heartless murders of modern times. The defiance and insult levelled at both countries, by Juarez and his miserable faction of cut-throats, demands the most speedy and summary chastisement, and the blood of the murdered Prince cries aloud to heaven for vengeance, in tones which cannot be appeased till the lives of his murderers pay the penalty of their atrocious and wanton crime.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

In the New Dominion are in a muddle just now; and as the day of election for the Dominion Parliament draws nigh, the bitterness of feeling between the two parties, under the names of Reformers and Conservatives, into which the politicians have ranged themselves, becomes more and more intensified. This state of affairs naturally results from the higher stakes which Confederation affords to be played for. As far as we can perceive, the only difference between the two parties in Canada is, that a corrupt "combination" has managed to appropriate and retain all the spoils, while the other is striving to gain them. The "combination" or Conservative Party owes allegiance to Sir John A. McDonald, and the Hon. G. E. Cartier, and is supported by "corruptionists" like Hons. Messrs. McGee, Galt, McDougald, Howland, &c., &c., in Canada, and by Tupper and Tilley in the Lower Provinces. The Reform Party is headed by the Hon. Geo. Brown in Canada and will likely be supported by Hons. Messrs Smith, Howe, and Mr. Anglin, &c., for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. From present appearances, we would not be surprised if the Reformers carried the day; and indeed we think that the lesson to be learned from a defeat would have a most wholesome effect upon those who are not inaptly termed "corruptionists." When the whole history of Confederation and of the Canadian coalition Government comes to be written, with all their lurking stealthiness, treachery and dissipation, the truth of the appellation "corruptionists" will receive such force and significance as to damn forever the character of the principal actors in them. We should like to see the portrait of the poltroon and arch-traitor Tupper, and the depraved mercenaries, Miller, Bill, Bourinot, etc., who were regularly bought for their treachery to the people, painted in nature by the pen of the historian, and in the same gallery the squirming,

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shallow bigot Tilley, and the band of rapacious mercenaries who assisted him in the Legislature in depriving his native Province of her liberty. What a tableaux of corruption and rascality would be presented to the world! In the same gallery might be interspersed a few of the editors who performed such wonderful summersaults as characterised Livingstone, for example, of the St. John *Telegraph*. Next to seeing Tupper and Tilley defeated at the polls, the overthrow of the corrupt Government to which they look for reward, would afford us the greatest pleasure. Of the "Reformers" of Upper Canada we cannot say much; but we think that a Government formed by a prism of Reformers and gentlemen like Messrs. Anglin, Howe, Smith and others from the Lower Provinces, would prove the strongest and most desirable for the Dominion. From every point of view, we are inclined to this opinion, and especially so from a Prince Edward Island stand point. We know that these gentlemen from their past history to be incorruptible patriots and economical politicians, and we conclude from thence that they, at all events, will not stoop to any mean coercive measures to force this Colony into the Dominion; whereas the existing Dominion Government have proclaimed, by more than one of their supporters and mouthpieces that the whole of British North America shall, by fair means or foul, become part and parcel of the Dominion. For these reasons we hope that the forthcoming election will result in the return of a majority opposed to the McDonald-Conservative-Combination Party and Government.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN UPPER CANADA.

The advantages resulting from Orange processions, in which blind enthusiasts and ignorant men of the most excitable dispositions form the principal part, and who, as a matter of fact, are most liable to be worked upon by the inflammable oratory of demagogues, and the exciting influence of party times, are finely illustrated in the following particulars of an Orange celebration in Kingston, C. W., on the last 12th of July We take this extract from the Kingston *Whig*, and trust it will not be thrown away upon the friends of order and good feeling in this Colony, who suggest Confederation as the only means of escaping from such scenes in Charlottetown:—

"After the proceedings in the cricket ground had ended, the procession reformed and marched down Union street, along Wellington street, and met a string of flags containing the English rose, the French tri-color, flags of Turkish and Morocco designs, and English national flags, which Capt. Gaskin had extended across the street in front of his residence, in honor of the Grand Lodge of Masons, now in session here, as well as in honor of the day. About two-thirds of the procession had passed under these flags when it was pointed out to the sensitive country brethren that the groundwork on the oriental flags were green, and that they were lowering themselves and the Order in passing under the Green. At the corner of Gore street one of the Pittsburg Lodges moved out of the procession, and began to play itself down the street. It was induced again to join the procession, but it only proceeded a few paces when, headed by its banner and the fifes and drums, it again wheeled out and proceeded down Gore street. The standard bearer having become excited, drew a revolver and fired it off as an intimation that he was not to be interfered with. The other Lodges now marched on, filling the vacancy in the ranks, but several of the country lodges refused to pass under the flags. The city lodges and the more respectable country lodges joined the main procession, which walked quietly through the city and dispersed.

The excited Orangemen now assembled in a riotous way in front of Capt. Gaskin's house, and demanded that the flags be hauled down, and they be allowed to proceed, as they would not walk under the flags. Some of the more ignorant members mistook the large rose for the shamrock, and no argument could induce them to alter their opinion of the design. Brother Phillips and Assistant Marshal Livingston used every exertion to quiet the Brethren, but their efforts were found to be useless, the great cry being "down with the flags." Capt. Gaskin, who is a consistent Protestant, was present, but very properly refused to lower the flags, which were not in any way objectionable, and had every right to fly. The scene soon became one of danger. Stones were hurled at Capt. Gaskin's house, and two large missles crashed through his windows, nearly striking his neice, who was standing in one of them. Stones were also fired at the flags, and persons in the crowd had narrow escapes from being struck. One man received a cut in the head with one of the missles, and Capt. Gaskin was struck a heavy blow on the knee. The sword bearers in many instances flourished their weapons. At last the infuriated crowd resolved to tear down the flags, but not daring to trespass on private property, they found this a matter of difficulty; but, procuring a rope, they put a stone at the end of it, and after two or three unsuccessful attempts, got it over the rope, and about twenty of the excited mob hauled down the flags, amid the sturdy cheers of the rest. During the whole of the operation the cheering was kept up with spirit. The flags down, they were indiscriminately trampled on, and in the grasp of the mob were soon rendered into shreds. The Turkish flags and one or two nondescripts alone escaped their fury. In hauling down the rope suspending the flags, a portion of the chimney of the Misses Rice, to which one end was attached, was pulled down, and the bricks came tumbling down from the roof, through the shade trees, and dropped into a crowd of women and children, none of whom, strange to say, were seriously hurt.

The demand of the Orangemen being now satisfied, they marched off in procession, headed by the fifes and drums, which all along had done a great deal to excite the crowd by playing their party tunes. At the City Hall, before they were dispersed, they were addressed by Mr. A. Dawson, who endeavored to justify the outrageous act, denouncing the flags, we are told, as treasonable."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Efforts have been made to obtain the release of General Nagle, one of the party of Fenians who landed at Dungarvon, and were subsequently captured by the Irish Guards. The American Government has been worked by the friends of General Nagle to use its influence with the British Authorities to procure his discharge from custody.—It is estimated that the great naval review which occured off Spithead, on the 17th, in honor of the visit of the Sultan of Turkey, cost £50,000 stg. One gunboat was driven ashore during a rain storm which prevailed at the time, but beyond this no serious accident occured.—The Reform Bill has received the support of the Tory members of the House of Lords and will immediately become Law.—Twelve thousand Volunteers were reviewed at Wimbledom on the 20th inst., in presence of the Sublime Porte.—Congress has met and adjourned, after conferring unlimited power upon the military commandants at the South, and the impeachment of the President is postponed for the time being, by the impossibility of an agreement between the Members of the Judicary Committee.—The Union Republican Committee of New York have nominated General Grant for President.—A despatch from Leavenworth, on the 19th, says a train carrying Bishop Lamey, ten priests, and six Sisters of Charity, who were going to Santa fe was captured by the Indians near Port Lennord, on Sunday. The men were killed and shockingly mutilated, and the women carried off captors. The Indians on the plains of the West are intractable and troublesome, calling for a large United States force to keep them quiet.—A political riot occurred in Tennessee, during which two persons were shot dead and several severely wounded.—The 12th of July passed off quietly in Ireland.—Hons. Messrs. Cartier and Galt have declined the honorary titles C. B., on the ground that the former gentleman was entitled to the same distinction as Sir John A McDonald. Hon. Mr Galt has been forced to postpone his proposed visit to the Marrtime Provinces. Messrs Layton and Bouchette of the Finance and Customs Departments, respectively, are about leaving to arrange some details in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in these departments. Nothing certain yet about the elections.—Omar Pasha reports that the military forces under his command have succeeded in suppressing the insurrection in Candia, and that the war in that Island is now ended. While the police were conducting a squad of Fenians through the principal streets of Tralee, on the 24th inst, the bystanders, who amounted to a large number, attacked the escort with stones, but did not attempt rescue.—The French Corps Legislatiff after passing an extraordinary budget, adjourned on the 25th.—A London despatch of the 26th says there is much caution shown by capitalists and business men the feeling having become general that war between France and Prussia is imminent. A private despatch from Berlin received the same date makes mention of the general opinion there that war is certain, and adds that Prussia is actively urging forward her preparations for such an event.—Baron Ratazzti, Prime Minister of Italy, has made an offer to garrison the City of Rome with national troops to protect it from the party of robbers and cut-throats under Garrabaldi and Mazzini. The latter has set out to join the former in his aggressive movement in Rome.—The Emperor Napoleon has sent a note to King William of Prussia urging him to surrender the Danish Provinces of North Schleswig to Denmark. The Emperor of Austria refuses to interfere in the matter at all.—The Arch-Duchess Carlotta has left for Belgium.—The House of Commons has passed the Bill for the abolition of Church rates.—The liabilities of Sir Morton Peto amount to nine millions sterling, while his assests do not exceed three hundred thousand pounds.—Two of the Fenians awaiting trial in Dublin, have become insane.

The Canadians propose making another festive visit to the Maritime Provinces this summer, and, on their return, will be joined by a delegation consisting of the Corporations of St John and Halifax, who will thus return the compliment.

Wm. Garvie, Esq., late of the Halifax *Citizen*, but now of Lincoln's Inn, has been elected a member of "The Social Science Association of Great Britain," and also of the "Society for the amendment of the Law." We congratulate our friend upon his well-merited honors.

The *Gazette de France* announces that the medical attendants, after having held a consultation on the state of the Empress Charlotte, wife of Maximilian, have declared that she will never recover her reason.

The small pox is committing fearful ravages in some parts of Montreal.

The Halifax *British Colonist*, of the 17t July, instant, refers to the great reduction in the price of Flour, and the extra importations into that Port since the 1st of July, all of which the *Colonist* attributes to the happy effects of the "New Dominon." The state of the weather and the prospect of the grain crops in North America have not for many years been more favourable than this summer.—Why has the Editor of the *Colonist* been so obtuse as not to attribute this also to the magical effects of the first seventeen days under the atmosphere of the "New Dominion?"

In the Toronto Weekly *Leader* of the 19th July, inst, the Hon George Brown is referred to in no less than twenty-six editorial articles most of which are original, a few copied from other papers. In all of these articles Mr Brown's politics on his proceedings are disapproved of, and most of them bitterly commented on. Verily, the Editor of the Toronto *Leader* has a skeleton in his house. How it comes there may be thus accounted for:—

☞ We perceive by late New Brunswick papers that a railway accident occured on the Shediac line last week by one of the freight cars running off the track. An Engineer was badly hurt and considerable damage sustained by the freight train. The Passenger cars run a narrow risk of being thrown down an embankment, but Providentially escaped.

The R. M. S. *Europa* from Liverpool arrived at Halifax on Monday morning last. The English Mail for this Island was forwarded yesterday morning and arrived here in the evening by the steamer *Princess of Wales* from Pictou.

Medical Notices.

Allow me to say a word for myself. I have been using Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup in my family since it rst introduced in this city. I think it an excellent article, and would not be without it on any consideration—Extract from J. D. Adams' letter to Chicago Times.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Unseemly Eruptions.—No means heretofore discovered are so competent to cope with and conquer all blemishes, boils, eruptions, redness and roughness of the skin, as these celebrated medicaments, which, to be praised, need only to be known. Holloway's remedies cool the system, regulate the circulation, and thoroughly purify the whole body, that whatever is hurtful must inevitably be swept away, and be succeeded by healthy structures, which alone can be derived from rich and pure blood. The cosmetic virtues of this unguent have been long appreciated: no toilet-table is well appointed which lacks its presence. It soothes and cleanses the most fine and tender skins, and when assisted by Holloway's Pills is the most valuable beautifier.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

Married,

At the Wesleyan Church, Charlottetown, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. H. Pope, John T. Mellish, Esquire, Principal of Cumberland Academy, Amherst, N. S., to Martha J., daughter of the late Benjamin Chappel, of this city. This being the first marriage that has taken place in the New Wesleyan Chapel, the bride was presented with a handsomely bound volume of the Bible by the Trustees of the Building.—*Isl.*

At the residence of the bride's father Charlestown, Mass., June 25th, by Rev. J. Barrows, Mr. James Cooper, to Carrie Louisa, only daughter of Mr. James F Webber, all formerly of Charlottetown, P E I.

At Charlottetown, July 23, by the Rev D Fitzgerald, A B., Rector, Henry Palmer, Esquire, Barrister, to Amelia Carey, daughter of John Mackieson, Esq., M. D. No Cards.

Died,

At Rollo Bay, inst., Mr. James O'Donnell aged 75 years, much regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

On Monday, 22d July, of consumption, at his residence, Roselyn Cottage, St. Peter's Road, Mr. John Robertson, in the 34th year of his age, giving evidence of his belief in the friend of sinners as his Saviour and Redeemer.

At Irisetown, on the 7th inst., after a few months illness, Mary, wife of the late James Power, at the advanced age of 79 years. She was much respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance for her kind disposition. Deceased was a native of Carrick on Suir, County Tipperary, Ireland, and emigrated to this Island in 1818.

An effectual Worm Medicine.

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

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

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

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS!

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

New Advertisements.

GRAND VOLUNTEER PIC NIC.

under the auspices of the

Artillery, Prince of Wales and Prince Edward Volunteer Companies.

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

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

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

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

All Volunteers are requested to appear in uniform.

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

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

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

Prince of Wales.—Lieut. F S Longworth, Color-Sergt. Thomas Lowrie, Sergt W C White, Private W Purdie.

Prince Edward.—Captain A Hensley, Color-Sergt. A Simms, Corporal H A Harvie, Private Charles Full.

F S Longworth, Chairman.
A N Large, Secretary.

Charlottetown, July 29th 1867.

REILLY'S BOOK STORE
QUEEN STREET.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Store

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

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

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

☞ Give us a call.

EDWARD REILLY.

Charlottetown, Queen Street, July 31, 1867.

PINE LUMBER, &C.

FOR SALE, 50,000 feet 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch Pine—good quality and partly seasoned,
100,000 Square Sawed SHINGLES,
125,000 Cedar SHINGLES,
1 large Store Room FRAME.

—ALSO—

100 Tons Port Hood COAL, a good article for home use.

A McNEILL, Auctioneer.

July 24, 1867

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARM, STOCK, &c., &c.

TO be sold by AUCTION, at the Parochial House, Back Settlement, De Sable, on THURSDAY, August 1st, at 12 oclock, the following, the Property of the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, viz:—

Household Furniture, comprising Sofas, Chests Drawers, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Beds & Bedding, China & Earthenware, Glassware, Stores, &c., &c.

ALSO.

2 Horses, 7 Head Horned Cattle, 28 Sheep, 7 Pigs, Ploughs, Carts, Harrows. 1 Carriage & Harness, Cart & Plough Harness, with many other articles.

Terms five months. Credit on approved joint notes, for sums over £5.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, July 16, 1867. Isl. Ex.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

BY THE MAYOR.

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

MAYOR
AND
FIVE COUNCILLORS
FOR THE CITY OF
CHARLOTTETOWN

Will be held on TUESDAY, 6th AUGUST next, at the several places following, that is to say:

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS:

"Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street. Number Three shall comprise all that prrt of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton and north of Richmond streets. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy and north of Grafton streets. Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy street, including the Common of said Town."—*See 13 Vic., Cap. 31, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown."*

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY,
Mayor's Office, July 17th, 1867. Mayor.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

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

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

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

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

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

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

July 3—2m

Money Order Office,
General Post Office,

CHARLOTTETOWN, 18th July, 1867

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

T OWEN, P M G.

July 24, 1867 1m

SHOP TO LET.

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

DANIEL BRENAN

Ch'town, July 10 1867. 1st Ex Par. 2m

Consignees, take Notice!

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

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

MANNY'S
Reaping and Mowing MACHINES.

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

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

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

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

at his Old Stand,

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

ASAHEL BOOTH.

Ch'town, July 3, 1867.

MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. OWEN, P. M. G.

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

TO FISHERMEN.

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

GEORGE W. HOWLAN

Cascumpec, May 22, 1867. 3m

Peaches. Peaches.

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

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, July 3, 1867.

COTTON DUCK,

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,

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

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

Executors' Notice.

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

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

Ch'town, July 3, 1867.

NEW COOPERAGE!

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

LOWER WATER STREET,

PORK AND FISH BARRELS,

Which he offers for Sale at very moderate rates.

Job Work performed with despatch.

JAMES F. WHITE.

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

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

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

ON HAND,

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

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

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

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

Ch'town, July 24, 1867. i e

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

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

A. A. McSWEEN.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1867.

COPPER PAINT

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint

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

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

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

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.
By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it
THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCE.

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

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease,

is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Having a Direct Influence to the Parts, give Immediate Relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthmah, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Pu lic Speakers

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have high testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in the localities in various parts of the world, and the Trochos are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1867. SPRING 1867

KENT STREET

CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has for sale

Black Broadcloths and Doeskins,
Silk Mixtures and Tweeds,

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

Also a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

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

P. REILLY.

May 14th 186-

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The events which characterized the life of General Meagher were at once distinguished and patriotic, and are woven into the histories of Great Britain and the United States. He was born in the city of Waterford, Ireland, on the 3rd day of August, 1823, his parents being wealthy, respectable persons. At an early age he had the misfortune to lose his mother, but the tender solicitude and watchful care of a pious and honorable father in a great measure supplied the loss of a gentler parent. In the year 1834 the deceased was sent to the Jesuit College of Clongowes Wood, an establishment which then held, as it still does, a foremost rank among the educational institutions of Great Britain. Among the schoolmates of General Meagher was Enoch Louis Lowe, afterwards Governor of Maryland, between whom and the deceased there ever existed a warm and tender friendship. As a student Meagher was a general favorite. His assiduous attention to his studies won the esteem of his tutors, while his wild, frolicsome nature endeared him equally to the large number of pupils in the College. In 1839 the celebrated liberator, Daniel O'Connell, paid a visit to Clongowes, and, for the purpose of testifying their respect, sympathy and gratitude for the Catholic emancipator, Thomas F. Meagher was unanimously requested by the students to prepare an address for presentation by a committee of the boys. The request was promptly complied with, and the address was in due course presented in the library of the College. In replying, O'Connell flatteringly complimented the author for the language, and sentiments he had given utterance to.

One day after this event, the six years' course in Clongowes having expired, young Meagher went to Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, England. A few months subsequent to his arrival he gave the first public exhibition of that detestation of England which marked his after career through life. It being the custom at the College to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Watterloo by music and other recreations, the collegiate band was, as usual, called upon to play. To the astonishment of all, masters and scholars, young Meagher, who was first clarionet player, positively refused to comply. He never would, he said, sound a note of praise for England's victory, and despite entreaties and threats he adhered to his determination, and eventually compelled the band to disperse without having delivered the music. His career at Stonyhurst was a very distinguished one. He was a close and attentive student of the English classics, and in 1842 was awarded the silver medal for English composition to the defeat of over fifty English competitors. In the year 1843 he left the College with high honors, and after travelling on the Continent for a few months, retured to his home in Ireland. His first idea was to accept a commission in the British army, and it is possible that he would have done so had not his Irish spirit revolted against the idea of serving in the army of his country's traditional enemy.

Having abandoned the idea of a military life, Meagher turned his attention to the political condition of Ireland. At that time intense excitement existed throughout the country by reason of the repeal question, and in 1843 he made his first appearance in public, by addressing a large audience in the town of Killarney. The power and eloquence of his remarks attracted considerable attention from both supporters and opponents, and placed him prominently before the Irish people as a new defender of their lost rights and liberties. In 1844 he removed to Dublin, with the intention of studying law, but feeling a greater interest in the political questions of the day, he neglected the legal profession, and became a frequent attendant at the meetings in Conciliation Hall. The agitation in Ireland continued to increase, and the policy of O'Connell not satisfying a large number of his followers, a secession took place in 1846, and the "young Ireland" party was formed, with Meagher as one of the leaders. He greatly aided in organizing the "Irish Confederation," and so great were his oratorical powers that he was soon regarded by his party as their principal leader, and the only man who could free Ireland from her bondage. It is now a matter for speculation as to what the probable results of the agitation would have been, had not unforeseen difficulties arose which nipped the prospects of the young leader in the bud. The excitement in Ireland was at its height when the third French revolution occurred, and Louis Phillip was driven from the throne. To lovers of Irish freedom the event was very acceptable, and delegates, among whom was Meagher, were sent to congratulate the French republican leaders upon the success which had attended their efforts. Immediately upon his return to Ireland, Meagher was arrested on a charge of sedition, and held to bail. The treason felony law was soon passed by the British Parliament, and the leaders of young Ireland were compelled to retire into the country in order to keep their organization. The movements of the deceased in this connection resulted in a reward being offered for his apprehension, and to prevent treachery, a large number of his party organized themselves into a bodyguard for the purpose of protecting his person. The result was a collision with the authorities, and the final capture of Meagher, in August, 1848, near Rathgannon, between Clonnulty and Holy Cross. He was tried for high treason at Clonmel in the October following, and after a vigorous and able defence found guilty. In response to the usual inquiry why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, he made a brief but eloquent and expressive speech, justifying his course, and declaring himself ready to die for his country. Subsequently the sentence of death was altered to banishment for life to Van Dieman's Land. Here he remained until 1852, when an opportunity for his escape offering, he embarked for New York, where he arrived during the month of May of the same year. Upon reaching the city he was the recipient of an enthusiastic reception from his countrymen and citizens in general.

For two years after reaching this country, General Meagher followed the profession of a lecturer, meeting with marked success. Returning to New York in 1855, he engaged in the study of the law, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. In 1856 he became the editor of the *Irish News*, and in 1857 visited the States of Central America, spending some time in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 found General Meagher in New York. He promptly abandoned his profession, and organizing a company of Zouaves for the Union army, he joined the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, under Colonel Corcoran, and served during the first campaign in Virginia. At the first battle of Bull Run, fought July 21, 1861, he was acting major under his regiment, and had his horse shot under him. Upon the expiration of his three months' term of service, he returned to New York and in the latter part of 1861, organized the celebrated "Irish Brigade." He was elected Colonel of the first regiment, and, as senior officer, assumed the command of the brigade and took it to Washington. Here it was accepted by the United States Government, and Col Meagher assigned to it as permanent commander with the rank of Brigadier-General, his commission bearing date the 3rd of February, 1862. On arriving at the camp of General McLellan's army, to which he had been ordered to report, the Irish Brigade was attached to Richardson's division, of Sumner's corps, and participated in the advance of the Union forces upon the rebel position during the month of March following. The conduct of General Meagher and his gallant men in those days of gloom and disaster form a bright and conspicuous part in the annals of the late war. At the head of his men he participated in the seven days' battles around Richmond, winning general praise for the heroism and skill with which he led that gallant and celebrated brigade into action. At the second battle of of Manassas the brigade, then attached to Pope's army, fought with great desperation, and at Antietam, September 17, 1862, won a great reputation for itself and the deceased, by the valor and order of its men, and was most flatteringly noticed in the offical report to General McClellan. In this battle the General's horse was shot under him, and, being injured by the fall sustained, he was compelled to leave the field. The disastrous battle of Fredricksburgh, fought December 13, 1862, only added to the reputation of General Meagher and his men. Charge after charge was headed by him, up to the very crest of the enemy's breastworks, and the number of dead men with green colors in their hats told of the fearful slaughter of the brave Irishmen. In this engagment the General received a bullet wound through the leg, which temporarily incapacitated him from active service. He had, however, sufficiently recovered in April to resume command, and at Chancellorsville, from May 2 to May 4, 1863, he led the remnant of the Irish Brigade into action for the last time. It was, indeed, the merest remnant of what had been the pride and flower of the army; and, finding that its numbers were reduced to considerably below the minimum strength of a regiment, on the 8th of May General Meagher tendered his resignation and temporarily retired from the service.

Except delivering a lecture on the Irish Brigade, at Boston, during the month of October, 1863, General Meagher did not appear in public for several months. But it was not intended by the authorities that a man of his gallantry and skill should remain idle while the country was in danger. During the early part of 1864 he was recommissioned brigadier general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the District of the Etowah, including portions of Tennessee and Georgia. His administration of the affairs of his district was signally successful, protecting as he did the lines of communication, while his command, the Provisional Division of the Army of the Tennessee, was completely insolated by the presence of Hood before Nashville. In January, 1865, he was relieved from duty in Tennessee, and ordered to report to General Sherman at Atlanta. Before his departure, Maj. Gen. Steedman wrote him a letter in which he complimented Gen Meagher for the able manner in which he conducted the affairs of the district. The close of the war soon after his arrival at Savannah, prevented his performing any further important services to the Government. After all the rebel armies were disbanded, the General was mustered out of service, and during the same year (1865) was appointed Secretary to Montana Territory. In the month of September following, Gov. Sydney Edgerton being on the point of leaving the Territory for a few months, issued his proclamation appointing General Meagher Governor *pro tem.* The recent hostilities on the part of the Indians compelled him to take measures to protect the white settlers of Montana, and it was while engaged in this duty that he fell into the river (Upper Missouri, we suppose), from the deck of a steamboat, and was drowned. Soon after his arrival in this country the deceased married Miss Townsend, of New York. She is at present in Virginia City, Montana Territory, having joined her husband there about one year ago. Only one child blessed the married life of the General, and he, a boy of some twelve years old, is now in Ireland, under the care of his grandfather, who is still living at Waterford, the possessor of an ample fortune.

By his countrymen General Meagher's fate will be lamented deeply. His sincere and unselfish devotion to Ireland, his sufferings in her behalf, and his efforts to rescue her from her degredation, have endeared him to all Irishmen. But not only will Irishmen mourn his death. The people of the United States will also share their grief. As an American citizen he performed his entire duty to the country, and around his name are linked imperishable associations, springing as they do from heroic deeds performed in defence of the Union. Ireland weeps for the the loss of a son in whom

The love of liberty with life *was* given,
And life itself th' inferior gift of Heaven,

and whose devotion to her made him an exile from his native land. We of the United States also weep for the loss of an adopted fellow-citizen who had so often given signal proofs of patriotism to the home of his adoption.

A New York despatch says that two fillibustering expeditions to Mexico, to avenge Maximilian's death are rapidly filling up in that city, and adds that similar organizations are also in progress in Buffalo and New Orleans. A New Orleans despatch, of the same date, states that a proclamation has been circulated on the Rio Grande border, signed by a native of New York, relative to the butchery of Maximilian, and calling upon the Americans to wipe out the foul blot that stains the continent.

An agent for the Bank of Montreal has arrived in Halifax and will there open a branch of that Bank for the transaction of business at an early day. An agency for the same Bank is also to be opened in St John, N B. A New Brunswick paper says these officers will receive the revenue from the Collectors of Customs, pay the subsidy and the 90 cents per head allowance and remit the balance to Ottawa. What authority is there for such a proceeding. The Legislature and the people of this Province have not yet sanctioned any Act of Parliament transferring our revenue to the control of Canada. It is true the British Parliament has passed an Act, which Mr Galt says gives liberty to confederate; but as this Act has not been ratified by our Legislature the people of Nova Scotia, the Canadians have no right to touch one cent of our revenues. If at the coming elections our people condemn Confederation,—as we have no doubt they will—the first duty devolving upon our Legislature will be to demand the immediate refunding of any of our revenue which may have been surreptitiously, and without authority, transferred to Ottawa.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

P. E. ISLAND
STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
STEAMERS
"PRINCESS OF WALES"
AND
HEATHER BELLE

The Steamer
"Princess of Wales"

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

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

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

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

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

THE STEAMER
"HEATHER BELLE"

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

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

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

F. W. HALES,
June 12. 1867. Secretary

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

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet,
West End	New Mown Hay,	Loves Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfume de Tercentenary Souvenir. Shakespear Golden Scented Locken Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion. Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving he Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON
Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

DONALD M'RAE
Merchant Tailor,
And Dealer in
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Queen Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

CHARLES QUIRK,
MANUFACTURER OF
SQUARE ROD,
GENT'S BRIGHT
AND
NATURAL LEAF
GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO,
QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown - - - P. E. I.
January 16, 1867. ly

Flour! Herring!

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

200 BBLS. FLOUR!
Warranted as good as any on the Island.
150 bbls Prime Herring
☞ Call and judge for yourselves.
JOHN QUIRK.
Charlottetown Feb. 6 1867. tf.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE AND FOR SALE—
11 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 Puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES;
80 Puns. Demerara RUM, pale & colored;
150 Chests Superior Congou TEA;
25 Hhds Holland GIN;
500 Bbls Superior Extra FLOUR;
80 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
140 Bundles White Cotton WARP;
Hhds. and Qr. Casks Pale BRANDY;
Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.
OWEN CONNOLLY.
Charlottetown, 27th Feb., 1867.

JOHN BELL,
MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his

OLD STAND,
Queen Street,
and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.
Terms Cash.
☞ Entrance at side Door.
Queen Street, July 18, 1866.

Butler's Rosmary Hair Cleaner.

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities increasing the growth of the Hair.
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD J. CLARKE.
Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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

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

TERMS FOR 1867:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews,	7.00
For any three of the Reviews,	10.00
For all four of the Reviews,	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the "Edinburgh" and the "Westminster" from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the "London Quarterly" for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.
38 *Walker Street, New York.*

L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the
FARMERS' GUIDE,
By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 page and numerous Engravings.
Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post-paid, $6.

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

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The Best of Liquors always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25, 1863.

LOST.

IN the beginning of May last, a black pocket book, containing a sum of money, two letters, one adressed to Mr. Thos. Rose, North Lake, East Point; the other to Mrs. Kickham, Souris. Any person leaving the above at this Office will be suitably rewarded.
Charlottetown, June 6th, 1867.

West India House.
Upper Great George Street.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Store, the following, viz:
11 Hhds. Strong Demrara SPIRITS,
Hhds. Holland GIN,
Casks Port and Sherry Wine,
Casks Hennessey's Dark & Pale BRANDY,
Casks Scotch Whiskey (Prime)
Casks Irish WHISKEY.
50 Doz. Edinburgh ALE, 6 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
40 " Blood's x x x Porter,
Cases CLARET,
40 boxes RAISINS, 3 Bbls CURRANTS.
25½ do RAISINS. Bags RICE,
60 do FIGS. Bags PEPPER,
Chests superior TEA.
Bbls Crushed SUGAR, Casks Washing SODA,
Hhds and Bbls. P. R. Hhds and Bbls P. R.
MOLASSES, SUGAR,
6 Bbls Kerosene OIL. 6 Bbls. Red ONIONS.
20 Doz. Am. BROOMS, 20 Doz. Am. BUCKETS.
—ALSO—
A large stock of Spices, Pickles, Fruit, &c., &c., suitable for the season.
The above articles are of the very best description, and will be sold cheap for Cash.
LEMUEL McKAY.
Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1866.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Brown, Esq., President.

Hon. George Coles,	Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
Hon. George Beer,	Mr. William Dodd,
H. J. Calbeck, Esq.,	Mr. Thomas Essery,
Mr. Artemas Lord.	Mr. Bertram Moore,
Owen Connolly, Esq.	J. D. Mason, Esq.
Mark Butcher, Esq.	Mr. William Weeks.

Risks taken Daily.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St.,
Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1867. y

THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST DOCTOR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

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

Weakness and Debility

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

Disorders of hildren.

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

Disorders of the tomach

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

Complaints of Females.

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

Bilious Affections.

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

Dropsey.

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

Derangement of the Kidneys.

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

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

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

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

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sise.

N B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Pot. dec. 5—1y

FOR SALE.

I HAVE for Sale—
1 HORSE, 6 years old, Black Hawk breed, 15 hands high, good Roadster, no faults.
1 Pony, 14 hands, M'Innis's Breed—fast trotter, 5 years old.
1 Express Waggon and Harness,—1 Single Waggon, new.
200 Cedar Posts.
30 Tons Pictou large COAL.
30 " small "
Terms Cash, or approved Notes of Hand. Times suit purchasers.
JOHN P. IRVING.
Ch'town, May 1, 1867. P I tf

Peterson's Familiar Science
A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY

THIS Work, which is intended for the use of Families and Schools, contains a vast fund of useful information in the form of answers to 2,000 questions on every conceivable subject, and is written in language so plain as to be understood by all. Teachers, and Pupils preparing themselves for the profession of school-teaching, as well as for any competitive examination, could not have a more useful book.
For sale by E. REILLY.
Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec.

FLAX SEED!
7s. 6d. per Bushel.

THE SEED imported by the Government of Prince Edward Island last year, is now on Sale at the Royal Agricultural Society's Store, and, to encourage the growth of Flax, is offered at the low price of 7s. 6d. per bushel.
Charlottetown, May 15, 1867.